

PICKHURST ACADEMY - HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year: 5 Topic: The Anglo-Saxons

Enquiry - Key question: Was the Anglo-Saxon period really a Dark Age?

Key Knowledge

The Roman army left Britain around 410AD.

The Anglo-Saxons had started to raid Britain before the Romans left.

The Anglo-Saxons started to settle in Britain as the country was fertile.

The Anglo-Saxons came from Germany, Holland and Denmark.

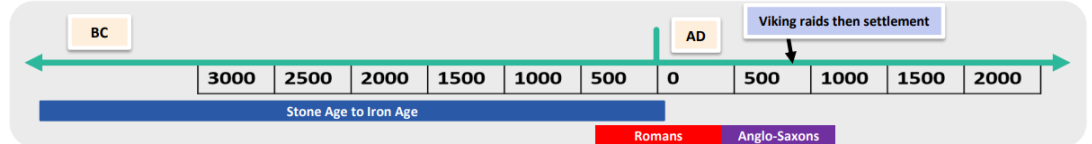
The Anglo-Saxons were originally pagans, but they gradually converted to Christianity.

The Anglo-Saxons did not call the time that they lived the 'Dark Ages'. Historians called the Anglo-Saxon period a 'Dark Age' as they thought it was very different to civilised Roman Britain.

The archaeological remains at Sutton Hoo and the Staffordshire Hoard tell us a lot about the Anglo-Saxons. They have made historians change their minds about a 'Dark Age'.

We can also find out about the Anglo-Saxons from the story of Beowulf.

From 793CE the Vikings raided and then settled in Britain.



Our most important local link to the Anglo-Saxon period is:

Can you add your location to the map?



The Staffordshire Hoard is one of over 300 Anglo-Saxon hoards found across Britain. 4000 items were found there.



Sutton Hoo is the largest Anglo-Saxon burial mound in England. This iron helmet was found in the burial chamber.



Key vocabulary

Hoard: Hidden treasure stored away

Fertile: A place where plants and crops grow easily

Pagan: A term used for someone who worshipped many gods

Period: A time in history

Settle: To make a home somewhere

The main reason why the Anglo-Saxon period is/is not a Dark Age is:

PICKHURST ACADEMY - HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year: 5 Topic: The Vikings

Enquiry - Key question: Would the Vikings do anything for money?

Key knowledge

The term '**Viking**' comes from the Old Norse word 'Vikigr', meaning a pirate or raider from any area. **The raid on Lindisfarne** was not the earliest raid, but it is one of the best documented (**Anglo-Saxon Chronicle**) and is the first dated raid.

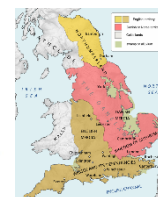
The Vikings left Scandinavia due to **overpopulation** in their homelands and lack of suitable land for farming. They **settled** in many places including Greenland, Iceland, Italy, France, Russia and as far as North Africa and North America.

England offered the Vikings better weather, a longer growing season, superior farming land and a supply of mineral resources. Vikings began to remain in England during the winter after 865 AD. Most Vikings who settled in Britain were farmers, living in small communities in the countryside. Viking and Anglo-Saxon periods ran parallel and power moved from one side to the other, and then back.

Alfred was the King of Wessex from 871 to 899 and is the only British monarch to have been given the title 'Great'. He defeated Vikings at Edington in Wiltshire in 879 which enabled him to rule the south while the Vikings would rule the north. Alfred was regarded as the defender of Christianity against the pagan Vikings.

The Vikings were not just raiders but also skilled craftspeople in textiles, wood and metal (they minted their own coins). They lived in **longhouses**.

Timeline and images



Key vocabulary

raid	a rapid surprise attack on an enemy
monk	a man who is a member of a religious order and lives in a monastery
monastery	a building or buildings occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows
migrate	move from one region or habitat to another
settle	become comfortable in and accustomed to a new location
overpopulation	being populated with excessively large numbers
inheritance	getting something by legal right from a person at his or her death or through heredity
invader	a person or group that invades a country, region, or other place
push and pull factors	push- negative, pull- positive aspects that make people want to move to a new area
significant	sufficiently great or important to be worthy of attention
monarch	a sovereign head of state, especially a king, queen, or emperor
cult	a religious devotion directed towards a particular figure or object
runes	a section of an ancient Scandinavian poem
longhouse	a long, narrow building
looted	steal goods from (a place), typically during a war or riot

PICKHURST ACADEMY - HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Year: 5 Topic: Journeys

Enquiry - Key question: What makes people go on a journey?

Key knowledge

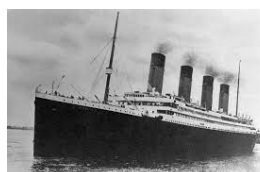
Sir Walter Raleigh was a well-educated poet and writer as well as an Elizabethan **explorer**. In 1580, he proved how successful he was as a soldier by helping to put down an uprising in Ireland. **Queen Elizabeth I** granted him a Royal Charter which permitted him to explore, rule and colonise any 'remote, heathen and barbarous lands'. He sponsored a venture in 1585 to set up the first English **colony** in America at Roanoke Island, but sadly this failed.

The Titanic was built in Belfast at the Harland and Wolff Shipyards. It set off on its maiden **voyage** across the Atlantic 11th April 1912 but sank on 15th April 1912 after it hit an iceberg 400 miles south of the Newfoundland coast. Only 44 of the passengers from Cobh survived the sinking of the ship four days after they got on board. Some of the Irish were **emigrating** to America for the first time in search of better life, others were returning to America after a visit to their home country.

The Kindertransport (German for 'children's transport') was a programme which brought almost 10,000 (mostly **Jewish**) children to Britain from Central Europe between December 1938 and the outbreak of the Second World War in September 1939. Because of government **immigration** restrictions, most of the children were unaccompanied. Vera Schaufeld, who travelled from Czechoslovakia to the United Kingdom in 1939, was just 9 years old when she made her journey.

In June 1948 **The Windrush Empire** arrives to Tilbury carrying passengers from West Indies. People chose to leave the West Indies because there was great **hardship** at this time. There had been a hurricane in 1944 that had destroyed crops and homes. Farmers had problems selling their crops during the war. The problems got worse after the war as servicemen arrived back and could not find work, and it took time to rebuild the old markets for goods.

Timeline and images



Key vocabulary

journey	an act of travelling from one place to another
migration	movement from one part of something to another
immigration	the action of coming to live permanently in a foreign country
emigration	leaving one's own country to settle permanently in another (moving abroad)
refugee	a person who has been forced to leave their country in order to escape war, persecution, or natural disaster.
invader	a person or group that invades a country, region, or other place
settler	a person who moves with a group of others to live in a new country or area
voyage	a long journey involving travel by sea or in space
persecution	the mistreatment of an individual or group by another group because of their religion, ethnicity, politics, sexuality, gender or gender identity
colony	a country or area under the political control of another country and occupied by settlers from that country
anti-Semitism	hostility to or prejudice against Jewish people
pogrom	an organized massacre of a particular ethnic group
prejudice	preconceived opinion that is not based on reason or actual experience
discrimination	the unjust or prejudicial treatment of different categories of people
asylum seeker	a person who has left their home country as a political refugee and is seeking asylum in another