

## Caroline Haslett Primary School - History Knowledge Organiser

**Topic:** Anglo Saxons and Scots

**Spring Year:** 4

**Movement - Migration / Invasion / Settlement**

### Knowledge

### New Vocabulary

**Prior Knowledge:**

- 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.

**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

**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

**Saxons** - people from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410

**New 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.

**Possible Activities**

- Explain how the Roman withdrawal contributed to Anglo-Saxon settlement.
- Describe what Anglo-Saxon life was like for all groups of people.
- Use more than one source to find out what Anglo-Saxon life was like - compare the accuracy.
- Describe different accounts of the Anglo-Saxon settlement from different perspectives.
- Suggest reasons why the Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain, and how Britain changed.
- 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 this impacted Britain.
- Research Anglo-Saxon Sudbury - describe how Sudbury was founded and what it was like.
- Present what you know about the Anglo-Saxons and Scots using a variety of skills.

**Key Resources / Images**

**Anglo-Saxon migration**



Seven Kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon Britain



<b>Historical Skills</b>	
<b>Chronological understanding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use dates and terms accurately in describing events.</li> <li>• Accurately place events on a timeline, using dates.</li> </ul>
<b>Historical knowledge and understanding</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past.</li> <li>• Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society.</li> <li>• Describe the main changes in a period of history (using terms such as: social, religious, political, technological and cultural).</li> </ul>
<b>Historical interpretation</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Understand that no single source of evidence gives the full answer to questions about the past.</li> </ul>
<b>Historical enquiry</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Refine lines of enquiry as appropriate.</li> <li>• Begin to use a range of sources to collect evidence about the past.</li> <li>• Ask questions such as 'what was it like for.....during .?'</li> </ul>
<b>Historical organisation and communication</b>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: dates, time period, era, chronology, continuity, change, century, decade, and legacy.</li> <li>• Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to an exceptional standard in order to communicate information about the past.</li> <li>• Use original ways to present information and ideas.</li> </ul>