Alder Coppice Primary School — Knowledge Organiser

HISTORY

Year: 4

Unit 3: Anglo-Saxons and Vikings Part 2 Links to: Year 3 Romans - Pre1066

What I Should Already Know:

About the Roman occupation and the demise of the Roman Empire About Invasion & Settlement

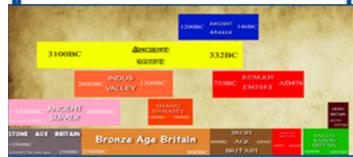
The history of Britain from Stone-Age to Roman Rule

Key Facts

Both societies had clear hierarchies, with slaves being the people with the least power.

The country was run by multiple kings rather than one leader.

Anglo-Saxon life was simple and they chose not to live in the cities left behind by the Roman occupation. Housing for both Anglo-Saxons and Vikings was often made with wooden structures and thatched roofs.



Key Skills & Enquiry

Assess validity and reliability of historical sources

> Historical questioning

THEMES: Chronology, Change & Continuity, Characteristic Features, **Enquiry &** Interpretations

Subject Vocabulary:

Anglo-

Saxons

King

Thanes

Ceorls

(Freemen)

Slaves

Conflict - a serious disagreement or argument or a struggle between people, which may be physical.

Society - is the term to describe human beings living together in a community.

Settlement - A community of people moving to a particular place.

Artefacts – an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.

Civilisation – the stage of human social and cultural development and organisation that is considered most advanced.

Empire – an extensive group or states or countries ruled over by a single monarch, an oligarchy, or a sovereign.

Status	Position or rank compared to others.
Hierarchy	A system in which members of an organisation or society are ranked according to their status or authority.
Paganism	People who practice polytheism (belief in multiple gods).
Unite	bring together
Superstition	Superstitions are beliefs or practices that aren't entirely based on facts or reality.
National impact	A 'national' impact affects a particular country – it might change the people, the land, the beliefs or the way things happen within one country.
International impact	An 'international' impact affects more than one country – the way countries interact with each other, the spread of ideas across a group of countries, the way things happen across different countries.

Viking Achievements:

Pioneered the design of the longboat which we still use features of today for boat building

Explored all around the world including America, Africa, Russia and the Middle East

Set up very successful trade routes all across the world

Women had rights that other civilisations didn't give - they could speak at Things and own land

Anglo Saxon Achievements

Welcomed Christianity in the 6th Century

Gave us the idea of England as a single country - Angle-land

King Alfred the Great decreed that learning and education should be restored



In society today, there are different levels of authority within our country. This was a similar case with both the (Noblemen) Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings who had clear hierarchy in their societies.

Vikings King Jarls (Noblemen) Karls (Freemen) Thralls (Slaves)