Coley Primary School – Knowledge Organiser

SUBJECT FOCUS:	Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots	YEAR 4	TERM

WHAT? – Key Knowledge

The Romans left Britain in 410AD to defend other areas in the Empire that were under attack. This left England undefended and the Saxons, Angles and Jutes came to Britain and settled. Britain was 7 different kingdoms. Over time the Anglo Saxons were converted from Pagans to Christians.

There many places in Britain that still have Anglo Saxon names including Reading – it means 'the people of Reade'

Key Events

350AD Saxons raid English shores and are beaten back by the Romans.

410AD Romans leave England

449-550AD The Jutes, Angles and Saxons arrive in England.

450AD Saxons settle in Kent.

6th Century – Scots invade Pictland and take over.

556AD Britain is split into 7 different kingdoms.

563AD Columba brings Christianity to Iona, Scotland.

597AD Saint Augustine brings Christianity to Anglo Saxons in Kent. He becomes the Bishop of Canterbury.

617AD Northumbria is the most powerful kingdom.

635AD Aidan brings Christianity to Lindisfarne, Northumberland.

779AD Mercia becomes the most powerful kingdom. King Offa builds a dyke on the border of Wales.

793AD Britain is raided by Vikings for the first time at the island of Lindisfarne in Northumbria.

WHAT? – Key vocabulary

AD	**A**nno **D**omini – measuring history **after** the birth of Jesus. Now often called Common Era (**CE**) in modern textbooks.
Angles	People from what is now South Denmark.
Christian	People who believe and follow the teachings of Jesus Christ.
Conversion	Changing one's religion or beliefs. Persuading someone to change their beliefs.
Empire	A group of countries ruled over by a single leader.
Jutes	People from Jutland.
Monk	A member of a male religious community.
Offa's Dyke	A long earthwork running along the border of England and Wales.
Pagan	Anglo Saxons believed in many gods and not in Jesus Christ
Picts	People who lived in now what is called Scotland during the Roman times.
Saxons	People from the area we now call Germany.
Scots	People who came from Ireland and invaded Pictland and renamed it Scotland.

Diagrams

The Seven Kingdoms of Britain



Evidence of the Anglo Saxons

The monk known as the Venerable Bede wrote about how the Anglo Saxons were converted to Christianity.

King Alfred the Great had the Anglo Saxon Chronicles written in the 9th Century – from this we know some of the history of the Anglo Saxons.

Anglo Saxons were skilled crafters. We have amazing examples of Anglo Saxon works from a Saxon burial in Sutton Hoo, Suffolk.

They can be viewed on the British Museum's website.

https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/galleries/sutton-hoo-and-europe

Other examples of Anglo Saxon artwork can be seen in the Lindisfarne Gospels.

They can be viewed on the British Library's website.

https://www.bl.uk/collection-items/lindisfarne-gospels?gclid=EAIaIQobChMIvbrD-Jng5wIVzLTtCh13pwrLEAAYASAAEgJ2nfD_BwE

Most Anglo Saxon building were wooden and so little remains of any buildings.

Key Historical Figures

King Offa	Anglo Saxon king of Mercia from 757 - 796AD
King Oswald	King of Northumbria from 634 – 642AD
Bede	672-735AD a Monk who wrote about British History in the Anglo Saxon times.
Columba	A Christian monk who came to convert Scotland to Christianity.
Aidan	A Christian monk who came to Northumberland to convert the kingdom to Christianity.

Possible Experiences

Find out where the invading tribes came from that made up the Anglo Saxons.

Explain how the Anglo Saxons became Christians.

Explain how we know about the Anglo Saxons from the evidence they left behind including place names.

Learn about Saxon culture through their artwork and artefacts they made. What was important to them?

Know where Anglo Saxons made their settlements and what they were like.

Know about some aspects of daily life such as clothes, jobs and diet.