

Traders and Raiders Knowledge Organiser

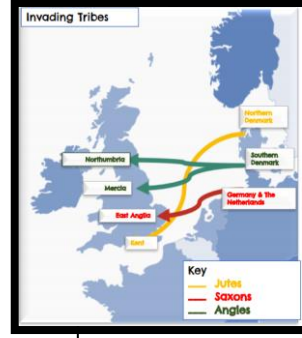


Prior knowledge (What sticks?)

- The Romans invaded Britain in 43AD.
- The Iceni tribes, led by Boudicca, rebelled in 61AD.
- Most Romans left Britain in 410AD. Soldiers were needed back at home to defend Italy and the city of Rome.

Question 1: Who were the Anglo-Saxons?

- The Anglo-Saxons came from Denmark, Netherlands and northern Germany.
- The three biggest tribes were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes.
- They conquered England but failed to conquer Scotland, Wales and Cornwall.

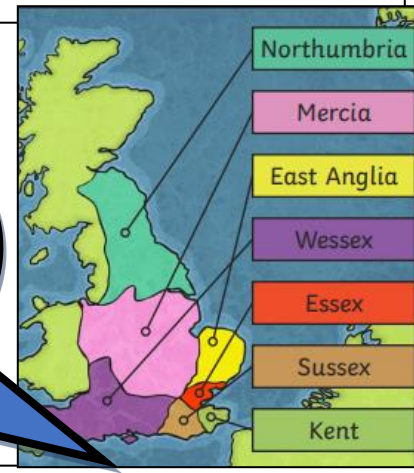
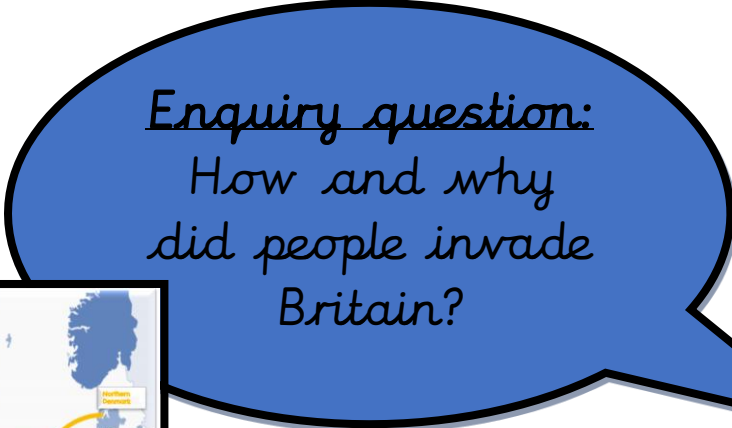


Question 2: Who were the Vikings?

- The Vikings were from Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
- They first arrived in Britain around 787AD.
- They attacked the monastery in Lindisfarne in 793AD.
- They conquered York (Jorvik) in 866AD.
- The Vikings raided villages and pillaged expensive items to trade.
- By AD 878, they had settled permanently in Britain.

Question 3: Why did the invaders leave their homelands?

The Vikings wanted to find new, nutritious land because their homelands often flooded and crops were hard to grow. Britain had good farmland so the Vikings tried to claim it for themselves.



Question 4: How did the invaders travel to Britain?

The invaders travelled in longboats. They were long, narrow ships that could travel fast for long distances.

Question 5: How did the invaders live and what were their settlements like?

They lived in small villages which were built around a central hall where the chief lived. Men would learn to hunt and fight. Women would cook, tend the crops and make clothes.

Question 6: Who ruled during the invasions?

- Anglo-Saxon kings each ruled their own kingdom. - They fought to defend their kingdom or take control of others.
- There were seven kingdoms. By 878AD, there was just one kingdom left (Wessex).



Question 7: Who was Alfred and why was he known as 'The Great'?

- In 871AD, Alfred became king becoming first Anglo-Saxon king to defeat the Vikings in battle.
- In 886AD, he signed a treaty (known as the Danelaw). It gave Vikings control over north and east England allowing him to keep control over Wessex, Mercia and Kent.

Question 8: What do artefacts tell us about the invaders?

- Archaeologists look at artefacts and forming conclusions which help us to develop a greater understanding of the past.
- Longboats, weapons, clothes, jewellery and armour were often found in invaders grave.



410AD	450AD	556AD	586AD	700AD	793AD	866AD	871AD	876AD	886AD	1014AD
Romans left Britain	Anglo-Saxons settled in Kent.	Seven kingdoms were created in Britain	The Kingdom of Mercia was formed	The Viking Age began	The Vikings attack the monastery in Lindisfarne.	The Vikings captured York (Jorvik).	Alfred the Great ruled.	Vikings settled permanently in England	King Alfred defeated the Vikings (Danelaw)	King Canute (Denmark) became King of England.

Key Vocabulary - AD (Anno Domini), BC (Before Christ), Anglo Saxons, artefact, Danelaw, invasion, kingdom, laws and justice, Lindisfarne, longboat, longhouse, loom, monastery, raid, runes, settlement, trade, Valhalla, Vikings