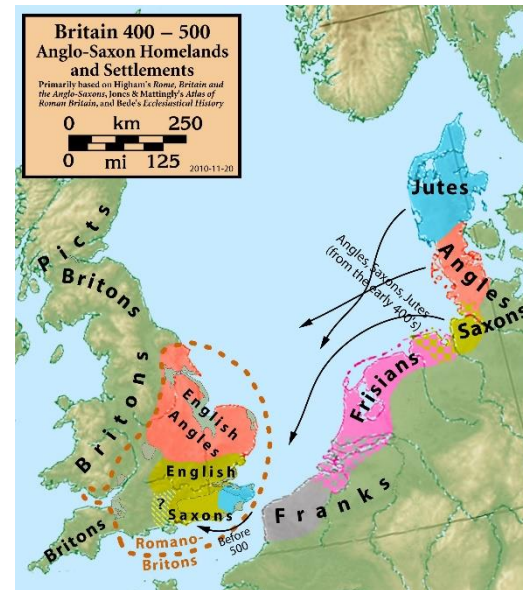


Anglo-Saxons Knowledge Organiser – Year 4

Key dates	
AD 449	Anglo-Saxon invaders arrived in Britain.
AD 600	Anglo Saxons take over the land.
AD 927	Athelstan becomes the first king of England.
AD 939	Athelstan dies and the Vikings invade.
AD 1042	Edward the Confessor becomes king.
AD 1066	Edward the Confessor dies. Harold of Wessex takes the throne. Harold Hardrada attempts a take-over. William the Conqueror invades with his Norman army and defeats Hardrada.



Key people	
Hengest and Horsa	Were hired to fight for Britain, but decided they liked it, turned against the current king and invaded.
Alfred the Great	King of Wessex
Athelstan	Grandson of Alfred the Great. Becomes King of Wessex in AD 924 and the first king of England in 927.
Olaf Guthfrithsson	Leader of the Viking invasion in AD 939.
Edward the Confessor	Edward the Confessor becomes king.
Harold, the earl of Wessex	Crowned king after Edward the Confessor dies.
Harold Hardrada	King of Norway sends powerful threats to make claims for the throne. (after the death of Edward the Confessor.
William the Conqueror	Invades and defeats Harold Hardrada with his Norman army.

Key events	
AD 449	Anglo-Saxon invaders arrived in Britain. Hengest and Horsa invade.
AD 600	The Saxons gradually take over the land we now call England. The country is split into Northumbria (North), Mercia (middle), East Anglia (East) and Wessex (South)
AD 793	The Vikings attack from Norway. The attack the Monastery of Lindisfarne in Northumbria. This is just a raid, they will return to invade later.
AD 871	Alfred the Great becomes king of Wessex. He drives the invading Vikings from the south but they stay in the north and the east.
AD 924	Alfred the Great's grandson, Athelstan, becomes king of Wessex. In AD 927, he conquers the last Viking kingdom, York, and becomes the first king of England.
AD 937	Athelstan's rule is resented by the Welsh, Scots, Irish and Vikings and they work together to destroy his rule. Athelstan's defeats the rebels and he and the Saxons defeat them in battle.
AD 939	Athelstan dies and the Vikings, led by Olaf Guthfrithsson invade England and take back the North.

Anglo-Saxons Key Vocabulary – Year 4

Nouns		
Angle	Denmark	chief
Bayeux Tapestry	East Anglia	rune
Beowulf	Germany	traders
Jute	Norway	farmer
Norman	Northumbria	legend
Saxon	Wessex	jewellery

Verbs		
adorn	craft	regale
attack	destroy	scavenge
battle	divide	settle
build	explore	survive
convert	entertain	worship
control	hoard	voyage

Adjectives		
adept	capable	inventive
aggressive	courageous	innovative
artful	dominant	practical
bold	dynamic	powerful
brave	fierce	resourceful
brutal	gutsy	versatile

Etymology	
Old English	The Anglo-Saxons were responsible for many words that we use today; they were the original speakers of 'English'. The three tribes – the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes – came from the part of Europe we now call Germany and Denmark. They had their own dialects, which we now call 'Old English'. Old English words include 'apple', 'blood', 'daughter', 'milk' and 'moon'.
hammer	Originally meaning 'stone tool', hammer comes from a concoction of Old English 'hamor/hamer', Dutch 'hamer', German 'Hammer', and Old Norse 'hamarr'. All which refer to 'rock'.
hoard	This word derives from Middle English 'hord', which itself comes from Old English. It can be likened to Goth 'huzd' meaning treasure and Old English 'hydan' meaning to hide.

