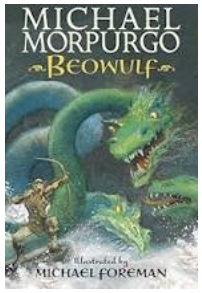
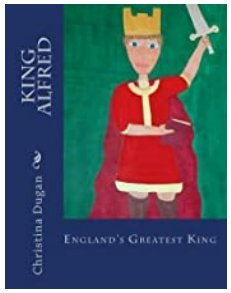
Bishop Monkton CE Primary School - History Knowledge Organiser—Anglo Saxons and Scots—Year 4,5,6

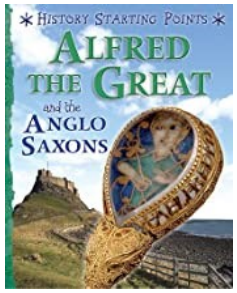
What should I already know?

- 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.

Book Suggestion







Timeline

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

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

AD 450: The Anglo-Saxons began to settle alongside the Britons

AD 500: By AD 500, the seven kingdoms had been created.

AD 597: St Augustine helps missionaries spread the word about Christianity. King Ethelbert converts to Christianity.

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

AD 789: The Vikings begin to raid Britain.

Key Knowledge

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.

Historical Skills and Enquiry

- Explain how the Roman withdrawal contributed to Anglo-Saxon settlement.
- Describe what Anglo-Saxon life was like for all groups of people.
- Ask questions and find out the answers about the Anglo-Saxons and Scots.
- Use more than source to find out what Anglo-Saxon life was like. Compare the accuracy of these sources.
- Describe different accounts of the Anglo-Saxon settlement from different perspectives, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ.
- Suggest reasons why the Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain.
- Explain how Britain changed with the Anglo-Saxon settlement.
- Place events on a timeline using dates.
- Compare Anglo-Saxon Britain with Roman life using a Venn diagram.
- Explain what religious beliefs were before the spread of Christianity and how the spread of Christianity impacted Britain.
- Research Anglo-Saxon Yorkshire and present what is discovered.

Vocabulary

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
century	a period of 100 years
Christianity	the region based on the teachings of Jesus Christ
epoch	A particular period of time in history, shorter measure than an epoch
era	A long period of time perhaps millions of years
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



