Vikings: KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
raids	A sudden armed attack with the aim of causing damage rather than occupying any of the enemy's land.
vicious	To be intentionally harmful or nasty. Vikings warriors were known to be vicious.
longhouse	A large hall-like building where many Viking families would live together.
Monasteries	Places of worship where monks (religious men) would worship God and keep records.
longship	The narrow boat used by Vikings to raid along coasts.
Odin	One of the most famous Viking Gods known for wisdom.
Scandinavia	The name given to a collection of countries: Denmark, Norway and Sweden otherwise known as Northern Europe.
Danelaw	The name given to lands in Britain occupied by the Vikings.
misconception	This means mis-understanding. In Viking terms there were many misunderstandings about the Vikings.
Jorvik	The Viking name for the city of York. York now has a famous Viking museum called Jorvik.

Sticky Knowledge about the Vikings

- ❑ Not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and become farmers.
- ❑ The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as Danelaw.
- ❑ No Vikings wore horns in their helmets.
- ❑ Vikings spoke Norse, which had an alphabet made up of runes.
- ❑ Longships were designed to sail in both deep and shallow water so that they could get close to the shore and sail in rivers to get inland.
- ❑ Vikings were pagans and often raided monasteries, looting gold.
- ❑ The most important Viking British city was York, or Jorvik as it was known by the Vikings.

Exciting Books

Days of the week

The names for most of the days of the week originate from Vikings.

Monday – linked to the moon by the name Mani – Norse for Moon.

Tuesday named after the Viking God of War – Tyr.

Wednesday – named after Odin and known as Woden's Day.

Thursday – named after Thor, the God of thunder.

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Anglo-Saxon: KS2 Knowledge Mat

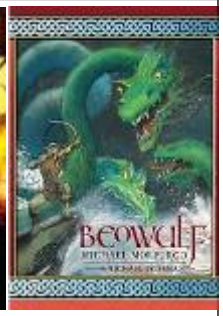
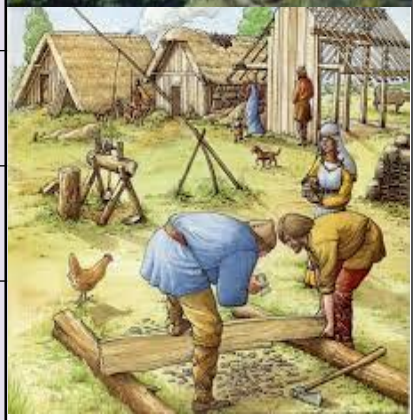
Subject Specific Vocabulary

archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
Anglo-Saxon kingdoms	The Anglo-Saxons formed many regions each with one ruler, known as kingdoms.
Britons	The people living in what is now the UK and were not Anglo-Saxons
Mercia	Know today as East Anglia, Essex, Kent and Sussex.
Artefacts	Objects that have been found from the time studied.
Legacy	Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the shires are our boundaries for counties today.
Wessex	Known today as Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset and Wiltshire.
Angles, Saxons, Jutes	The people who came from Northern Europe to England
Primary sources	Original materials from the time being studied – diaries, letters, artefacts, video recordings
Secondary sources	Second hand information – text books, articles

Sticky Knowledge about the Anglo-Saxons

- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes.
- The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angle-land', became 'England'.
- They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th Century.
- For a long time, England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.
- The Anglo-Saxons were fierce people who fought many battles, including fighting each other.
- The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.

Exciting Books



Anglo-Saxon Settlements