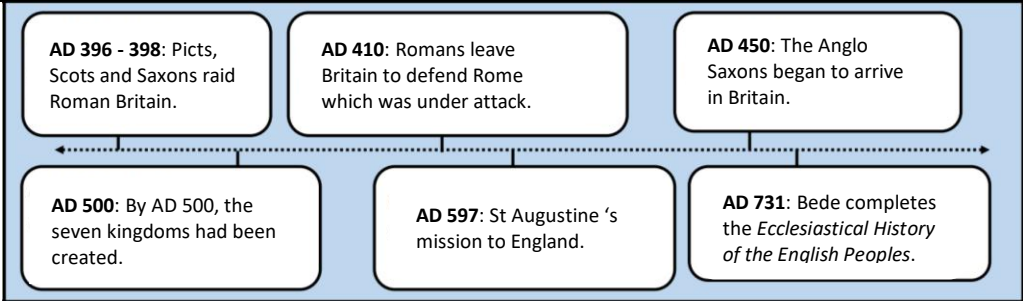





# St Robert Southwell Catholic Primary School

Aiming For Excellence - Being The Best We Can Be

## Year 4 Knowledge Organiser-Anglo Saxons and Scots

What should I already know?		Vocabulary		Important facts	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This lasted until the Bronze Age. 📅</li><li>The Bronze Age began when settlers arrived from Europe to Britain. These settlers brought with them ways of making tools from metal (bronze).</li><li>The Iron Age lasted from 800 BC till the Roman invasion (AD 43) - this was when people used tools made from iron. 📅</li><li>In AD 43, the Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, first invaded Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410.</li></ul>				<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>The Anglo-Saxons are made up of three tribes who came to England from across the North Sea around the middle of the 5th century: the Angles, Saxons and Jutes.</li><li>For a long time, England wasn't really one country – Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of little kingdoms across the land.</li><li>Egbert was the first Anglo-Saxon king to rule England. The last Anglo-Saxon king was Harold II in 1066.</li><li>The two most famous Anglo-Saxon kings are Alfred the Great and Canute the Great.</li><li>Anglo-Saxons once worshipped lots of different gods that they believed controlled all areas of life, but around the 7th century many converted to Christianity after the arrival of the missionary St. Augustine from Rome.</li><li>Some of our modern English words, such as the days of the week, come from the Anglo-Saxon language (sometimes called Old English).</li></ul>	
Timeline					
	Diagrams		Artefacts/Sources		
			<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Sutton Hoo burial grounds: <i>National Trust/Sutton-Hoo</i></li><li>Staffordshire Hoard <i>British Museum</i></li><li>Alfred Jewel <i>Ashmolean Museum</i></li><li>The Lindisfarne Gospels <i>British Library</i></li><li>St Cuthbert's Coffin <i>Durham Cathedral</i></li><li>Anglo-Saxon antiquities exhibition <i>World Museum, Liverpool</i></li></ul>		
	Historical Skills and Enquiries				
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Explain how the Roman withdrawal contributed to Anglo-Saxon settlement.</li><li>Describe what Anglo-Saxon life was like for all groups of people.</li><li>Ask questions and find out the answers about the Anglo-Saxons and Scots.</li><li>Use more than source to find out what Anglo-Saxon life was like. Compare the accuracy of these sources.</li><li>Describe different accounts of the Anglo-Saxon settlement from different perspectives, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ.</li><li>Suggest reasons why the Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain.</li><li>Explain how Britain changed with the Anglo-Saxon settlement. 📅 Place events on a timeline using dates.</li><li>Compare Anglo-Saxon Britain with Roman life using a Venn diagram.</li><li>Explain what religious beliefs were before the spread of Christianity and how the spread of Christianity impacted Britain.</li><li>Present what you know about the Anglo-Saxons and Scots using a variety of skills (e.g. Geography English, Maths, Computing)</li></ul>				
	<b>Angles</b>		people from Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410		
	<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	the name given to the people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain around AD 410			
	<b>archaeologist</b>	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains			
	<b>artefact</b>	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like			
<b>Augustine</b>	Monk sent to bring Christianity to Anglo-Saxon England				
<b>barter</b>	To exchange goods or services without using money				
<b>Beowulf</b>	Old English epic poem				
<b>century</b>	a period of 100 years				
<b>chronicle</b>	a historical account of facts and events				
<b>Christianity</b>	the religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ				
<b>invasion</b>	to try and take over a place by force				
<b>Hengist and Horsa</b>	brothers who led the Angles, Saxons and Jutes in their invasion of Britain				
<b>hoard</b>	a stock or store of money or valued objects				
<b>Jutes</b>	people from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and Southern Denmark) who invaded Britain around AD 410				
<b>manuscript</b>	a book written by hand				
<b>migration</b>	movement from one place to another in order to settle there				
<b>monk</b>	a member of a male religious community				
<b>pagan</b>	a person who follows a religion that is not a major religion, such as Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sikhism				
<b>Picts</b>	ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland				
<b>Saxons</b>	people from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410				
<b>Scots</b>	people from Ireland who eventually settled in Scotland				
<b>settler</b>	people who migrate to a new place				
<b>settlement</b>	when people start a community, this is a settlement				
<b>source</b>	where something comes from				
<b>Vortigern</b>	a British king who invited the Anglo-Saxons to first come to Britain				
<b>wattle and daub</b>	building materials used in constructing Anglo-Saxon houses				

Following Jesus' footsteps and inspired by St Robert Southwell we work hard, aim high and treat everyone with honesty and gentleness.



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