

Anglo-Saxons and Scots Knowledge Organiser

ENQUIRY QUESTION		Who was significant at this time? (People)	What else is happening in the world? (Chronological)	<u>Key Skills</u>		
Did Britain benefit from the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons and the Scots?		Bede Egbert Alfred the Great Edward the Elder Offa of Mercia Athelstan Harold II	Ancient Maya Early Islam Kingdom of Benin	Understand the concepts of continuity and change over time. Use sources of evidence to deduce information about the past. Describe the main changes in a period of history.		
<p>Anglo-Saxon settlement Roman soldiers mainly settled in Britain, not ordinary people Romans built with stone which was heavy Romans built towns and cities for people to move into</p> <p>Anglo-Saxons started living in England as ordinary people Anglo-Saxons built from wood and didn't like Roman stone buildings Anglo-Saxons moved away from Roman towns and cities and back into the countryside Anglo-Saxons set up smaller villages and communities Lots of Roman ideas didn't last once they had left like: Buildings Towns/Cities Religion Coins Trade routes Latin language</p> <p>Things looked more like the Iron Age in Britain after the Romans had left</p>	<p>Anglo-Saxon chronology The Romans left Britain by AD410 as it wasn't worth defending anymore Britain had been raided for a long time by Picts in the north, Scotti from Ireland and the Angles, Saxons and Jutes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands The Romans were also being attacked in other parts of their empire The Britons were left to defend for themselves They fought amongst each other until a Briton leader asked some Saxon warriors over to help them They then stayed and took over lands, inviting their families over to stay They then spread over England and Wales and created kingdoms</p> <p>These kingdoms would fight with each other for control The Scots were also creating their own kingdoms until they joined together to form Alba</p>	<p>Anglo-Saxon achievements The Anglo-Saxons created kingdoms that THEY owned and made their own The name 'England' comes from 'Angle-Land' The Picts fought against the Anglo-Saxons in AD685 and were never ruled by them again The Anglo-Saxons adopted Christianity which helped more people learn to read and write They created an 'identity' meaning that people can look at something and say 'it belongs to the Anglo-Saxons' They created their own art style in books Parts of Anglo-Saxon England helped spread art and culture across Europe</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon language is called 'Old English' because it is the earliest version of English and we still have many place names and words that come from the Anglo-Saxons</p>	<p>Anglo-Saxon society and housing The Romans had made Britain quite rich through their trade links within their empire When they left, this disappeared and so people moved away from the Roman towns and cities The Anglo-Saxons moved to smaller villages in the countryside and became 'farmer warriors' They would spend most of their time farming and fight when they needed to</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon women had more rights than Roman women – they could own land and sell it; marry and divorce; have the same rights if a crime had been committed against them; be queens Anglo-Saxon houses were made from wood, had one room and had straw roofs</p>	<p>Anglo-Saxon Christianity Christianity in Roman Britain didn't last and mostly left when the Romans did The Anglo-Saxons were pagan/ polytheistic and believed in lots of different gods Lots of our days of the week come from Anglo-Saxons Anglo-Saxons converted to Christianity which then lasted until today St Augustine, St Columba and St Aidan helped convert lots of people in Britain</p> <p>Churches and monasteries were built across England Christianity helped more people learn to read and write Women could now become a part of religion Religious places could own land and sell things so they became rich and powerful Religious places made records to keep track of who owned land and events that happened</p>	<p>Anglo-Saxon sources of evidence The Anglo-Saxon and Viking period in Britain is often called the 'Dark Ages' because we don't know as much about them as other periods of time Lots of written Anglo-Saxon records came from monks and religion We need to be careful because they didn't like other religions or just didn't talk about those people Sometimes they would write about things that had happened hundreds of years before, meaning they might not be as accurate Items that were made AT the time are called 'primary sources' Items made AFTER the time are called 'interpretive sources' because they are someone's IDEA of what it was like</p>	<p>What do I know already (Prior Knowledge)</p> <p style="text-align: center;"><u>Key Vocabulary</u> Anglo-Saxons, Scots, Picts, Jutes, Angles, Saxons, settlement, invasion, migration, conquer, empire, settler, achievement, kingdoms, monastery, polytheistic, church, archaeology, evidence, primary source, secondary source, bias, change, cause, effect, continuity, Lindisfarne, Latin, Christianity, dark ages.</p>