



# St John Fisher RC Primary School

## Year 4 Knowledge Organiser – Summer Term Two - History

### I know:

**Lesson 1** - Many Vikings left Scandinavia and travelled by longboat to countries including Britain.

Vikings came to trade goods, taking silver, silks, spices, jewellery back home.

**Lesson 2** - Some Vikings were bloodthirsty warriors – others came to settle as farmers.

**Lesson 3** - There were fierce battles between Vikings and Anglo-Saxons.

**Lesson 4** - Vikings raided monasteries like Lindisfarne, armed with swords against defenceless monks, stealing gold and jewels.

**Lesson 5** - King Alfred the Great beat the Vikings in battle but could not drive them out of Britain.

**Lesson 6** - A peace agreement meant that lands to the west were Anglo Saxon lands and Viking lands to the East.

### Key Facts to Remember

- Vikings travelled to Britain by longboat.
- They traded valuable items such as silver, silks, spices, and jewellery.
- Some Vikings were fierce warriors, while others chose to settle in Britain as farmers.
- There were many fierce battles between the Vikings and the Anglo-Saxons.
- Vikings raided monasteries like Lindisfarne, stealing gold and jewels from defenceless monks.
- King Alfred the Great fought against the Vikings and won several battles, but he could not completely drive them out of Britain.
- A peace agreement divided the land into Anglo-Saxon territories in the west and Viking territories in the east.

### Key Vocabulary and Glossary

<b>Feudal System</b>	A social structure where land was owned by lords, who provided protection to peasants in exchange for their work
<b>King Alfred the Great</b>	The King of Wessex known for defending his kingdom against Viking attacks and making important changes
<b>Longboat</b>	A fast ship used by Vikings for traveling on seas and rivers
<b>Monastery</b>	A place where monks live and work, often targeted by Vikings for their wealth
<b>Peace Agreement</b>	A deal made to stop fighting, like the treaty that split land between Anglo-Saxons and Vikings
<b>Raid</b>	A quick attack to steal goods, commonly carried out by Vikings on villages and monasteries
<b>Settlement</b>	A community established in a new area, as some Vikings did when they farmed in Britain
<b>Viking</b>	A Norse explorer and warrior from Scandinavia known for raiding and trading

### Key Knowledge:

Vikings had a big impact on Anglo-Saxon England in the 8th and 9th centuries. They travelled by longboat, trading goods and raiding monasteries like Lindisfarne. Some were fierce warriors, while others settled as farmers. King Alfred the Great fought against them, winning battles but not fully driving them out. A peace agreement divided the land into Anglo-Saxon territories in the west and Viking territories in the east.

