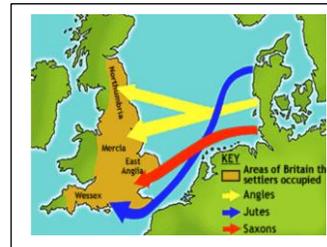


Invaders and Settlers

History Knowledge Organiser

Year 5

Term 5 & 6



Key Questions

Why was Britain invaded?

Why did the Roman rule come to an end?
How long did the Anglo-Saxon period in England last?
What were the differences in beliefs between the Anglo Saxons and the Vikings?
What key battle ended the Anglo Saxon and Viking rule in Britain?

Key dates

- 43 AD**-Romans invaded almost 2000 years ago. Britain was part of the Roman Empire for 400 years.
- 410 AD** -The roman Army Leave England
- 450 AD**- First invasion from Jutes (Jutland), Angles from South Denmark and Saxons from Germany.
- 500 to 1000 AD**- Dark ages- is known to be time after the Romans left
- 835 AD** - Vikings from the Scandinavian lands (Denmark, Norway, and Sweden) begin to invade northern Europe. They would continue invading until 1042
- 865 AD** - The great Viking army invade Britain
- 1066 AD** - End of Anglo Saxon Viking era. Normans had taken over

Key knowledge

What I should already know

The tribe of people called the Celts lived in England before the Romans invaded. The Romans came from Italy and invaded Britain in 43AD and the Emperor in charge was called Claudius.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

- The Romans stayed in Britain for nearly 400 years, until the last troops left to defend Rome in 410AD.
- Different groups (Angles, Saxons, Jutes, and Vikings) that settled in Britain after 410AD. Britain had fertile land and many useful natural resources.
- The Vikings had a significant impact on the lives of the Anglo-Saxons following their invasion e.g. raiding of the monasteries.
- The Anglo Saxons were Pagans. The Vikings believed in many Norse gods including Thor, Loki, Odin and Freyr.
- After the Battle of Hastings (14 October 1066), the Normans won, Harold was killed and William became king. This brought an end to Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule.

Key people

- Anglo Saxons**- known as 'Angle, Saxon and Jutes were Germanic people, who came from Jutland. They sailed across the North Sea to invade Britain after the Romans left. Invaded in 450.
- Alfred-King of Wessex**- (871 to c. 886) fought the Vikings in a great battle, but could not drive them away. But allowed them to settle and have parts of the country, called Danelaw. He was known for being a great king and for unifying his country.
- King Edgar**- who ruled from 959 to 975, was admired across Europe and England was enjoying a more peaceful and prosperous era
- Edward the Confessor**- known amongst the last Anglo Saxon Kings

Useful web links:

- Viking invaders and settlers video from BBC Learning Zone
<http://www.bbc.co.uk/learningzone/clips/viking-invaders-and-settlers/13970.html>
- an introduction to the Vikings from BBC Primary History
http://www.bbc.co.uk/schools/primaryhistory/vikings/who_were_the_vikings/
- an account of historical sources for the Vikings from the Ashmolean Museum
<http://anglosaxondiscovery.ashmolean.org/vikings/vikings-evidence.html>
- http://www.britishmuseum.org/explore/online_tours/europe/the_vikings/the_vikings.aspx an online tour of the Viking exhibition at the British Museum



Key Vocabulary

- Battle of Hastings**- 14 October 1066 between the Norman-French army of William, the Duke of Normandy, and an English army under the Anglo-Saxon King Harold Godwinson
- Chronology**- the arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence.
- Civilisation**- the society, culture, and way of life of a particular area
- Conquest**- the invasion and assumption of control of England by William of Normandy in 1066.
- Danelaw**- is a historical name given to the part of England in which the laws of the Vikings were followed by the Anglo-Saxons
- Invasion**- an instance of invading a country or region with an armed force.
- Jutes**- a member of a Germanic people that joined the Angles and Saxons in invading Britain in the 5th century
- Kingdoms**- a country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen
- Lindisfarne**- a tidal island off the northeast coast of England raided by the Vikings
- Norman**-French people who occupied England under the rule of William,
- Norse mythology**- refers to the Scandinavian mythological framework that formed the Viking belief system
- Saxons**- a group of early Germanic peoples whose name was given in the early Middle Ages to a large country near the North Sea coast of what is now Germany
- Vikings**- any of the Scandinavian seafaring pirates and traders who raided and settled in many parts of north-western Europe in the 8th-11th centuries.