

Invaders Knowledge Organiser Year 4 Summer Term

During the term you will:

- Learn where the Vikings came from and when they came to Britain.
- Investigate what happened during the Viking invasions and know what Viking warriors were like.
- Know some Anglo-Saxon and Viking kings and how they impacted British culture.

Important information

- **The Vikings has left Scandinavia to set out on expedition to raid and settle in Britain.**
- The Vikings were great traders and skilled seafarers. They were skilled at farming, fishing, craftwork and hunting.
- **The Vikings raided and invaded Britain repeatedly, setting up bases and taking land and monasteries as they had easy riches and were not well defended.**
- King Alfred of Wessex, also known as Alfred the Great, initially fought the Vikings.
- **As a result of the conflict between the Anglos – Saxons and Vikings, two new kingdoms grew and Scotland and England become firmly established.**

Timeline of events

787 AD	The Vikings first arrive in Britain.
787 AD	The Vikings attack from Norway. They attack the Monastery of Lindisfarne in Northumbria. The following year they attack northern Britain, in what we now call Scotland.
866 AD	The Vikings capture the city of York.
870 AD	Wessex is the last Anglo-Saxon kingdom.
871 AD	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex. He drives the invading Vikings from the south but they stay in the north and the east.
878 AD	By this time, the Vikings had settled permanently in England, overran Wessex and forced King Alfred into hiding.
886 AD	King Alfred agrees to a treaty with the Vikings. Alfred keeps the west and the Vikings are given the east which is later known as 'Danelaw'.
900 AD	The Vikings establish rule over Scotland.
1035 AD	King Cnut dies. His sons Harold Harefoot and Hardicanute share the ruling of England. Harold dies in 1040 and Hardicanute becomes the sole ruler of England.
1066 AD	The last Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold, is defeated by William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings and Norman Britain begins.

Vocabulary

Longship	a long, wooden, narrow boat used by the Vikings
Pillage	to steal goods using violent tactics
Raid	to suddenly attack a place
Invasion	One country attacking another to take it over
Settlement	A colony or any small community of people
Kingdom	A country whose ruler is a king or queen
Conquer	To get or gain by force: win by fighting
Danelaw	The area of northern and eastern England ruled by the Vikings.
settlers	A person who arrives, especially from another country, in a new place in order to live there and use the land.
Danegeld	Money, or goods, paid by the Anglo-Saxons to the Vikings to stop them invading more places.
trade	Buying and selling goods or services



The Vikings

The Vikings were the people who lived from the 8th century to the 11th century in Scandinavia.

During the Viking age, they sailed around most of Europe, raiding, trading and spreading their influence.

The Viking age was from AD700 to 1100. During this time many Vikings left Scandinavia and travelled in long boats to other countries, like Britain and Ireland.

When the people of Britain first saw the Viking longboats, they came down to the shore to welcome them. However, the Vikings fought the local people, stealing from churches and burning buildings.



Anglo – Saxons

After the Romans left Britain, it became more open to invasion.

The Anglo – Saxons were made up of people who rowed across the North Sea from an area that is now Northern Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.

The kings of Anglo – Saxon Britain ruled their own kingdom and the people in it. They also controlled their own army. Kings constantly fought to control other kingdoms and defend their land. When the Anglo – Saxons first settled there were 7 kingdoms. However, by 878AD there was only 1 kingdom left: Wessex, ruled by King Alfred the Great. The other kingdoms had been overrun by the Vikings.



Alfred the Great



King Ethelred



King Canute



King Harold

