

Knowledge Organiser

History: Anglo-Saxons and Vikings

Key diagrams:

AD 410



Romans leave Britain.

AD 449



Angles, Jutes and Saxons arrived in Britain.

AD 595



Augustine was sent on a missionary to Christianise England.

AD 793



Vikings first invasion, including Lindisfarne.

AD 871



Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex.

AD 878



Battle of Edington - The Vikings and Saxons agreed a law called Danelaw.

AD 927

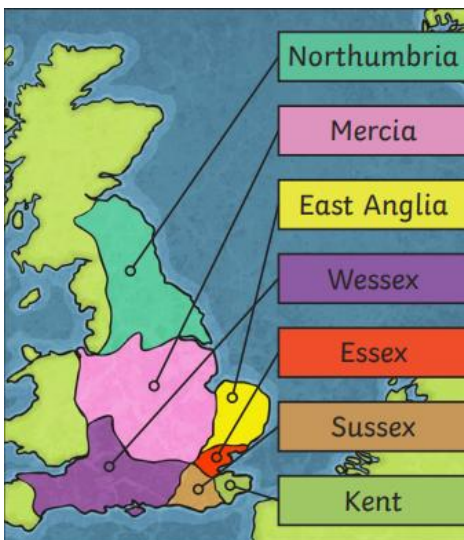


Athelstan conquers York (Jorvik) and becomes the first King of England.

AD 1066



Edward the Confessor dies and leaves no clear successor.



Key words

- **Invasion:** to enter or occupy land
- **Kingdom:** an area ruled by a king
- **Outlawed:** having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community.
- **Raid:** a surprise attack to steal items such as gold or money.
- **Pagan:** a religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped
- **Tribes:** a group of people with similar beliefs and culture.
- **Longboats:** a type of boat that is long, used by Vikings

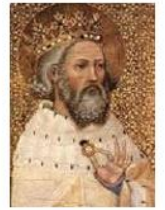
Key Historical figures:



King Alfred the Great



King Athelstan



Edward the Confessor

Key facts:

- The Anglo-Saxons were a group of tribes called Jutes (Northern Denmark), Saxons (Germany and the Netherlands) and Angles (Southern Denmark).
- They split Britain into seven kingdoms run by different rulers: Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Sussex, Essex, Kent, East Anglia.
- **C.R.A.V.N:** The Anglo-Saxon era occurred after the Celts and Romans and is followed by the Viking invasion and Norman era.