

# Why did the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons battle for Britain?

## Year 4 Summer Term Knowledge Organiser

### Key vocabulary

**Danegeld** - King Ethelred's tax that paid for protection. It was paid to the Danish invaders to stop them attacking.

**Danelaw** - an agreement that allowed the Vikings to stay and live in England, alongside the Anglo Saxons

**Extortion** - getting something you want, such as money, by using force or threats

**Invasion** - to try and take over a place by force

**Longship** - a Viking ship used for fighting and carrying out raids.

**Marauder** - a way to describe unpleasant and dangerous people who want to rob or kill others

**Monastery** - a building or collection of buildings in which monks live

**Norsemen** - the name given to people living in Scandinavia at the time of the Vikings. It means 'men of the North'.

**Pagan** - someone who believes in many Gods and Goddesses. Each God controlled a particular part of everyday life.

**Picts** - ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland

**Plunder** - take loot during a raid, often causing damage at the same time.

**Raid** - a sudden armed attack against a place

**Ransack** - means 'to search through a house' from the Old Norse word, rannsaka

**Settler/settlement** - people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement

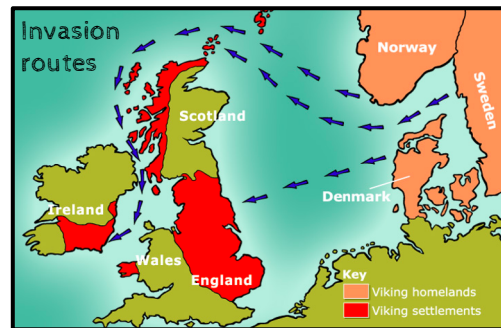
**Valhalla** - the place Vikings believed they would go to after death if they died fighting bravely in battle.

**Viking** - the name given to the highly skilled warriors, seafarers and farmers from Norway, Denmark, Sweden and Iceland - Viking translates to pirate

**Wergild** - a payment system used to settle disputes between the criminal and the victim or the victim's family

What should I already know?

Knowledge of Anglo-Saxons so that we have comparative perspective on the development of civilization and culture.



### Historical skills and enquiry:

I can explain the impact of the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons on Britain.

I can identify a change and something that has remained the same.

I can place the Vikings within a chronological narrative and compare this to what I already know about Anglo-Saxon Britain.

I can analyse a source from the past and explain why it is either reliable or unreliable.

I can explore a reason for a historical event happening and place this within the Viking or Anglo-Saxon period.

### Knowledge:

-The Vikings had left Scandinavia to set out on expedition to raid and settle in Britain.

-The Vikings were great traders and skilled seafarers. They were skilled at farming, fishing, craft work and hunting.

-The Vikings raided and invaded Britain repeatedly, setting up bases and taking land and riches, particularly from monasteries as they had easy riches and were not well defended.

-There were lots of Saxon gods and the Vikings worshipped the same gods but gave them different names. -The Pagans believe the countryside was inhabited by elves, goblins and dragons.

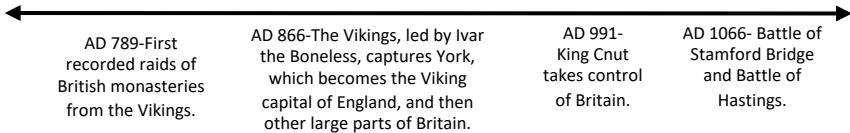
-King Alfred of Wessex, also known as Alfred the Great, initially fought the Vikings, (Known as the Danes) but then peace was agreed and the country was divided.

-The Kingdoms of Wessex and Danelaw were created to eventually be united into a united English Kingdom.

-As a result from the conflict between the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, two new kingdoms grew and Scotland and England became firmly established.

-Anglo-Saxons were very superstitious. They believed in good and bad omens, lucky charms, spells and magic as they thought that these things could influence what happened in different aspects of their lives.

-There were many festivals throughout the year were Anglo Saxons made sacrifices to their Gods. -William of Normandy was crowned the new king of England on 25th December AD 1066 after the Battle of Hastings. The Viking age in Britain and Anglo-Saxon rule came to an end. In time, William became known as William the Conqueror.



What is the Viking symbol of responsibility?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Hammer		
Ship		
Jewellery		
Key		

What weapon did Thor carry?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Pistol		
Elephant		
Spear		
Hammer		

How many legs did Odin's horse have?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
100		
2		
4		
8		

What were Viking letters called?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Runes		
Tunes		
Spoons		

Where did the Vikings come from?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
America and Canada		
Russia		
Greenland		
Norway, Denmark and Sweden		

What is the definition of the word <i>Viking</i> ?	
Start of unit:	End of unit:

How many rooms were there in a typical Viking house?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
0		
50		
1		
5		

Which of these could have been a Viking surname?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Thor		
Eriksson		
Windsor		
The Red		

What is hoard?	
Start of unit:	End of unit:

What did Vikings use for money?	
Start of unit:	End of unit: