

# UKS2 Knowledge Organiser: Anglo-Saxons and Vikings

*Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots.  
The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor.*

## How does this link to GROW?

W - recognising similarities and celebrating differences.



## Subject Specific Vocabulary

migration	The movement of people to a new area in order to find work or better living conditions.
society	A community of people living in a particular place who have shared customs, laws, and organisation.
conquer	To take complete control of land.
settlement	A place, usually one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.
kingdom	A country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen (monarch).
archaeologist	A person who studies history through the excavation (digging) of sites and the study of artefacts
trade	The action of buying and selling goods and services.
invasion	When a foreign army enters a country by force.

## Key knowledge

- The tribes who arrived after Roman Britain:  
Anglo-Saxons: tribes (mainly from Holland, Denmark and Germany) who arrived from 5<sup>th</sup> century.  
Vikings: tribes (mainly from Denmark and Norway) who came to raid then invade around 8<sup>th</sup> century.

BC (Before Christ)	AD (Anno Domini)																						
					500 AD																	2000 AD	
	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st		
Periods in British History	Romans in Britain 55BC - 410AD				Saxon and Viking Britain 410AD - 1066AD						Medieval Britain 1066AD - 1485AD				Tudor Britain 1485AD - 1603AD		Stuart Britain 1603AD - 1714AD		Georgian Britain 1714AD - 1837AD		Victorian Britain 1837AD - 1901AD		Living history

- Both tribes probably settled due to more fertile land because both were largely rural people.
- Most would work for themselves in order to survive, either as farmers, craftsmen and traders.
- The Anglo-Saxons created 7 kingdoms.
- Vikings are famous for being great sailors and for raids on monasteries.
- Religion:  
Early Anglo-Saxons were pagans. They became Christian thanks to St Augustine.  
Vikings worshipped many Gods and loved to tell stories of magic and monster. They eventually became Christians too.

**REMEMBER:** Historians cannot be 100% sure because of interpretation, bias and lack of evidence!

## Books I might like:



## What I've previously learnt:

In LKS2, I learnt about Roman Britain in particular the concepts of invasion, conquering and settlements.

## This will help me to:

Place Anglo-Saxon, Scots and Viking struggle in chronological context. Further develop my understanding of historical concepts.