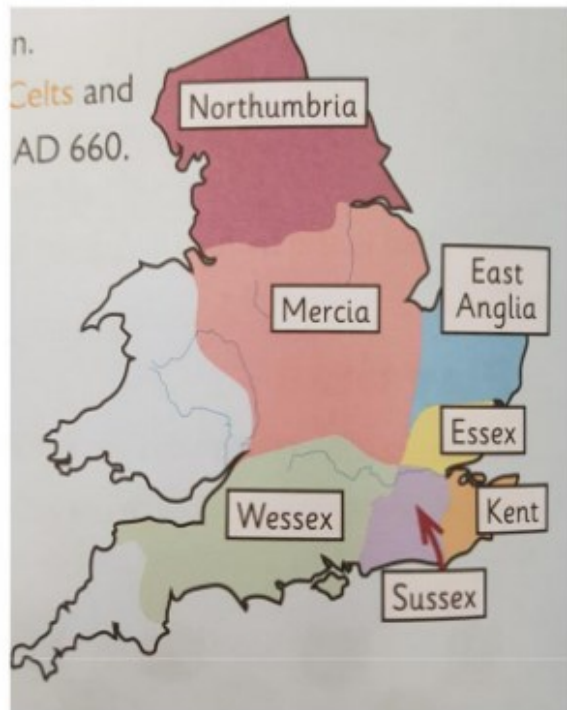


Anglo-Saxons and Vikings Knowledge Organiser

Anglo Saxon Britain		Viking Gods		Vocabulary Dozen	
AD 410	The Romans leave Britain.	Odin	Father of the gods	settlement	A place where people have come to live and built homes.
AD 400- AD 600	The Dark Ages – little is known about these times	Frigg	Odin's wife, the goddess of love	conquer	To get something by force.
AD 550	Britain is broken up into small kingdoms (see below)	Thor	God of thunder and protected humans	kingdom	A country whose ruler is a king or a queen.
AD 660	Anglo-Saxons control most of Britain.	Tyr	God of war and justice	Scandinavia	The area that is made up of the countries: Norway, Sweden and Denmark.
AD 757- AD 796	Offa is the king of Mercia. Mercia is the most powerful kingdom at this time.	Loki	The god of firelight- a sly and mischievous god who can change form.	ritual	A ceremony or series of acts that is always performed in the same way.

Seven Kingdoms

Britain was split into 7 kingdoms in AD 660: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Wessex, Sussex and Kent.



Viking Britain		Flags of Scandinavia	
790- 799 AD	First Viking raids on Britain	monastery	A building where people worship and devote their time to God.
793 AD	Attack on Lindisfarne (the first planned Viking raid)	missionaries	Someone who makes it their mission to convert people to a particular religion.
871 AD	Alfred the Great becomes king of Wessex	fertile	Capable of producing fruit/ offspring.
876 AD	Guthrum (new leader of Vikings) attacks Wessex	treaty	A written agreement between two states.
878 AD	Battle at Chippenham, many of Alfred's men are killed.	massacre	The killing of many people.
878 AD	Alfred's army beat the Danish Vikings. Alfred and Guthrum make a treaty.	archaeologist	An expert who studies objects from the past to learn about the people who lived then.
924 AD	Athelstan becomes the King of Mercia	excavation	To uncover something by digging and removing the earth that covers it.
928 AD	Athelstan retakes York from the Vikings and becomes the first King of England	<p>Norway Sweden Denmark</p>	
978 AD	New Viking raids after King Aethelred the Unready is crowned.		
1002 AD	Aethelred takes revenge on Vikings, orders all Danish men to be killed.		
1042 AD	Edward becomes King, and becomes known as Edward the Confessor.		
1066	Battle of Hastings		

Longship: a long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings

Pillage: to steal goods using violent tactics

Raid: to suddenly attack a place

Danegeld: was a tax raised, paid to the Viking raiders to save the land from them.

Civil law: the part of the legal system that relates to personal matters, such as marriage and property, rather than crime

Criminal law: the part of the legal system that relates to punishing people who break the law

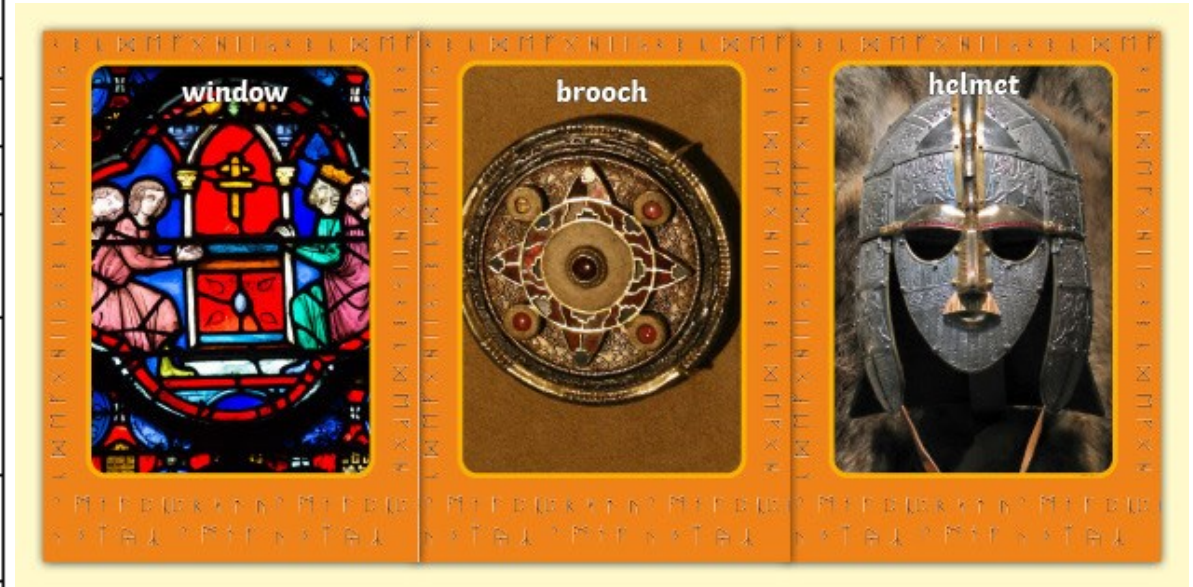
Bayeux Tapestry: The Bayeux Tapestry is an embroidered cloth nearly 70 metres long and 50 centimetres tall, which depicts the events leading up to the Norman conquest of England involving William, Duke of Normandy, and Harold, Earl of Wessex, later King of England, and culminating in the Battle of Hastings

Vikings: Scandinavian people who travelled by sea and attacked parts of northern and southern Europe between the 8th and the 11th centuries

Anglo-Saxons: people who lived in England from about AD 600

Timeline: a line that shows the time and the order in which events have happened

Anglo-Saxon artefacts



Viking artefacts

