

# Year 3 Summer Term Knowledge organiser

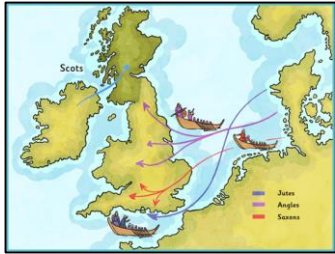
## What should I already know?

- The Vikings came from Scandinavia
- Scandinavia is a large region of northern Europe. It contains the countries of Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Finland and Iceland
- The Scandinavian countries are in Europe
- Europe is the same continent that the UK is part of
- The Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain when the Romans left in AD 410.

## Why did the Anglo Saxons and Scots want to settle in Britain?



Kingdoms of Britain



350-410 AD Anglo-Saxons raid English shores and are beaten back by the Romans.

449-550AD Arrival of Jutes from Jutland, Angles from South Denmark and Saxons from Germany.

597 AD - St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome and becomes Archbishop of Canterbury.

617 AD Northumbria becomes the Supreme Kingdom

Romans leave England. English shores are unprotected.

556 AD Seven Kingdoms are created across Britain.

779 AD Mercia becomes the Supreme Kingdom and King Offa builds a Dyke along the Welsh Border.

## National Curriculum objectives:

Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots

### Key vocabulary

- Abbey** - the building occupied by a community of monks or nuns.
- Angles** - one of the main Germanic peoples who settled in Great Britain in the post-Roman period.
- Archaeology** - the study of human history and prehistory.
- Artefact** - an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.
- Cathedral** - the principal church of a diocese.
- Christianity** - the religion based on the person and teachings of Jesus Christ.
- County Town** - The most important town in a county.
- Evidence** - the available body of information that indicating whether a belief or proposition is true or valid.
- Excavation** - the action of digging up.
- Frigg** - goddess of the heavens and married love; wife of Woden.
- Frisians** - a native or inhabitant of Frisia or Friesland.
- Kingdom** - a country ruled by a king or queen.
- Invasion** - an instance of invading a country or region with an armed force.
- Jutes** - a member of a Germanic people that joined the Angles and Saxons in invading Britain in the 5th century.
- Missionary** - a person sent on a religious mission, especially one sent to promote Christianity in a foreign country.
- Pagan** - a person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions.
- Picts** - a member of an ancient people inhabiting northern Scotland in Roman times.
- Pope Gregory the Great** - He is known for instigating the first recorded large-scale mission from Rome, the Gregorian Mission, to convert the then-pagan Anglo-Saxons in England to Christianity.
- Ritual** - a religious ceremony.
- Sacrifice** - an act of slaughtering an animal or person for a god.
- Saxons** - a member of a people that inhabited parts of central and northern Germany from Roman times.
- Scots** - another term for Scottish.
- Settlement** - a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.
- Superstitious** - excessive belief in and reverence for the supernatural.
- Village** - a group of houses and associated buildings, larger than a hamlet and smaller than a town, found in a rural area.
- Woden** - The Germanic chief god.
- Worship** - the feeling or expression of reverence and adoration for a deity.

## Historical skills and enquiry:

Children place the Anglo Saxon and Scot period within a chronological framework with other time events studied e.g. the Stone Age.

I can explain how reliable something is by asking sensible questions about it.

I can ask a few relevant questions about the Anglo Saxon Britain and the Scots e.g. why might they want to settle here?

I can identify two changes made by the Anglo Saxons in Britain.

## Knowledge:

- By around 410 AD, the last of the Romans had returned home and left Britain vulnerable to invasions. Irish Scots invaded Scotland. The Picts and Scots were a constant threat to Britain especially without the Romans for support.

- The Picts and Scots were powerful fighters so the British king asked his two brothers to come over from modern day Denmark to help keep the Picts and Scots out. Hengest and Horsa were happy to help and successfully avoided any invasions.

- Hengest and Horsa brought over more warriors and began to settle in Britain, pushing the British out. Other tribes also invaded Britain including the Angles and Saxons, known as the Anglo-Saxons. In about 600 AD, many of the British people were taken as slaves or were forced to escape.

- Many areas, towns and villages in Britain are named after the Anglo-Saxons who first settled here.

- The early Anglo-Saxons were Pagans. They would worship gods during festivals and make sacrifices of objects and animals. They were also very superstitious and believed in good and bad omens, lucky charms, spells and magic. They would perform many rituals that they believed would protect them in this life and the next.

- In 597 AD, a Roman monk was sent to tell the Anglo-Saxons about Christianity.

- The King of Kent was the first to be converted and was baptised along with 10,000 of his subjects.

- Over the next 100 years, the rest of Britain converted to Christianity too.

The Scots who invaded Scotland were originally from Ireland?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
True		
False		

The act of slaughtering an animal or person for a god is a...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
excavation		
ritual		
sacrifice		

In this year, Northumbria became the supreme Saxon Kingdom.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
587 AD		
617 AD		
779 AD		

Where do the Anglo-Saxons get their name?	
Start of unit:	End of unit:

What happened in 410 AD?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
The Roman army invaded		
The Roman army left		
The Saxon army invaded		
The Saxon army left		

The god Woden was married to Freegg	Start of unit:	End of unit:
True		
False		

How many years did it take for Britain to convert to become mainly christian?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
10 years		
100 years		
1,000 years		

The Early Anglo-Saxons held which religious belief?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Christian		
Pagan		
Atheist		

St Augustine was famous for bringing Christianity to Britain. He became Archbishop of...	Start of unit:	End of unit:
York		
Canterbury		
London		

When the King of Kent was baptised, how many others were baptised with him?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
100		
1,000		
10,000		
100,000		