
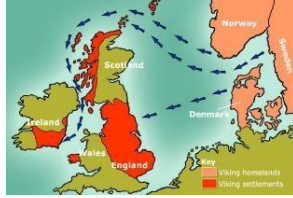





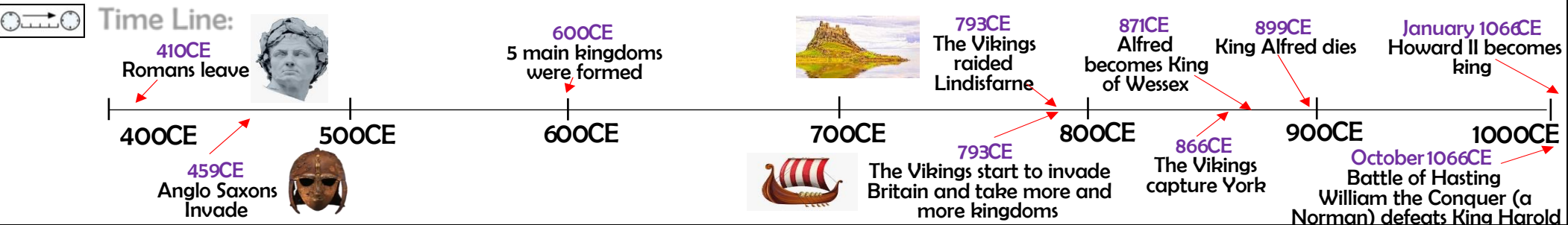


Emmanuel Junior Academy DSAT Knowledge Organiser

YEAR 5		INVADERS AND SETTLERS	HISTORY
<h3>KEY VOCABULARY</h3> <p>Invaders: people who attack (invade) and try to take land from other people.</p> <p>Raiders: people who attack, then take what they find away with them.</p> <p>Kingdoms: a large area of land ruled by a king.</p> <p>Settlers: people who migrate to a new place and start a community.</p> <p>Danegeld: money, or goods, paid by the Anglo-Saxons to the Vikings to stop them invading more places.</p> <p>Migration: movement from one place to another in order to settle there.</p> <p>Picts: ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland.</p> <p>Pagan: someone who believes in the existence of a wide range of gods or spirits rather than one single god.</p> <p>Vikings: people who travelled from Northern Europe to other regions including England. The Vikings raided and traded with other regions.</p> <p>Anglo Saxons: people who settled in Britain after the Romans left and lived in England when the Normans invaded.</p> <p>Danelaw: an area of Viking origin in England.</p>		<h3>STICKY KNOWLEDGE</h3> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> The Anglo Saxons invaded Britain in 459CE after the Romans left in 410CE. The time of the Anglo Saxons is often called the Dark Ages or the Middle Ages. The Anglo Saxons came for four main reasons: to fight, to farm, to make new homes and because they were invited by the Picts and Scots. In 600AD, there were 5 kingdoms in Britain: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex and Kent. The Vikings came from Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Russia, Iceland and Greenland. The Anglo Saxons were great craftsmen making things from metal, wood and pottery. Anglo Saxons and Vikings worshipped more than one God. The Vikings came to Britain in long ships.   	<h3>FACTS AND DATES</h3> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> In 1939, archaeologists discovered an Anglo-Saxon burial at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk.  ship 793CE: the Vikings raided the monastery of Lindisfarne.  the 1066CE: the Battle of Hastings. <h3>IMPORTANT PEOPLE</h3> <p>Alfred the Great (849-99 CE) was the Anglo Saxon King of Wessex. He won 9 battles against the Vikings in 871 CE. He paid Danegeld to the Vikings to stop them invading more. </p> <p>Ivar the Boneless (794 – 873 CE) was a bold Viking chief who sought to conquer England. He was the son of the great Viking Ragnar Lodbok. He fought the Anglo Saxons with great armies. </p>
<h3>Time Line: A timeline shows when things happened over a period of time.</h3>  <p>Time Line:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> 400CE: Romans leave 459CE: Anglo Saxons Invade 600CE: 5 main kingdoms were formed 793CE: The Vikings raided Lindisfarne 793CE: The Vikings start to invade Britain and take more and more kingdoms 866CE: The Vikings capture York 871CE: Alfred becomes King of Wessex 899CE: King Alfred dies October 1066CE: Battle of Hasting William the Conquer (a Norman) defeats King Harold January 1066CE: Howard II becomes king 			

