

Year 4 Autumn History Knowledge Organiser (Anglo-Saxons)

<u>Rise of the Anglo-Saxons</u>	<u>Why did Anglo-Saxons invade Britain?</u>	<u>The Creation of England</u>	<u>The Rise of Christianity</u>	<u>Anglo-Saxons Cultures & Pastimes</u>	<u>Anglo-Saxon Artefact: Sutton-Hoo</u>
• After the Roman Empire had collapsed, northern tribes (Picts & Scots) and the Anglo-Saxons were competing for British control. • Anglo-Saxons reigned over much of Britain between 410 CE & 1066. • They came from Northern Europe (Modern day Germany and Denmark),	• Celtic tribes lived in Britain when the Anglo-Saxons invaded. • They invaded because Britain was weak, the Celts invited them, they wanted to farm and to build new homes. • The Anglo-Saxon control started to gradually and steadily grow.	• There was constant Viking threat as they tried to take Anglo-Saxon territory. • Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex, were the 4 main kingdoms. • They were united by King Athelstan under the Kingdom of England in 927 CE.	• At the beginning, the Anglo-Saxons had their own set of pagan beliefs. • In 597 CE, Saint Augustine of Canterbury brought Christianity from Rome which started the Christianisation process of what would be England. • Christianity first arrived in Britain during the Roman times, however it was under the Anglo-Saxons where it became the main religion in England.	• The Anglo-Saxons wrote literature including the poem Beowulf. • Beowulf was an adventure story about monsters/dragons, good and evil written in 700 CE. • Beowulf shows the values of truth, bravery, honour etc. These values were essential to the Anglo-Saxons.	• Sutton-Hoo is a traditional burial site where a king was buried. It was found to contain weapons, gold and jewellery. It is a famous Anglo-Saxon artefact. • It has helped historians explain the complex nature of society at that time. • Sutton-Hoo is located in East Anglia. 

Autumn History Vocabulary

Descendants: Relatives from later generations

Conquered: Took control of by force

Stability: Being unlikely to change

Collapse: Complete end

Chaos: Confusion

Upheaval: Big change

Consequences: Results or effects

Independent: On its own

Allegiance: Support of a person or group

Medieval: The period of European history between 476 CE & 1500 CE

Legacy: Something left behind after death

Christianisation: Conversion to Christianity

Pagan: Relating to religious beliefs other than those of the main religions

Literature: Written work, especially with artistic value