

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: ANGLO-SAXON ENGLAND AND THE NORMAN CONQUEST

1	The Anglo-Saxons	In what year did the Roman army abandon Britain?	410 AD		
2		What was the dominant population of Britain before the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons?	Celts		
3		What country did the Anglo-Saxons come from?	Germany		
4		What major skill did the Romans have, but the Anglo-Saxons lack, which means there is little evidence from this period?	Ability to read and write (literacy)		
5		What term is sometimes used to describe the years that followed the fall of the Roman Empire?	Dark Ages		
6		In what sort of communities did the early Anglo-Saxons choose to live?	Villages and small farming communities		
7		What object, which signified power and wealth, did the Anglo-Saxons use to fasten their clothing?	Gold brooch		
8		Which Anglo-Saxon ship burial site from the 7 th century was found in 1939?	Sutton Hoo		
9		What was the most famous object to be found in this 7 th century ship burial?	Helmet		
10		What do you call someone who examines objects and locations from the past, often through excavation?	Archaeologist		
11	The Vikings	Where did one of the first recorded Viking attacks on English soil take place in 793?	Lindisfarne		
12		What type of buildings did Viking raiders target for their gold and treasures?	Monasteries		
13		What part of Europe did the Vikings originally come from?	Scandinavia		
14		What name is given to the Viking ships that combined oars and sails?	Longboat		
15		How far east and west did Vikings travel?	East to Russia, and west to Canada		
16		What was a large sum of money, given to Vikings to prevent further invasions, called?	Danegeld		
17		What large Viking force invaded and settled England from 865 onwards?	Great Heathen Army		
18		What did Viking warriors name their heaven?	Valhalla		
19		What city was the centre of Viking power in England?	Jorvik (York)		
20		What Viking method for killing their enemies involved ripping out the victim's lungs?	Blood Eagle		
21	Alfred the Great	Of which Anglo-Saxon kingdom did Alfred the Great become king in 871 AD?	Wessex		
22		Which Viking king did Alfred defend his kingdom against, and eventually defeat?	King Guthrum		
23		When Alfred went into hiding in Somerset, what was the landscape like?	Marshes/swamp		
24		At what battle did Alfred the Great defeat the 'Great Heathen Army'?	The Battle of Edington		
25		What name was given to the territory given over to Viking rule by Alfred?	Danelaw		
26		What were the fortified towns that Alfred built across Wessex called?	Burhs		
27		What part time Anglo-Saxon army, called to fight at times of war, did Alfred organise?	Fyrd		
28		What language did Alfred learn at around the age of 40?	Latin		
29		What contemporary record of English history began during Alfred's reign?	Anglo-Saxon Chronicle		
30		In what year did Alfred the Great die?	899		
31	Saxon, Norman or Viking?	Which Anglo-Saxon king died in 1066 with no clear heir?	Edward the Confessor		
32		Which Anglo-Saxon Earl was crowned following the death of the King?	Harold Godwinson		
33		This claimant to the throne was Earl of what area of England?	Wessex		
34		William was Duke of what area in northern France?	Normandy		
35		What did William claim happened in 1051, which lay at the root of his claim?	Edward the Confessor promised him the English throne		
36		Who sent a banner to William showing support for his cause?	The Pope		
37		Which Viking king of Norway also claimed the English throne?	Harold Hardrada		
38		Who betrayed Harold Godwinson by joining the Vikings?	Tostig (his brother)		
39		For how long did the Anglo-Saxon army march to meet the Vikings, once they had invaded northeast England?	Four days		
40		At what battle did the Anglo-Saxons defeat the Vikings in September 1066?	Stamford Bridge		
41	The Battle of Hastings	In what month and year did the Battle of Hastings take place?	October, 1066		
42		What suddenly changed at the end of September, allowing William's Norman army to invade?	The winds		
43		What were William's heavily armoured soldiers on horseback called?	Knights		
44		What were Harold's force of 3 000 professional soldiers and body-guard called?	Huscarls		
45		What 70m long embroidered cloth depicting the Norman conquest of England?	Bayeux Tapestry		
46		On top of what did Harold's army position themselves at the start of the battle?	Senlac Hill		
47		What did Harold's army form, which the Normans found it difficult to break through?	Shield-wall		
48		What did the Normans carry out, to tempt the Saxons away from their high ground?	A fake retreat		
49		How did Harold Godwinson die, according to the Bayeux Tapestry?	An arrow to the eye		
50		How did Harold Godwinson die according to the first account of the battle?	Disembowelled by Norman knights		
410	The Roman Army leaves Britain	793	Vikings attack the monastery on Lindisfarne	1051	Edward the Confessor promises throne to William
600	The Angles and Saxons arrive in England	865	The invasion of the 'Great Heathen Army'	1064	Harold Godwinson swears loyalty to William
597	Augustine arrives in England	871	Alfred the Great is crowned King of Wessex	1066	(Sep) The Battle of Stamford Bridge
731	Bede completes the <i>Ecclesiastical History</i>	878	Alfred the Great's victory at the Battle of Edington	1066	(Oct) The Battle of Hastings