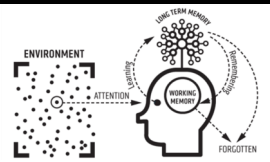




# Lanercost C of E Primary School History Knowledge Organiser



Year 3 and 4	Summer 1	History Focus: What was it like living in Anglo Saxon times?
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The key vocabulary taught during this half term of History sessions will appear in bold. Frequent revisiting of this knowledge will aid fluency in History.

**AD 400** Anglo-Saxons raid Roman Britain

**AD 410** Romans leave Britain

**AD 410** **CAUSE & OPPORTUNITY**  
Romans abandoned Britain

**AD 450** Anglo-Saxon settlement began

**AD 500** Kingdoms created across Britain

**AD 597** Augustine arrived in Britain to spread Christian beliefs  
King Ethelbert of Kent converts to Christianity

**AD 635** Monastery built at Lindisfarne

**AD 731** Bede finishes his writing about the History of English people

**AD 793** VIKINGS raid Britain!

**AD 800**

**RESPONSE**  
Britons invited warrior Anglo-Saxon tribes to help

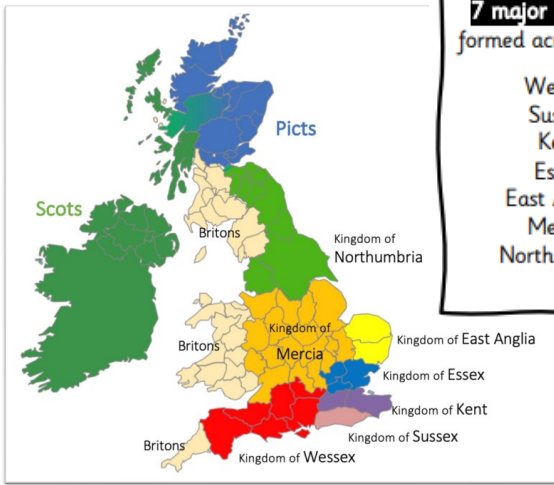
**Germanic people** descended on Britain

**Jutes**  
**Angles**  
**Saxons**

protect Britons in return for: money and land  
Anglo-Saxons decided to stay

**Picts** (Scotland) & **Scots** (Ireland) raided defenceless Southern Britain

**AD 450** settled near rivers or the sea and renamed villages  
Britons were absorbed into Anglo-Saxon **culture** (way of life) or fled to the hills in the West



**7 major kingdoms**  
formed across Britain

- Wessex
- Sussex
- Kent
- Essex
- East Anglia
- Mercia
- Northumbria

**Anglo-Saxons**

settled alongside the ancient Britons

England looked a very different place from what it is today



forests covered most of the land



wolves roamed wild

**Heptarchy**

heptarchy

"seven" + "rule"

means 7 ruled kingdoms

**Anglo-Saxons**

lived in small villages near rivers and the sea



most were farmers



families lived in wooden huts

poorer families lived with their animals in the same room



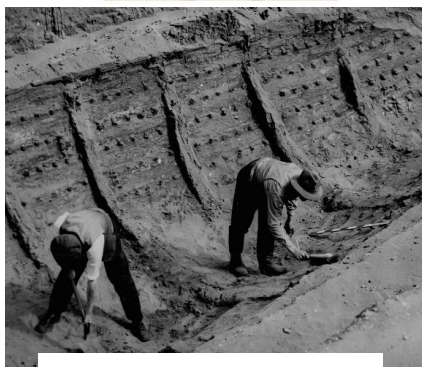
thatched roof      one room

no glass in windows  
no chimneys

**Sutton Hoo burial**

Woodbridge, Suffolk  
**ship burial**

a great king was buried on land but in a ship



1939

archaeologists unearthed the burial site

revealed fantastically rich grave goods

- iron battle helmet
- armour
- gold and silver coins
- drinking horns
- silver dishes (from Middle East)

Archaeologists think this burial could be **King Raedwald**

king of East Anglia  
**AD 599 – 624**

Anglo-Saxons also gave us place name endings that remain with us today. Here are some:

- ham = **village** = Caven**ham**
- ford = **river crossing** = Lack**ford**
- ton = **farm** = Preston
- bury = **fortified place** = Ban**bury**

**Anglo-Saxons held pagan beliefs**

lots of different gods connected to nature

**Woden**

chief god



**Thunor**

God of thunder

**Christianity spread**



**AD 597**

Pope Gregory the Great Catholic Church

sent the monk **Augustine** to Britain to persuade and convert Anglo-Saxons to Christianity



**King Ethelbert of Kent**

converted to Christianity

Christianity spread across Anglo-Saxon Britain

**CHANGE**

Things **do not** stay the same over time. Old ideas and ways of doing things end or new ideas and ways of doing things begin.

**CONTINUITY**

Things stay the same for long periods of time. Ideas and ways of doing things look very similar to those of the past.

**HOW DO WE KNOW?**

monks wrote manuscripts

**Manuscripts** that monks wrote tell about a viewpoint from the past

**Bede** was a famous monk who collected and wrote about the history of English people



finished in **AD 731**