ANGLO-SAXONS—Autumn 1 (Year 4)

	**Migration** means moving from one place to another to live, work, or find what you need.
	A **craftsman** is a person who is skilled at making things by hand.
	**Chainmail** is a type of armour made from lots of tiny metal rings linked together like a strong metal fabric.
	A **manuscript** is a book or document that was written by hand, before printing machines were invented.
	**Paganism** is a word used to describe old religions that people followed before major world religions became common.



Anglo-Saxon houses had one room which the whole family lived. They shared life in a village, where each person had a job to support each other.



Key Facts
There were seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms and they came originally from Germania and England comes from the Saxon word 'Angle-Land'
King Alfred the Great did many things to change everyday life for Britons. He translated books from Latin to English so people could read them. His Grandson, Athelstan, was the first 'King of all England'.
Anglo-Saxons practiced paganism. A religion that was around before Christianity.



Archaeologists find a wide range of artefacts all over England telling us all about Anglo-Saxon life. Here are a set of bowls and pots that tell us about how people lived and what they were able to craft.

Timeline of the Viking invasion

449CE	600CE	793CE	871CE	924CE	939CE	1066CE
Anglo-Saxon invaders arrive in Britain	Anglo-Saxons gradually take over England	The Vikings attack from Norway	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex	Athelstan becomes the King of Wessex	The Vikings invade England and take back the north.	King Harold is killed in the Battle of Hastings



King Alfred the Great

Born 849CE

Died 26th October 889CE

Violent Vikings -- Knowledge Organiser

	A **longship** is a long, narrow boat used by the Vikings over 1,000 years ago.
	**Trading** means exchanging goods (things) or services (jobs people do) with someone else.
	An **axe** is a tool with a heavy metal blade and a long handle. It is used for cutting wood or shaping materials.
	A **saga** is a long story that tells about adventures, heroes, and important events from the past. Sagas were often told by the Vikings.
	**Runes** are old letters that people used for writing a long time ago, especially the Vikings and other groups from northern Europe.



Long, narrow and flat, longboats were fast, durable and capable of navigating both choppy seas and shallow rivers. They were also light enough to be carried over land.



William the Conqueror: He was the first Norman King of England after winning the Battle of Hastings in 1066. He was crowned on Christmas day in 1066 at Westminster Abbey.

Key Facts
Battle on October 14, 1066, that ended in the defeat of Harold II of England by William, duke of Normandy, and established the Normans as the rulers of England.
Harold II or Harold Godwinson, was a strong ruler and a skilled general. He held the throne for 9 months before he was killed at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.
The Vikings spoke a language called Old Norse. It may have looked something like this: ᛁ ᛏ ᛋ ᛏ B Φ ᚦ ᛦ



King Cnut the Great

Reigned in England from 1016 to 1035.

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Off with her Head -- Knowledge Organiser

	A **dynasty** is a family of rulers who lead a country or empire one after another, usually for many years.
	**Succession** means the order in which people take over a job or role, usually when the person before them stops doing it.
	The **Reformation** was a big change in Christianity that happened in Europe about 500 years ago.
	An **annulment** is when people decide that a marriage didn't really count or was not valid in the first place.
	The **gentry** were rich and important people who owned big houses and large areas of land in the past, especially in Tudor and Stuart England.



The King's Great Matter — This refers to Henry VIII's attempt to get a divorce from Catherine of Aragon. Henry wanted to marry Anne Boleyn to secure a male heir, but the Church did not grant him this wish.

Key Facts
The Tudors were a prominent English royal dynasty that ruled from 1485 to 1603. One of the most famous rulers during this time was King Henry VIII.
The Tudors encouraged new religious ideas, overseas exploration, and exploring other countries in the hope of ruling them.
Tudor England began when Henry VII became King in 1485 following the Battle of Bosworth and the death of Richard III.



King Henry VIII: Henry VIII was King of England from 1509 until his death in 1547. He is famous for breaking away from the Catholic church and establishing the Church of England. He famously married 6 times in his quest for a male heir, divorcing two of them and beheading two of them.

Timeline of Tudor England

1485 — 1509	1509 — 1547	1547 — 1553	1553 — 1558	1558 — 1603
King Henry VII	King Henry VIII	King Edward VI	Queen Mary I	Queen Elizabeth I



Cardinal Thomas Wolsey

1475—1530