

# Bickerstaffe CE Primary School

Spring 1 - Year 3 - How hard was it to invade and settle in Britain?

## History Knowledge Organiser

### Key Vocabulary

<b>Claimant</b>	A person who believes they are entitled to be the king or queen.
<b>Inference</b>	A conclusion reached by using evidence.
<b>Invasion</b>	A military attack in which an army uses force to take over another country.
<b>Kingdom</b>	A part of England which was ruled by a king or queen.
<b>Missionary</b>	A person sent to an area to promote Christianity.
<b>Oath</b>	A solemn promise.
<b>Settlement</b>	A place where a community of people live.
<b>Settlers</b>	People who move to a new country and stay there permanently.
<b>Viking raids</b>	Attacks on Britain in which the Vikings landed to steal items.
<b>Vikings</b>	Seafaring people from Scandinavia who raided and invaded Britain.

### Artefacts



### Primary Source

It is a document or object created during the time period.

### Secondary Source

They were made after the time period. They are created by reliable sources.

### Sticky Knowledge

Substantive (what key knowledge are we going to learn?)

#### 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 food, warmth and family. They only left their villages to trade for essentials.

#### Lindisfarne, the Holy Island

Aidan built a priory on Lindisfarne in AD 635 which became the centre of Christianity in Northumbria. Monks from the Scottish island of Iona settled. Missionaries travelled here for training and then spread Christianity. The Vikings raided the monastery in AD 792 which shocked the Christian world.

#### Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms

By AD 600, the Anglo-Saxons had stopped fighting each other. Over time Wessex became the most important kingdom and in AD 925, Athelstan became the first king of England.

#### The Viking raids

The Vikings raided Britain to steal items to trade. Over time, they decided they wanted to stay and settled in parts of northern England.

In AD 878, Alfred the Great defeated the Vikings at the Battle of Edington and made a deal to split the country into two: Danelaw (the Viking part) and Wessex (THE Anglo Saxon part)

Athelstan defeated the Vikings at York in AD 927.



Northumbria

Mercia

Wessex

East Anglia

Kent



Disciplinary (how are we going to achieve this through Historical skills?)

- Sequence key events on a timeline in a chronological order.
- Identify the different periods in History.
- Using BC/AD/Century to label different points in time.
- Explore reasons for change and reasons for continuities.
- Observe sources to find out about a period of time (Primary, and secondary sources, artefacts and pictures) and discuss when a source is 'bias'.
- Have discussions and prompt historical enquiry questions.