

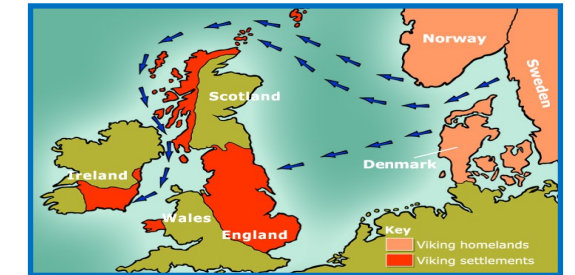
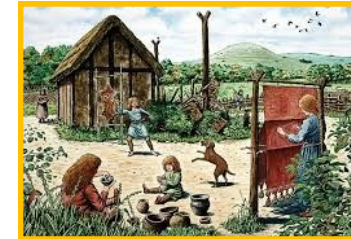
How well did the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings get on with each other? KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Substantive Concepts:

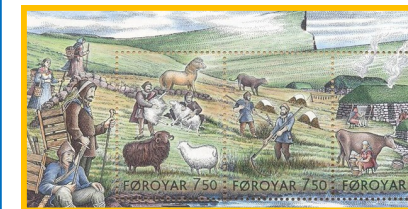
- To identify periods of rapid change in history and contrast them with times of relatively little change.
- To describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious, political, technological and cultural).
- Ethelred II became king at the age of 7 and reigned for 37 years
- Ethelred was nicknamed Ethelred the Unready as he was unable to stop the Danes from overrunning England
- To know that the Vikings captured 'Jorvik' (York) and it was the Viking capital in England
- To know the rulers of Viking times.
- To know jobs and education during the Viking era.
- To know the Vikings came from Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden and Denmark) on longships and stole gold and jewels from monks in monasteries.
- To know that the Vikings landed at Lindisfarne
- To know many British places were named by the Vikings (the suffix -by coming from the Scandinavian word for 'homestead' or village)
- The changing relationship between Saxons and Vikings.
- The nature of religious life when the Saxons and Vikings first arrived;
- The nature of and reactions to the re-introduction of Christianity;
- How and why Christianity spread

Key Vocabulary:

territory, invasion, millennium, bias, era, inference, change, continuity, society, significant, diversity, significance, cause, consequence, trends, interpretation, hypothesis, Lindisfarne, Jorvik, longboat, rune, Valhalla



Was there much difference between the lives of Saxons and the lives of Vikings?



Timeline of Key Events:

- 787 CE First Scandinavian raids
- 793 CE Viking attacks on Lindisfarne
- 842 CE Viking raids on London
- 865 CE Great Heathen Army invade
- 878 CE Battle of Edington
- 927 CE Athelstan unites English kingdoms
- 950 CE Vikings from Ireland & Isle of Man raid the west coast of Wales
- 991 CE Battle of Maldon leads to the first payments of Danegeld
- 994 CE Danish attack on London fails
- 1000 CE Vikings reach Newfoundland
- 1013 CE King Sven of Sweden lands and becomes King of England
- 1016 CE King Cnut becomes King of England
- 1042 CE Saxon Edward the Confessor returns to become King of England
- 1066 CE Edward the Confessor dies, leading to several contenders claiming the throne. Harold Godwinson becomes King, but is killed by William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings.



Viking raid on Lindisfarne—why were monasteries chosen as good places to raid?

Who were the Vikings and why did they raid and invade Britain?

Who was more successful: the Vikings or the Saxons?
Who was Athelstan and how important was he in shaping England?



King Alfred: Danelaw—how did this contribute to the successes and failures of the Vikings?



Svartland Viking Visit



Jorvik Viking Centre



What was it like in and around York during the Saxon and Viking times?
What evidence is there to support this?



How important was religion to the Saxons and Vikings?
What is paganism?
Who was St Augustine?
How did religion change in Britain during the Saxon times?



How did Christianity then spread through Britain?
What impact have saints had on this?

How did Saxons organise themselves?
How was this likely to help them?

