

## Vocabulary

|  |                   |   |
|--|-------------------|---|
| H<br>i<br>s<br>t<br>o<br>r<br>y                          | Anglo-Saxons      | People who lived in England before and during the Viking reign. |
|  | Danegeld          | A tax introduced to protect against Viking invasion.            |
|  | Danelaw           | A part of England ruled by Danish law.                          |
|  | Invasion          | Taking over another country with force.                         |
|  | Lindisfarne       | A holy island off the northeast coast of England.               |
|  | Longship          | A type of ship that made the Vikings raids so successful.       |
|  | Norse Gods        | The Gods the Vikings believed in                                |
|  | Norsemen          | Another term for 'Viking'.                                      |
| G<br>e<br>o<br>g<br>r<br>a<br>p<br>h<br>y                | natural resources | resources that exist without being developed by humans          |
|  | Scandinavia       | The area of the world where Vikings originated.                 |
| A<br>r<br>t<br>a<br>n<br>d<br>D<br>e<br>s<br>i<br>g<br>n | cartoons          | drawings that tell a story                                      |
|  | model             | to copy or show what a 'thing' may look like                    |
|  | motif             | an image or design  |
|  | enlarge           | make something larger in size                                   |
|  | reduce            | make something smaller  |
|  | scaling up        | make something larger   |
|  | scaling down      | make something smaller  |

## Why do people invade and settle?

Year 5 Crew  
Knowledge Organiser  
Terms 1 and 2

### Enquiries

Who else stood before us?  
What is invasion?  
Why do people invade?  
What did the Vikings travel for?  
What did the Vikings trade?  
How did both invasions change Britain?  
Is it right to invade?

### Why do people invade and settle? Key Facts

Old Norse language was spoken in Scandinavia. Norway, Denmark and Sweden make up Scandinavia. Some of the most famous Vikings were Danes. The places Vikings settled in were known as Danelaw. The Norwegians raided Scotland, and founded Iceland. Britain was divided into different kingdoms during the Anglo Saxon reigns. King Alfred allowed the Vikings to settle in York and East Anglia ruled by the Viking King Guthrum. Vikings settled in the Orkneys, Hebrides, around the north and north west of Scotland, Parts of Ireland (Dublin is a Viking city), the Isle of Man, Northumbria, East Anglia etc. Places ending in by and thorp were places Vikings settled. Vikings were also known as Norsemen. They were great travellers who sailed to parts of Europe where they traded, raided and often settled. Vikings sailed in longships which could sail in shallow water and land on beaches. They could sail up rivers as well as the sea and were light enough to be carried on land. Vikings were also farmers, fishermen, trappers, traders, and skilful craftsmen with textiles, wood, metal and bone. Danegeld was a tax raised to protect against Viking invasion

### Anchor texts

Term One: Arthur and the Golden Rope by Joe Todd-Stanton  
Term Two: Paper Son by Julie Leung

Reading for pleasure book:  
War Horse by Michael Morpurgo



### Key Dates

Vikings were invaders and settlers who came from Scandinavia and travelled by boat as far as North America in the west and Central Asia in the east from about 700 AD to 1100. The Viking age began in the 9th Century and lasted for just over 200 years.  
793 The first Viking invasion was the monastery of Lindisfarne  
886 King Alfred, Saxon king of Wessex defeated the Vikings in a great battle  
1066 The Vikings of Normandy (Norsemen) finally conquered England and changed British history.  
Leif Erikson led a Viking crew to North America around 1000 years before Christopher Columbus.

### Images



