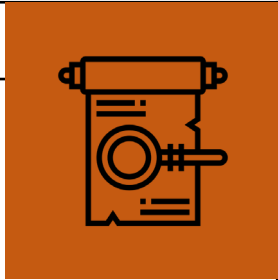




Objectives and Sticky Knowledge



Previous Knowledge Recap:

- In 556, seven kingdoms are created across Britain.
- In 617, Northumbria became the Supreme Kingdom.
- In 779, Mercia became the Supreme Kingdom and King Offa built a dyke along the Welsh border.
- In 410, the Romans left England and the English shores were unprotected.
- Between 449 and 550, the Jutes arrived from Jutland, the Angles from Denmark and the Saxons from Germany.

Land Objectives and Sticky Knowledge:

Know where the Vikings originated from and show this on a map	Know that the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons were often in conflict	Know why the Vikings frequently won battles with the Anglo-Saxons	- Significant people - resistance by Alfred the Great and Athelstan, first king of England
<p>1. The Vikings came from Norway, Sweden and Denmark.</p> <p>2. They travelled in boats called longships and first arrived in Britain around AD 787.</p> <p>3. The Vikings raided places such as monasteries and pillaged expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuable goods like gold and jewels, imported foods and other useful materials.</p> <p>4. The Vikings also wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain. They invaded and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York.</p>	<p>1. The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain each ruled their own kingdom and the people in it. They fought to defend their kingdom or take control of other kingdoms.</p> <p>2. When the Anglo-Saxons first settled in Britain, there were seven kingdoms, but by AD 878 there was just one kingdom left (Wessex) as the others had been overrun by the Vikings.</p> <p>3. Many Anglo-Saxon kings tried to resist the Vikings and fought hard to keep control of their land.</p> <p>4. King Alfred the Great was the best known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle.</p>	<p>1. In the Viking Age a number of different types of weapons were used: swords, axes, bows and arrows, lances and spears. The Vikings also used various aids to protect themselves in combat: shields, helmets and chain mail.</p> <p>2. Anglo Saxons carried spears, axes, swords, bows and arrows. They wore helmets and carried shields made of wood.</p> <p>3. The most common Anglo Saxon weapon was a spear, the most precious a sword and the most feared, a battle-axe.</p>	<p>1. Alfred the Great was an Anglo-Saxon king. He is best known for building the Kingdom of England and making peace with the Vikings.</p> <p>2. Alfred became king in AD 871 and he was the first Anglo-Saxon king to defeat the Vikings in battle. In AD 886, he created a treaty which gave the Vikings control over northern and eastern England, an area which later became known as 'Danelaw'.</p> <p>3. Athelstan was an Anglo-Saxon king who lived from 894 to 939 and is regarded as the first king of England.</p> <p>4. One of Athelstan's greatest achievements as King was his conquest of the northern territories of York and Northumbria in 926. Athelstan met with resistance from the Vikings in York and Northumbria, but once he had conquered the territory, many other northern rulers in the territory that we now know as Scotland accepted his overlordship, leading to seven years of peace in the north.</p>

Sea:

Links with 'Communication':

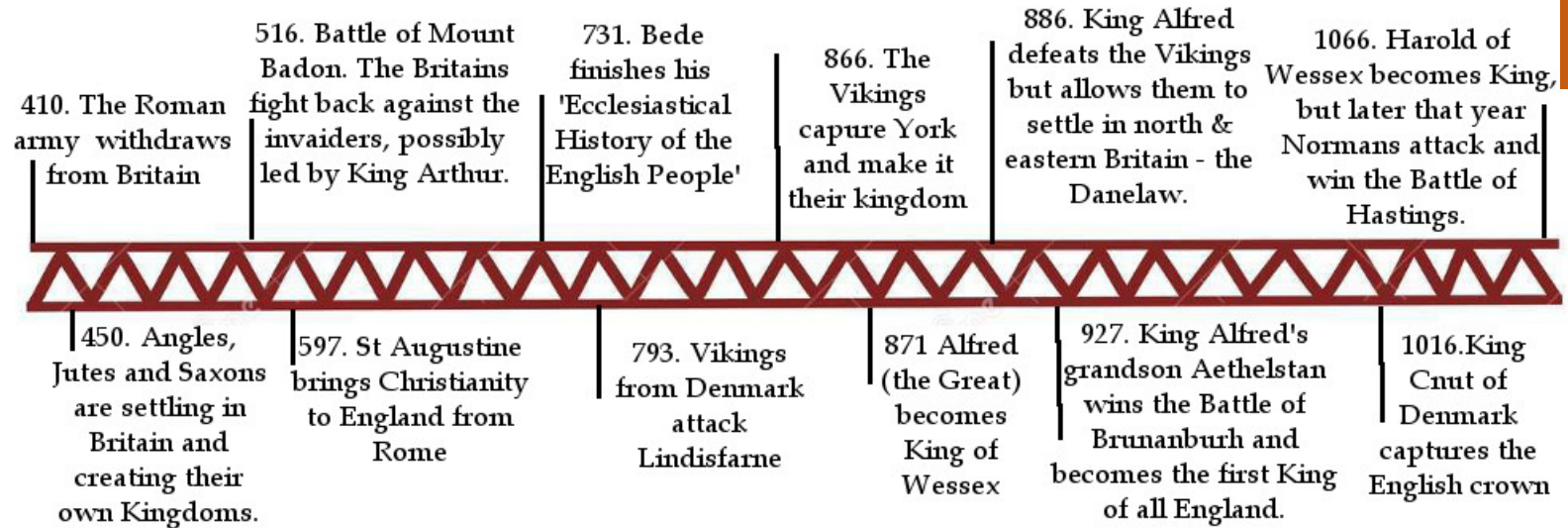
Links with CST and CKA Values Crown:

Year 5 Anglo Saxon and Viking Knowledge Organiser



Key Vocabulary

Danegeld	"Paying the Dane". King Etherled paid the Vikings 4500kg of silver to go home but they kept returning and were paid 22,000kg of silver in Danegeld altogether.
exile	To be sent away.
invade	To enter and occupy land.
kingdom	An area ruled by a king.
longship	A long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings.
outlawed	Having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community.
pagans	A religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped.
pillaged	To violently steal something.
raid	A surprise attack.
wergild	A payment system used to settle disputes between a criminal and the victim or their family.



Sky Objectives:

- Recognise when something is a primary or a secondary source of information to investigate the past.
- Using appropriate historical terms, examine causes and results of great events and the impact these had on people.
- Accurately order an increasing number of significant events, movements and dates on a timeline.

