

Ashbury with Compton Beauchamp Church of England (VA) Primary School

Compassion, Perseverance, Responsibility

Knowledge Organiser: Subject - History

Topic: Invaders and Settlers

Year: 3/4

Strand: Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots

What should I already know?

- The Romans successfully invaded Britain in AD43.
- Roman's rule in Britain came to an end in AD410.

What will I know by the end of the unit?

The invaders

- The Scots and Picts were a constant threat to the Britons, and it was even harder to fight them off without the support of the Romans.
- Around AD380, Saxon warriors were invited to help fight the Picts.
- When the Roman legions left the Angles, Saxons and Jutes began to arrive (known today as the Anglo-Saxons) to farm and make new homes.

The Seven Kingdoms



- Around AD600, the British were forced to escape or be taken as slaves. Those who escaped retreated to mainly Wales and Cornwall.
- The rest of Britain was divided into seven kingdoms: Northumbria, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, Mercia, Kent and East Anglia.

Village Life



- Anglo-Saxons lived very differently to the Romans.
- Places like London and Cirencester became much smaller and quieter.
- They chose to live in small villages.
- The Anglo-Saxons lived in family houses which were built

around a central hall where the village chief lived.

- Houses were made of wood, wattle and daub with a thatched roof.
- Everyone who lived in an Anglo-Saxon village contributed to its running in some way.

Artefacts and Culture

- Archaeologists and historians had an important part in helping us to understand what life was like in Anglo-Saxon Britain.
- Anglo-Saxons were highly skilled craftsmen and women who created jewellery, ceramics, sculptures and wall paintings.
- They created buckles, jewellery and purse fittings which were made from gold, silver and bronze.



Religion

- Early Anglo-Saxons were Pagans.
- Over the course of 100 years they were converted to Christianity.
- In AD597, Pope Gregory sent a monk called Augustine to Britain to tell the Anglo-Saxons all about Christianity.
- Augustine converted King Ethelbert of Kent to Christianity soon after his arrival and became the first Christian King.

Vocabulary

Angles	Tribes from modern day Denmark.
Archaeologist	Someone who studies objects from people who lived in the past.
Christianity	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus.
Conquer	To gain something by force.
Invade	An armed force enters a country or region in order to occupy it.
Kingdom	A country whose ruler is a King or Queen.

Timeline

AD410 – Romans leave Britain and Britain becomes vulnerable to attack	Pagan Gods and Goddesses.
AD449 – AD550 – Arrival of Jutes, Angles and Saxons	Tribes originally from Scotland and the letters used in the Runic alphabet.
AD450 – Saxons settle in Kent	People who originated from the city of Rome but ruled countries across the globe.
AD497 – The Kingdom of Wessex was formed	German and Dutch tribes who settled in Britain from around AD450.
AD597 – St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain	German and Dutch tribes who settled in Britain from around AD450.
AD597 – Pope Gregory sends Augustine to Britain	St Augustine converts King Ethelbert of Kent to Christianity.
AD650 – Northumbria becomes the supreme Kingdom	Scots were fierce and powerful fighters/
AD779 – Mercia becomes the supreme Kingdom	To live and take the supreme Kingdom.
1066 – Battle of Hastings	