

Traders and Raiders Knowledge Organiser

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
Anglo-Saxon kingdoms	During their time in Britain the Anglo-Saxons formed many kingdoms.
archaeologist	People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
berserkers	Warriors that went to war wearing wolf or bear skins. They were out of control and charged fearlessly. The word 'berserk' came from it.
churl	A lower-class Anglo-Saxon but better than a slave.
Danelaw	The name given to lands in Britain occupied by the Vikings.
Jorvik	The Viking name for the city of York. York now has a famous Viking museum called Jorvik.
legacy	Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the shires are our boundaries for counties today.
longhouse	A large hall like building where many Viking families would live together.
longship	The narrow boat used by Vikings to raid along coasts.
Mercia	Known today as East Anglia, Essex, Kent and Sussex.
Odin	One of the most famous Viking Gods known for wisdom.
raids	A sudden armed attack against it, with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's land.
Scandinavia	The name given to the collection of countries: Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
Shire reeve	The peace officer of a shire, later known as 'sheriff'.
shires	Saxon lands were divided into shires, which helped to make up the counties we have today
thane	An important Anglo-Saxon person.
wergild	A fine imposed for stealing or killing.
Wessex	Known today as Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset and Wiltshire.
Witan	A council that helped the Saxon king rule.

Sticky knowledge	
Anglo-Saxons	Vikings
They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th century.	The Vikings came from Denmark, Sweden and Norway and attacked the north east coast of England. Vikings were pagans and often raided monasteries, looting gold.
The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and, Jutes	Not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and become farmers.
The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land became 'England'.	The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as Danelaw.
For a long time, England was not one country- Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.	The most important Viking British city was York or Jorvik as it was known by the Vikings.
The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.	Vikings spoke Norse, which had an alphabet made up of runes.
	Longships were designed to sail in both deep and shallow water so that they could get close to the shore so they could not be easily seen.

Timeline	
AD 410	Romans leave Britain
AD 450	Angles, Saxons and Jutes invade England
AD 450-600	The country is divided into 7 kingdoms
AD 685	King Ecgfrith loses a battle to the Scottish Picts, ending Anglo-Saxon rules in Scotland
AD 785	King Offa, the Anglo-Saxon king of Mercia, builds an earth wall to protect the border between his kingdom and Wales.
AD 793	Vikings attack the monastery at Lindisfarne
AD 866	Vikings capture York.
AD 871	Alfred becomes king of the Anglo-Saxons
AD 899	King Alfred dies
AD 1066	The Normans defeat the Anglo-Saxons at The Battle of Hastings. The Anglo-Saxon era is ended

Where did they come from?

