

# Knowledge Organiser: Year 4 Summer 2: Anglo-Saxons. How hard was it to invade & settle in Britain?

## My Vocabulary

invasion	A military attack in which an army uses force to take over another country.
kingdom	A part of England which was ruled by a king or queen.
missionary	A person sent to an area to promote Christianity
settlement	A place where a community of people live.
Vikings	Seafaring people from Scandinavia who raided and invaded Britain.
artefact	An object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.
Alfred the Great	Alfred was king of Wessex. He fought against the Viking invaders and he oversaw a revival of learning and writing in Old English.

Sutton Hoo is one of the most important archeological discoveries in the UK. A buried ship contained the remains of an important Anglo Saxon and many astonishing treasures.



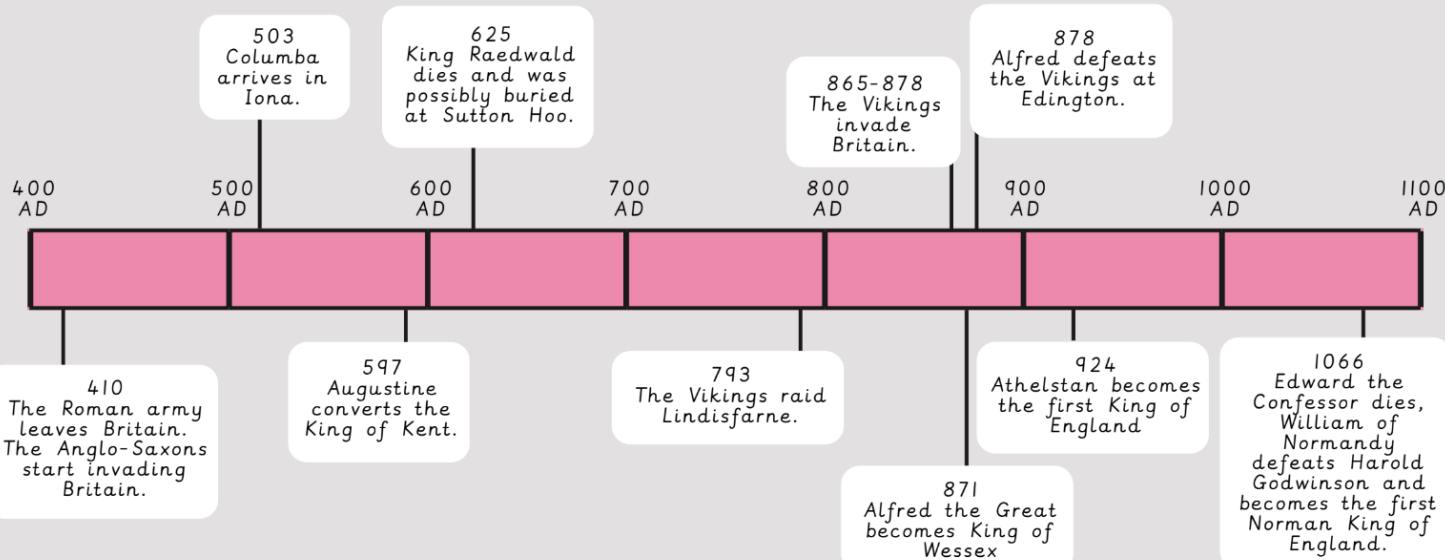
The Vikings raided Britain to steal items to trade. Over time, they decided they wanted to stay. In AD 878, Alfred the Great defeated the Vikings at the Battle of Edington.

## Anglo-Saxon kingdoms

By AD 600, the Anglo-Saxons had stopped fighting each other. England was organised into five kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, East Anglia, and Kent. Each one was ruled by a king who made laws. Over time, Wessex became the most important kingdom and, in AD 925, Aethelstan became the first king of England.



## Anglo-Saxons timeline



## Anglo-Saxon settlements



The Anglo-Saxons lived in single-roomed huts in villages. Houses were made out of wattle and daub and wood with a thatched roof. They had most things they needed: food, warmth, and family. They left their villages only to trade with others for essential items.