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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.