

# Anglo Saxons

## Knowledge organiser

Timeline	
410 CE	Last Romans leave Britain and the Picts begin to attack the Britons
449–450 CE	Angles, Saxons and Jutes begin to settle in Britain
515 CE	Battle of Mount Badon – between the Britons and the Anglo-Saxons
570 CE	Heptarchy emerges in England
597 CE	St Augustine brings Christianity to England from Rome
613 CE	Northumbrian kings rule over most of England
731 CE	Bede completes <i>Ecclesiastical History of the English People</i>
757 CE	Offa becomes King of Mercia and arguably first king of all England
789 CE	First recorded Viking attack (in Dorset)

Key people	
Augustine	Christian missionary considered responsible for lots of people converting to Christianity in Britain
Princess Bertha	Christian (and wife of Aethelbert) who helped Augustine convert the King to Christianity
King Aethelbert	King of Kent who created the first Germanic law code in the early 7th century
King Offa	King of Mercia and most of England in the mid 8th century
Gildas	Monk who wrote about the Roman and Saxon invasions of Britain
Bede	Monk in Northumbrian monastery who wrote a history of the English church and people

Vocabulary	
Anglo-Saxons	Angles and Saxons (and often also used to include Jutes): the tribes that came from territories we now call Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands; term also used in reference to the other peoples and time in Britain when the Angles, Saxons and Jutes ruled, between the times the Romans left and the Vikings arrived
Celts/ Britons	Inhabitants of territories we now call England and Wales
Christianity	Religion that worships one god, based on the teachings of Jesus Christ; at the time of the Anglo-Saxons, religion practised in Rome
Heptarchy	Seven kingdoms of Britain: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Sussex, Wessex and Kent
Kingdoms	Territories ruled by kings or queens
Pagans	People with a religion other than the official / most widespread one(s); for Anglo-Saxons the worship of gods for different areas of daily life
Picts	Inhabitants of territories we now call Scotland
Rebellion	Violent fight against a powerful group or leader who is in control
Scots	Inhabitants of territories we now called Ireland, who invaded and settled in territories we now call Scotland

## Vikings in Britain

Timeline of events	
449 CE	Angles and Saxons begin to settle in Britain
793 CE	Viking attack on Lindisfarne
865 CE	Great Heathen Army invades
878 CE	Battle of Edington – King Alfred defeats Guthrum; Guthrum is then baptised
927 CE	Athelstan unites the English kingdoms
991 CE	The English lose a great battle against the Vikings: the Battle of Maldon
1013 CE	King Sweyn Forkbeard invades and becomes King of England
1016 CE	Canute becomes King of England

Important people	
King Alfred	King of Wessex from 871 to 889 and defended Wessex from the Vikings; Alfred called himself the King of the English
Aethelflaed	Skillful ruler who defended Mercia against the Vikings, and Alfred's daughter who later married Aethelred
Edward	Alfred's eldest son
Guthrum	Viking King of East Anglia at the time of the treaty with Alfred, and a leader of the Great Heathen Army; later called Aethelstan
Athelstan	First king to unite (bring together) all of the English kingdoms, in 927
King Aethelred II (the Unready)	Introduced Danegeld (an official agreement with the Vikings)
King Canute	King of England, Denmark and Norway; he ruled England from 1016 to 1035

Vocabulary	
convert	Persuade someone to follow a religion
Danegeld	Money paid to Vikings by the Anglo-Saxons to stop them invading and raiding England (the word means 'Danish payment')
Danelaw	The part of England which King Alfred agreed belonged to the Vikings
enslave	Make someone a slave (someone who is owned by another person and has to do as they're told)
monastery	Building where monks live and worship their god
pagan	A term that Christian churches gave to religions with more than one god
peace treaty	Agreement to stop fighting, which also tries to fix the cause of the conflict
plunder	Take things by force
raid	Attack by surprise, with the aim of stealing things
Vikings	People from Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden and Denmark); they were also called 'Norsemen' (men of the North) or 'Danes' (people from Denmark)

Norse gods	
Odin	Chief god
Frigg	Chief goddess
Freya	Goddess of love, fertility, battle and death
Thor	God of thunder
Loki	God of cunning and fire

# Medieval Monarchs

## Knowledge organiser

Major monarchs	
William (the Conqueror) 1066–1087	A Norman (French) duke who defeated the English King Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings
Henry II 1154–1189	Ruled much of France as well as England, Wales and Scotland; partly responsible for the murder of Thomas Becket
Richard I (the Lionheart) 1189–1199	Led several Crusades in the Middle East. Only spent six months of his ten-year reign in England
John 1199–1216	Unsuccessful in battles and forced to sign the Magna Carta

Vocabulary	
Baron	A noble who owned land, which would be worked by peasants
Clergy	Members of the Church
Crusades	A series of European military campaigns to recover the Holy Land from the Muslims in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries
Ecclesiastical	Related to the Church; ecclesiastical courts were special courts where members of the clergy were put on trial for crimes
Feudal system	A social system in which peasants rented and worked land belonging to nobles in exchange for loyalty
Knights	Warriors who protected the barons' land and fought for the monarch in times of war
Magna Carta	Literally the 'Great Charter', this document set out certain rights, for barons and the Church, and forced the monarch to follow the law
Monarch	A king or queen
Peasants	The poorest people in medieval England, usually farmers
Successor	Someone who will take over the throne when a monarch dies

Important people	
Harold Godwinson	Was crowned king in 1066, but only ruled for ten months before he was defeated by William at the Battle of Hastings
Harald Hardrada	Another contender for the English throne in 1066; he was defeated by Harold Godwinson
The Pope	The head of the Church: an extremely powerful figure who could (in theory) command the monarch
Thomas Becket	Chancellor (advisor) to Henry II before becoming Archbishop of Canterbury in 1162; murdered in 1170 after a long conflict with Henry
Saladin	Sultan of Egypt and Syria, and a great military leader who commanded the Muslim armies that Richard I fought against in the Third Crusade