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| **Knowledge Organiser - History** | **Topic: Anglo-Saxons and Scots**  | **Year: 4**  |

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| **Diagrams**  |
|  **Anglo-Saxon migration** **Seven kingdoms of Anglo Saxon Britain** |

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| **What should I already know?**  |
| * The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This lasted until the Bronze Age.
* The Bronze Age began when **settlers** arrived from Europe to Britain. These **settlers** brought with them ways of making tools from metal (bronze).
* The Iron Age lasted from 800 BC till the Roman **invasion** (AD 43) - this was when people used tools made from iron.
* In AD 43, the Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, first **invaded**

Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410. **Stone Age** Palaeolithic Britain: early humans first use tools from stone  approx. 800,000BC - Mesolithic Britain: end of Ice Age to start of farming  approx. 10,5000 BC Neolithic Britain: start of farming  approx. 4,000 BC Bronze Age: settlers arrived from Europe and brought ways to make tools with metal approx. 2,000 BC Iron Age: people made tools from iron  Romans first invade Britain  |

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|  | **People**  |
| Bede  | A **monk** who wrote about life in Anglo-Saxon Britain.  |
| Gildas  | A **monk** who wrote about the leaders of Britain offering land and food in exchange for protection against the **Picts** and **Scots**.  |
| Hengist and Horsa  | The **Jute** leaders who were invited to Britain by Vortigen to help defend them from the **Picts** and **Scots** in exchange for land.  |
| King Alfred the Great  | The King of Wessex who eventually became the first king of England.  |
| King Ethelbert  | The King of Kent who converted to **Christianity**.  |
| St Augustine  | A **monk** who helped spread the word about **Christianity**.  |
| Vortigen  | A king in Britain who offered Hengist and Horsa land and food in exchange for protection.  |

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|   | **Vocabulary**  |
| AD/CE | **A**nno **D**omini –Used with a date to show how many years since the birth of Christ. *Eg: it is now 2019 AD.* AD is sometimes replaced by CE which stands for **C**ommon **E**ra. |
| Angles  | people from Germany who **invaded** Britain around AD 410  |
| Anglo-Saxon  | the name given to the people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and **settled** in Britain around AD 410  |
| archaeologist  | someone who studies the past by exploring old remains  |
| artefact  | an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like  |
| BC | Used with a date to show the number of years **B**efore **C**hrist |
| century  | a period of 100 years  |
| Christianity  | the region based on the teachings of Jesus Christ  |
| Danelaw | The name given to parts of the country ruled by the laws of Danes. |
| invasion  | to try and take over a place by force  |
| Jutes  | people from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and Southern Denmark) who **invaded** Britain around AD 410  |
| migration  | movement from one place to another in order to settle there  |
| monk  | a member of a male religious community  |
| pagan  | a person who follows a religion that is not a major religion, including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sikhism  |
| Picts  | ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland  |
| Saxons  | people from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410  |
| Scots  | people from Ireland who eventually **settled** in Scotland  |
| settler/ settlement  | people who **migrate** to a new place. When people start a community, this is a **settlement**  |
| source  | where something comes from  |
| **Key Knowledge** |
| Sutton Hoo  | In 1939, archaeologists discovered an Anglo-Saxon ship burial at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk. |
| Place names | Many of today’s place names come from Anglo-Saxon words *Eg: Birmingham, Oxford, Butterwick* |
| Language | Many of today’s English words are based on Saxon words *Eg: days of the week, England* |
| King Offa | King of Mercia. A powerful king, he built Offa’s dyke, to divide England & Wales. |



**AD 396 - 398: Picts, Scots** and **Saxons** constantly raid Roman Britain

**AD 450:** The **Anglos-**Saxonsbegan to settle alongside the Britons.

**AD 597: St Augustine** helps missionaries spread the word about **Christianity. King Ethelbert** converts to **Christianity.** constantly raid Roman Britain

**AD 789:** The **Vikings** begin to raid Britain.

**Timeline**

**AD 500:** Britain is divided into 7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

**AD 731: Bede** completes the Ecclesiastical History of the English Peoples.

**AD 410:** Romans leave Britain to defend Rome which was under attack. **Angles, Saxons** and **Jutes** make their way from Germany and South Denmark.