

Subject

History



Subject Knowledge Organiser

Topic title: *The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor.*

Key vocabulary/glossary

The Dark Ages	The time between the Romans leaving and the Norman Conquest in 1066
Viking	The name ' comes from a language called 'Old Norse' and means 'a pirate raid'.
Anglo- Saxon	The people of Britain, the Celts, plus the Germanic settlers.
Danegeld	Money paid to the Danes to stop them attacking
Danelaw	The area of Britain where the Vikings ruled.



The Anglo-Saxons lived in Britain from 400 AD onwards.

The Vikings arrived in their long ships in the late 700's, Some came to settle, some to raid and others to conquer.



Information: **Wirral Archaeology** have been excavating swords and other artefacts as evidence to prove that the last great battle between the Vikings and the Anglo-Saxons , the **Battle of Brunanburh 937 AD** was fought in Bebington, on the Wirral. **Æthelstan, King of the Anglo-Saxons** defeated an alliance of **Olaf Guthfrithson, King of Dublin; Constantine II, King of Scotland, and Owain, King of Strathclyde.** The Anglo-Saxons defeated the Vikings.



Edward the Confessor was the last Anglo-Saxon King of England. He promised the throne to Harold. King Harold was crowned the day that Edward the Confessor died.



There begins the **Battle of Hastings** in 1066 that led to the death Harold and the crowning of **William the Conqueror.**

Information: **Alfred the Great** was the very influential Anglo-Saxon King of Wessex. Previous leaders had given danegeld, money and jewels to the Danes to persuade them not to attack. He negotiated with the Vikings that they could stay in the area given to them as long as they became Christian and didn't raid other areas of Britain. This created an area of Danelaw. At Alfred's death the conflict began again.

