

The effect of Anglo-Saxons and Scots settlement in Britain: KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Substantive Knowledge:

To understand the concepts of continuity and change over time, representing them, along with evidence, on a timeline.

To sequence local, national and international events as well as historical periods.

To use dates (BC and AD) and terms accurately in describing events

King Alfred - known as Alfred the Great - defended England from the Vikings.

King Alfred introduced social and political reforms.

To know about the invasion of the Anglo-Saxons.

To know that the Vikings conflicted with the Anglo Saxons between 793AD to 1066AD for control over Britain. They travelled from Scandinavia and landed in Lindisfarne.

To know that the Anglo-Saxons came looking for farmland and the Vikings were also searching for farmland and treasures to make them rich.

To know laws and justice during the Anglo-Saxon era.

To know laws and justice during the Anglo-Saxon era.



What was life like for Anglo-Saxons?

What were the villages like?

Key Vocabulary:

century, decade, invasion, BC/ AD, primary source, secondary source, decade, propaganda, impact invasion culture beliefs settlements, political religious social timescale timeline Pagan, kingdom, invaders, Christian, dark ages Monastery monk Normans



Who were the Anglo-Saxons? What do we know about how they lived?

What religious beliefs did the Anglo-Saxons have?

What Gods did they believe in?

What jobs did the Anglo-Saxon people do?

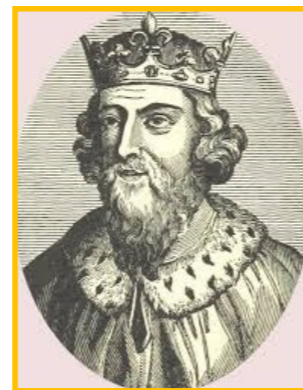
How much from Anglo-Saxon times do we use today? Architecture, language and the legal system.



Anglo-Saxon Animals	
Anglo-Saxon	Modern English
éowu	ewe
scēp	sheep
swīn	pig
cū	cow
hors	horse
hengest	horse
henn	hen
bridd	chicken
cicen	chicken
bicce	bitch
hund	dog/hound
catt	cat
bār	boar
swīn	wild boar
bridd	bird
fisc	fish



Who were the Anglo-Saxons and where did they come from?



Alfred the Great: - why was he considered a 'great' king?

- What does evidence about Alfred the Great tell us about him?
- How effective were his methods?
- How did things change during his lifetime?

THE STORY OF BEOWULF
I. AND FIRST OF THE KINDRED OF HUMANITY
W H E N THE SCYTHIAN GIGANTIC GONDOLFRUM...
The story of Beowulf is an epic poem that tells of a hero who battles a monster and a dragon. It is one of the most important works of Old English literature.

Beowulf



What might be different if the Anglo-Saxons hadn't come to Britain? How would our lives be different now?

Do you think it would have been better if they hadn't come?



Many of the place names we have today come from Anglo-Saxon words where they settled. Do you know what these parts of words mean?

The different kingdoms Britain was split up into and how they were ruled.

What can Anglo-Saxon artefacts teach us about the culture at the time?

What can we learn from the architecture including churches built at the time?



Sutton Hoo:

How reliable is the evidence we have of the Anglo-Saxons?

What can be deduced from the artefacts we have found about Anglo-Saxon daily life?

Who was influential in converting Britain to Christianity at the time?

Saint Bede (672/3 - 26 May 735)

An English monk who was important in the early Christian religion in Britain.



What can we tell about the Anglo-Saxons from the images we have of them? What type of people were they?



<p>410 AD Roman rule in Britain ends</p>	<p>432 AD St. Patrick arrives in Ireland</p>	<p>459 AD Angles and Saxons invade</p>	<p>597 AD Augustine comes to spread Christianity</p>	<p>616 AD First Christian English king</p>	<p>633 AD Lindisfarne monastery built</p>	
<p>731 AD Bede finishes his 'History of England'</p>	<p>789 AD First recorded Viking attack</p>	<p>793 AD Viking raid on Lindisfarne</p>	<p>867-878 AD Series of big Viking victories</p>	<p>886 AD Vikings and Alfred divide England</p>	<p>899 AD King Alfred dies</p>	<p>1066 AD Battle of Hastings - Norman rule</p>