

# Knowledge Organiser – Year 5 – Spring - Last kingdom

## Key locations

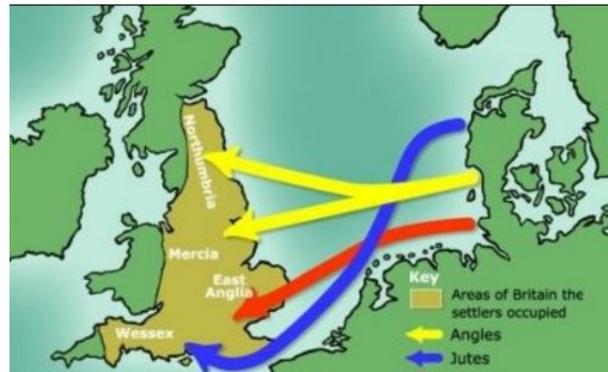
By about 600, England was divided into small Anglo-Saxon kingdoms each ruled by a king.

Our topic is called 'The Last Kingdom' because East Anglia is the last remaining Anglo-Saxon Kingdom.

### Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms



## Invasion Map



## Key definitions

### Geography

**agriculture:** how people use the land to farm and produce crops and meat.

**settlement:** a place where people live.

**navigation:** a process used to locate where someone or thing is.

### History

**folk:** people in general.

**culture:** the ideas, customs, and social behaviour of a particular people or society.

**kingdom:** a country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen.

**defend:** resist an attack made on (someone or something); protect from harm or danger.

**invasion:** an instance of invading a country or region with an armed force.

**evidence:** information to support or oppose a statement.

## Significant people

**Alfred the Great** (King from 871-899) – Alfred the Great is remembered for his victories against Danish invasion, his belief in the importance of education, and his social and judicial reform.

**Edward III, The Confessor** (King from 1042-1066) – Edward the Confessor had Westminster Abbey built.

**Harold II** (King in 1066) – Harold II was the last Anglo-Saxon king of England. He died during the  **Battle of Hastings**  in 1066.

**Edgar Atheling** (King in 1066) – Edgar Atheling was declared King after King Harold II died during the Battle of Hastings, but never took the throne. The next king was William the Conqueror, a  **Norman** .

**William the Conqueror:** William I, is known as William the Conqueror and was the first Norman king of England. He reigned from 1066 until his death in 1087. He was the Duke of Normandy before he became king. He is famous for battling and killing Harold Godwinson for the English throne in the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

## Vocabulary

### History:

raiders, defending, Emperor

### Geography:

physical & human features, landmarks, settlement, land use, trade, distribution, reference, key, digital mapping, environment, traditional farming.

### Design technology:

thatched, materials, settlement properties, prototype, evaluate, brittleness, durability, elasticity, flexibility, malleability, resilience

## Subject specific terms

Bayeux Tapestry



Sutton Hoo



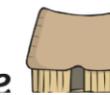
runes



lyre



thatched wooden house



Mercia



## Key dates

**AD 449**  
Traditionally thought to be when Anglo-Saxon invaders arrive in Britain. Originally two Saxon brothers, Hengest and Horsa, were hired to fight for Britain, but they decided they liked it, turned against the current king and invaded.

**AD 500**

**AD 600**  
During the 600s 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. They attack the Monastery of Lindisfarne in Northumbria. This is just a raid, they will return to invade later.

**AD 700**

**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 900**

**AD 924**  
Alfred the Great's grandson, Athelstan, becomes king of Wessex. In 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 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.

**AD 1042**  
Edward the Confessor becomes king. Edward was better known as 'the Confessor' due to his extreme piety. He introduced more regular contact with the continent than England had previously known and the Norman influence in the English court increased.

**AD 1066**  
Edward the Confessor dies and Harold, earl of Wessex, is crowned king of England. Both William Duke of Normandy and Harold Hardrada, king of Norway, send powerful threats and make claims on the throne. Harold is defeated by William the Conqueror and his Norman army.

**AD 1100**

**Anglo-Saxon**