



Key Vocabulary	
kingdom	Sections that Britain was divided into after the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons.
invade	To travel into areas belonging to others in order to take over.
settlers	People who travelled to new countries with families and began lives there.
Angles and Jutes	Travellers from Europe - land we now call Denmark.
Saxons	Travellers from Europe - land we now call Germany.
Picts	People living in what we now call Scotland - their invasion of Britain begun the Anglo-Saxon era.
livestock	Animals usually kept on a farm (e.g. cows, sheep, pigs).
Thane	A noble person in the village - owned land and reported to the King.
pagan	Original religion of Anglo-Saxon settlers, believing in many gods.
Christianity	Religion practised by Romans during Anglo-Saxon times - believed in the Bible and teachings of Jesus.
mead	An alcoholic drink made from honey.

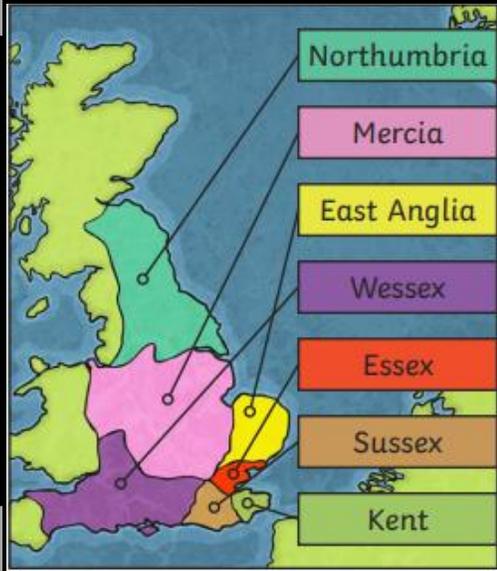
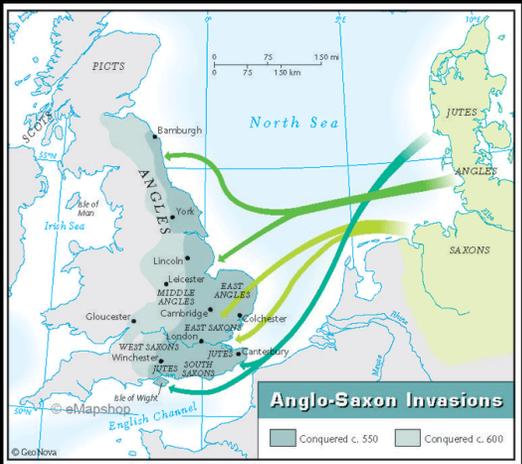
Anglo Saxon Culture and pastimes

The Anglo-Saxons were great craft workers. They made intricate jewellery, musical instruments and homemade toys and games. They were also keen storytellers. Very few Anglo Saxons could read or write so they would gather together in feasting halls and tell thrilling stories. Often their stories would be accompanied by music played on an instrument called a lyre. The Saxons liked to play with words too. They amused themselves by telling clever riddles.

