



Year 4

Traders and Raiders!

A study of Anglo-Saxon and Viking Britain

Knowledge Organiser

Retrieval Facts

What I need to know to help me with this topic

When the Roman period came to an end- Year 4 History
 Match pieces of music to previously taught composers- Year 3 Music
 Know what hardware and software are- Year 3 Computing

Know how climate affects the growth of edible plants- Year 3 Science
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Key Dates

410 AD: Roman Britain comes to an end
 450 AD: Angels, Saxons and Jutes start to arrive and settle
 789 AD: Viking raiders begin to visit Britain
 871 AD: Battle of Ashdown
 871-899 AD: Reign of King Alfred The Great
 927 AD: Aethelstan becomes the first king of England
 1066 AD: Anglo-Saxon period comes to an end

Gr8! Words

Key Vocabulary you will learn and use

Word	Definition
Anno-Domini (AD)	Latin words meaning, "in the year of Our Lord." A way of measuring the years counting from the birth of Jesus, first brought into usage by the Anglo-Saxon monk, Benedict.
Anglo-Saxons	The people who arrived from what is now modern Denmark and Germany included the Angles and Saxons. From this, they have become known as Anglo-Saxons.
Danelaw	An area of Central and Eastern Britain under which Danish laws were followed.
Earthquake	A sudden, violent shaking of the Earth caused by movements of the Earth's tectonic plates.
Norsemen	The Vikings were known as Norsemen or Northmen because they came from the North.
Pagan	A word used to describe people who worshipped many different Gods. Both the early Anglo-Saxons and Vikings were pagans.
Raider	Someone who arrives without invitation, takes (steals) what they want and then quickly leaves.
Viking	Group of people who arrived from Denmark and Norway to raid, and later settle.

This map shows how England and parts of Scotland were settled by the Anglo-Saxons, who established their own kingdoms



Wider Reading

Books you may find helpful

- Anglo-Saxons (The History Detective Investigates) by Neil Tonge
- The Anglo-Saxons are coming! (Invaders and Raiders) by Paul Mason
- A Child's Introduction to Norse Mythology: Odin, Thor, Loki, and Other Viking Gods, Goddesses, Giants, and Monsters
- by Heather Alexander and Meredith Hamilton
- DKfindout! Vikings by Philip Steele
- Smashing Saxons / Vicious Vikings (Horrible Histories) by Terry Deary

Lesson Sequence

- Understand the structure of the Earth
- Understand the cause and Consequence of the Anglo-Saxon invasion
- Understand what animation is
- Identify and name foods that are produced in different places in the UK and beyond.
- Know how warm and cool colours are used in painting to create different tones and depth
- Know the different sections of the Earth's crust
- Know how hierarchy worked in the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom
- Use simple software to create an animation
- Use a range of cooking techniques and follow a simple recipe
- Sketch our own detailed design based on an Anglo-Saxon theme
- Know what causes an earthquake
- Know the main 9th century Kingdoms in the UK
- Know what onion skinning in animation is
- Create a stop frame animation
- Combine a variety of printmaking techniques and materials to create an Anglo Saxon themed print.
- Compare and contrast different genres of music.
- Know what happens during an Earthquake
- Know the cause and consequence of the Viking invasion in Britain
- Capture styles and poses of Viking Gods through sketches.
- Know the significance of Alfred the Great and his impact on British History
- Know the location of significant earthquake prone areas and why
- Use artefacts to research and report about Viking Life
- Create a statuelle.
- Know what the Viking beliefs were around death and religion
- Understand the significance of the Battle of Ashdown on Anglo-Saxon England
- Know the reign of the Kings of England from King Alfred to Edward the Confessor in British History
- Plan, Cook and evaluate a Vegetable stew

Key Questions you will be able to answer

- Did the Saxons settle peacefully?
- How vicious were the Vikings?
- Who ruled Anglo-Saxon Britain?
- How, why and where do earthquakes occur?
- What are the main animation techniques and how can they be used?
- What foods did the Vikings eat, and how can they be made into a stew?



Sticky Knowledge



1. After the Romans left Britain in 410 AD, people who lived in what we now call England could not defend themselves from attacks from what we now called Scotland. Groups of mercenaries from modern Denmark and Germany were asked to help, or possibly took advantage of the situation. Eventually these new arrivals decided to stay, took land for themselves and established their own kingdoms.

2. The Romans had brought Christianity to Britain, but after they left most people stopped being Christian and the Anglo-Saxons brought their own beliefs in many Gods (called Paganism). In 595 AD, St. Augustine was chosen by the head of the church (Pope) to lead a mission to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity. Over time, more of the Anglo-Saxons became Christians.

3. The name England comes from the old English name **England**, which means 'land of the Angles' from the Anglo-Saxon times. Many names of towns and villages we have today come from the Anglo-Saxons. Some were named after their chieftains (leader) followed by 'folk' or 'ing' - for example Hastings were 'Haesta's people.' Other Anglo-Saxon name endings describe what was there, e.g. ham means village (Birmingham), ford means river crossing (e.g. Stratford), ton means farms (e.g. Middleton) and bury means fortified place (e.g. Banbury).

4. What started as small raiding parties from 793 AD became almost a total conquest of the Anglo-Saxons by the Vikings. The Anglo-Saxon king of Wessex, Alfred the Great, was able to defeat the Vikings at the Battle of Edington in 878 AD. He made an agreement with the Vikings and what we now call England was divided into an area under Anglo-Saxon control, and an area under Viking control (The Danelaw). Over time, the Anglo-Saxons took over more of the Viking dominated areas and Alfred's grandson, Athelstan, conquered the last Viking kingdom, York, and became the first King of England in 929 AD.

5. Over time, the differences between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings diminished as both groups became Christians and their families were born in Britain. The throne of England was also held by a number of Vikings, the most famous being King Cnut (reigned 1016-1035), who was King of England, Denmark and Norway at the same time. The Vikings also named places such as those ending in by - meaning farm (e.g. Whitby), ness, thorp and thwaite. The day of the week Thursday is named after the Viking God, Thor (Thor's day).

Homework Menu

Date to be returned: Monday 18th March 2024

Produce a model of an Anglo-Saxon, or Viking, village or dwelling.

Research and produce a fact file about a significant person, e.g. St. Bede, Alfred the Great, Hengist & Horsa, Eric Bloodaxe, Edward the Confessor, Harold Godwinson, William of Normandy.

Find out about and produce a poster, book or similar on the Staffordshire Hoard, the largest Anglo-Saxon gold hoard ever found. It is currently on display in the Potteries Museum in Stoke-on-Trent.