

# Year 5—Anglo Saxon and Scots Knowledge Organiser

By the end of this unit, we are aiming for children to be able to:

- say who the Anglo-Saxons and Scots were and when and why they invaded Britain.
- be able to explain some key features of life in Anglo-Saxon Britain.
- describe some artefacts that have been discovered.
- explain how life in Britain changed as a result of the Anglo-Saxon and Scots invasions, recognising similarities and differences.
- be able to analyse historical evidence and artefacts to make claims about Anglo-Saxon life and culture.
- describe the work of some key individuals at the time.
- demonstrate a deep understanding of how life in Britain has been shaped by the Anglo-Saxons by composing accurate, detailed accounts on Anglo-Saxon culture, religion and society using a range of evidence sources and artefacts to support their conclusions.

## Key skills:

1. Place Anglo-Saxons on timeline in relation to other studies.
2. Relate current studies to previous studies.
3. Identify changes within and across Historical periods.
4. Use appropriate terms, matching people and events to dates and subject specific words.
5. Use evidence to build up a picture of life in a period of history studied.
6. Question reliability of source material, weigh evidence and give reasons why something is or is not reliable.
7. Describe social, **cultural**, **religious** and ethnic diversity in Britain and the wider world.
8. Describe/make links between main events, situations and changes within and across different periods/societies.



## Key questions/big ideas

- What do we mean by the term 'digging up the past'?
- Is it important to know what happened in times before we were even born?
- What can 'digging up the past' teach us?
- What is archaeology?
- Who is a historian?
- Why do countries invade others?
- How does it feel to be invaded?
- How did the Anglo-Saxons invasion alter the course of history?
- Why do you think the Anglo-Saxons chose to create their own villages and not use the towns and facilities already established by

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Angles</b>	Tribes from modern day Denmark.
<b>Christianity</b>	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus.
<b>missionary</b>	A person from a religion sent to spread the faith.
<b>Pagan</b>	A religion that involves worshipping many gods and goddesses.
<b>Picts</b>	Tribes originally from Scotland who were 'foul' and had a 'lust for blood'.
<b>Romans</b>	The <b>Romans</b> invaded and settled in Britain for over 400 years, starting with their first successful raid in 54 BC.
<b>Saxons</b>	German – Dutch tribes who settled in Britain from around 450 AD.
<b>Scots</b>	People from Ireland, who, like the <b>Picts</b> , were fierce and powerful fighters.

## Key Dates

<b>350 AD</b>	Anglo-Saxons raid English shores and are beaten back by the Romans
<b>410 AD</b>	Last Romans leave Britain, leaving the Celts defenceless.
<b>449-550 AD</b>	Arrival of Jutes, Angles and Saxons from Denmark, Germany & The Netherlands
<b>556 AD</b>	Britain is divided into 7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: Northumbria, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, East Anglia, Mercia, Kent
<b>597 AD</b>	St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome and becomes Archbishop of Canterbury
<b>731 AD</b>	Bede, widely thought of as the greatest Anglo-Saxon scholar, finishes his 'History of Britain'
<b>789 AD</b>	First recorded Viking attack (Dorset)

## Key Knowledge

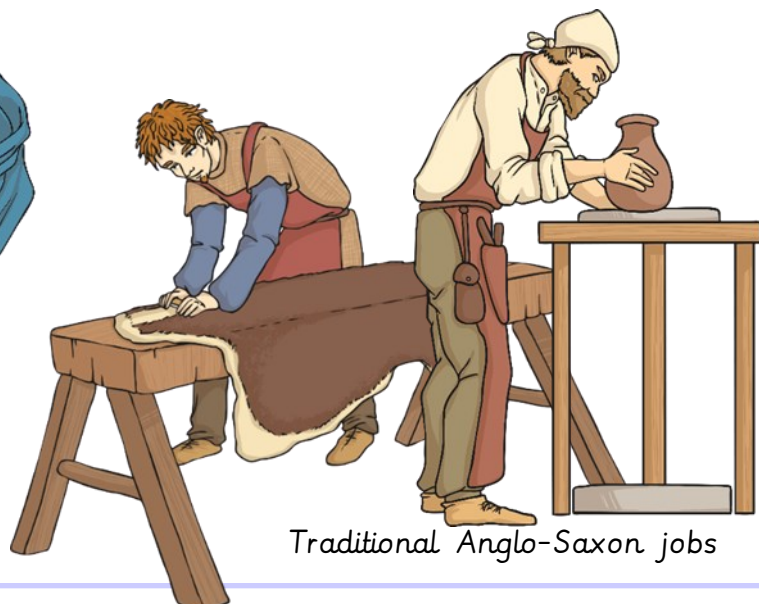
<b>Sutton Hoo</b>	In 1939, archaeologists discovered an Anglo-Saxon ship burial at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk.
<b>Place names</b>	Many of today's place names come from Anglo-Saxon words <i>Eg: Birmingham, Oxford, Butterwick</i>
<b>Language</b>	Many of today's English words are based on Saxon words <i>Eg: days of the week, England</i>

## Key People

<b>Vortigern</b>	King left in charge when the Romans left Britain
<b>St Augustine</b>	Sent by the Pope to spread Christianity
<b>King Aethelbert</b>	King of Kent who created the first written law code and helped spread Christianity.
<b>Bede</b>	Monk who wrote about the history of the English church and people
<b>King Offa</b>	King of Mercia. A powerful king, he built Offa's dyke, to divide England & Wales.



Gods and Goddesses



Traditional Anglo-Saxon jobs