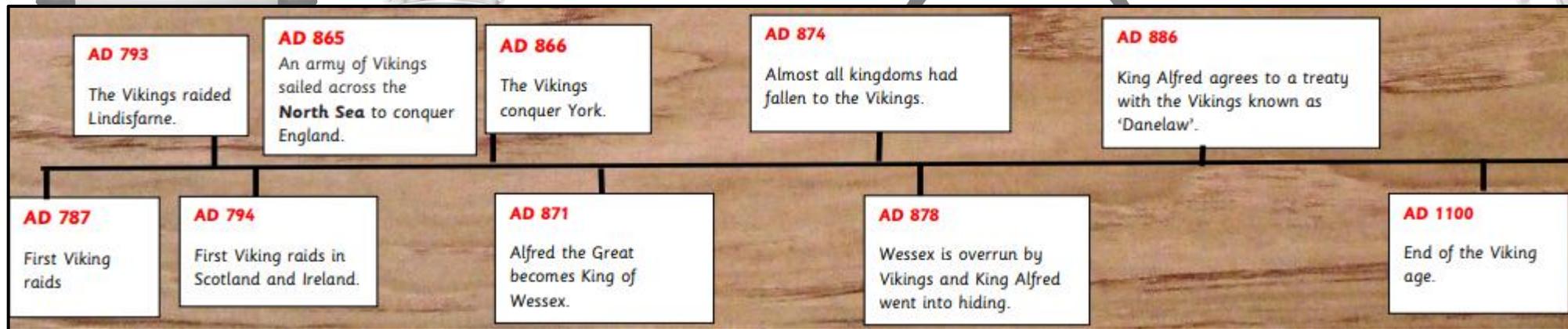




ANGLO SAXON LYRE 11 TO 16TH CENTURY



History Knowledge Organiser – Victorious Vikings



Key Vocabulary	
Viking	Fierce warriors from Scandinavia, an area in Northern Europe
Invade	To disturb or break into without being asked or wanted
Conqueror	One who defeats another
Monastery	A building, or buildings, where people lived and worshiped, devoting their time and life to God
Scandinavian	People that come from the region of northern Europe made up of Sweden, Norway, and Denmark.
Long ship	A long sail and oar ship used by the Vikings
Pillage	To openly and forcefully seize goods from another
Defeat	To win a victory over someone

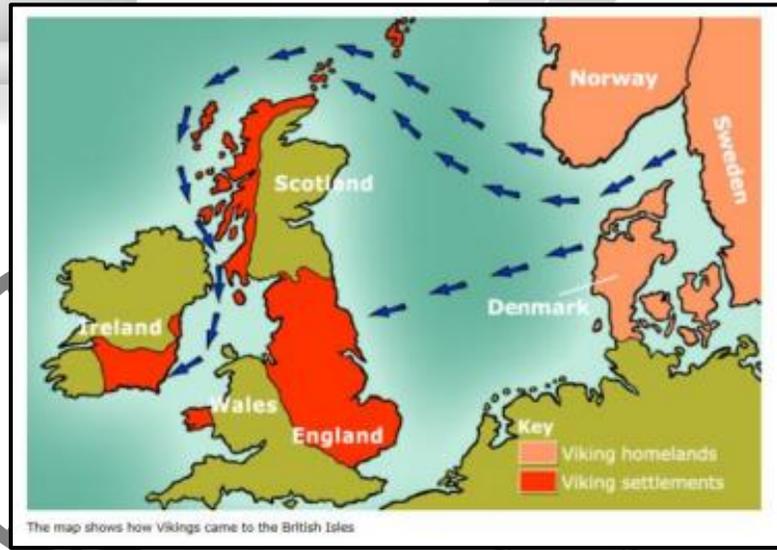
Viking raids:

The name 'Viking' comes from a language called 'Old Norse' and means 'a pirate raid'. People who went off raiding in ships were said to be 'going Viking'.

The first Viking **raid** recorded in the **Anglo-Saxon Chronicle** was around AD787.

The Vikings did not send many ships on their first raids. They made **surprise attacks** on places like Lindisfarne. There was no English navy to guard the coasts, so it was easy for small groups of Vikings to land on a beach or sail up a river.

The Vikings were **pagans**, not **Christians** like most people living in Britain at the time. They did not think twice about raiding a **monastery**. Christian monasteries in Britain were easy targets for the Vikings. The **monks** had no weapons and the buildings were filled with valuable treasures, like gold, jewels and books.





History Knowledge Organiser - World War Two



Key Dates

1 st September 1939	Germany invaded Poland and broke the Munich agreement
3 rd September 1939	Britain and France declared war on Germany
January 1940	Rationing was introduced in Britain. 'Dig for Victory'
10 th July - 31 st October 1940	The Battle of Britain A turning point in WW2
6 th June 1944	D Day landings The largest seaborne invasion in history
30 th April 1945	Adolf Hitler died
7 th May 1945	Germany surrendered. Victory in Europe Day (VE Day)
6 th - 9 th August 1945	USA dropped atomic bombs on Japan
2 nd September 1945	Japan surrender and WW2 officially ended

Notable People

Neville Chamberlain	British Prime Minister 1937 to 1940. He declared war on Germany in 1939.
Winston Churchill	British Prime Minister between 1940 and 1945 and helped lead to the surrender of the Nazis.
Adolf Hitler	Leader of the Nazi party. Millions of people died because of his actions of invading Europe.
Anne Frank	A Jewish girl who was forced into hiding with her family in a secret attic in Amsterdam because of her religion. She wrote a diary of her time in hiding which only became famous after she and her family were captured and killed at a concentration camp.



Over 3.5 million children in Britain were evacuated to the countryside to escape the bombing from September 1939. They were put onto trains with a label on like they were parcels. They would live with another family in the countryside.



Blitz is short for the German word Blitzkrieg (lightning war). The Blitz happened from September 1940 - May 1941 when Germany frequently bombed London and other British cities. The Blitz destroyed over 1/3 of London and many people died. Shelters were used as protection.

