

# Year 5 Knowledge Organiser Spring Term

## Invaders – Anglo Saxons and Vikings

### TERMS Key Vocabulary

<b>Invaders</b>	Entering a country in large numbers by force
<b>Settlement</b>	A community in which people live
<b>Migration</b>	People moving from one place to another
<b>Conquer</b>	To defeat by force
<b>Scandinavia</b>	A region in Northern Europe which includes Denmark, Norway and Sweden
<b>Archaeologist</b>	People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
<b>Danelaw</b>	An area of land in England that the Vikings controlled by law.
<b>Trade</b>	Buying, selling or exchanging goods or services between two or more groups of people or countries. This could be in exchange for more goods or for money.
<b>Longships/longboats</b>	A type of Viking ship that pioneered many of the design features still used today. Different types could be used for fighting, trading or exploring.
<b>Longhouse</b>	A type of Viking building that generally consisted of one room and was rectangular in shape. They were mostly made using wattle-and-daub and would have an entire family living in there.



### COMPARE Similarities and Differences

- **Houses:** Anglo Saxon compared to Viking houses
- **Food:** What did the Anglo Saxons and Vikings eat? How is this different to what the Maya ate? Why?
- **Writing:** How were Anglo Saxon and Viking runes similar and how were they different?
- **Beliefs:** Different Gods.
- **Invasions:** Where did the Anglo Saxons and Vikings invade from? Locate on a map.



### SOURCES How We Know About the Anglo Saxons and Vikings

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and Anglo-Saxon Law Codes & Charters

Sagas & Viking Poetry as well as Runic Inscriptions

Archaeology: Ship burials, settlements, hoards, and everyday tools provide physical evidence.

Place Names: Scandinavian-influenced names mark the Danelaw.

### CHRONOLOGY When Did the Anglo Saxons and Vikings live?

#### Anglo-Saxon Period (c. 410 – 1066 AD)

Start: The withdrawal of Roman legions from Britain around 410 AD.

Settlement: Germanic tribes (Angles, Saxons, Jutes) began settling. End: The Norman Conquest in 1066, when William the Conqueror overthrew the Anglo-Saxon rule.

#### Viking Age (c. 790s – 1066 AD)

Arrival: First major raids around 793 AD (Lindisfarne).

Invasions: Large-scale invasions began in the 860s.

Coexistence & Conflict: Vikings settled in areas like the Danelaw, interacting and fighting with Anglo-Saxons.

End: The Norman Conquest, which also concluded the Anglo-Saxon era.



### Extra Facts

#### Anglo-Saxon Fun Facts:

They were resourceful and used animal fat for oil, antlers for handles, and even cow hides for glue. They were superstitious, believed in magic and used charms.

#### Viking Fun Facts:

They explored far beyond Britain, creating vast trade networks.

They thought carefully about hygiene and invented combs to stay neat and tidy.

Due to curriculum changes, this term Year 4 and 5 will both be studying the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings. In 2027 this will change so that Year 4 study the Anglo Saxons and Vikings topic, and Year 5 study the Tudors. The change could not happen this year as Year 5 have already studied the Tudors.

