

Anglo-Saxon and Viking Knowledge organiser - Year 6 - Autumn term.

Key events and figures—case studies.

Key Vocab	
AD	Anno Domini - "in the year of our Lord". AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus.
Conflict	A disagreement about something important.
Conquer	To get or gain by force : win by fighting
Archaeology	The study of the buildings, graves, tools and other objects that belonged to people who lived in the past, in order to learn about their culture and society
Invasion	One country attacking another to take it over
Settlement	A colony or any small community of people
Unified	a word that means being together.
Kingdom	A country whose ruler is a king or queen

Timeline		
1	<u>AD400-500</u>	Anglo-Saxons invaded and settled in Britain after Romans.
2	<u>AD 600</u>	Anglo Saxons developed six kingdoms which were constantly in battle.
3	<u>AD 793</u>	Vikings begin to invade Anglo-Saxon England. The first main attack on
4	<u>AD 866</u>	Vikings capture the city of York.
5	<u>AD 871</u>	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex.
6	<u>AD 878</u>	Vikings begin to permanently settle in Britain.
7	<u>AD 886</u>	King Alfred the great established peace with the Vikings with the Treaty of
8	<u>AD 900</u>	'The Golden Age' in which Vikings and Anglo-Saxons remained living in

Attack on Lindisfarne

In AD793 the Vikings famously attacked a monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumbria, north-east England

The Vikings were **pagans**, not Christians like most people living in Britain at the time. They did not think twice about raiding a monastery.

Christian monasteries in Britain were easy targets for the Vikings. The monks had no weapons and the buildings were filled with valuable treasures, like gold, jewels and books. There was food, drink, cattle, clothes and tools too – all very tempting to a Viking raider.

Alfred the Great

There were many famous Anglo-Saxon kings, but the most famous of all was **Alfred**, one of the only kings in British history to be called 'Great'. He fought the Vikings and then made peace so that English and Vikings settled down to live together. He encouraged people to learn and he tried to govern well and fairly.



Alfred made good laws and believed education was important. He had books translated from Latin into English, so people could read them. He also told monks to begin writing the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. A famous story tells how, while sheltering in a cowherd's hut, the king got a telling-off from the cowherd's wife. Why? He accidentally let her cakes (or bread) burn on the fire when he forgot to watch them

