

History Knowledge Organiser - Year 6

Topic: Anglo Saxons and Scots: What happened to Britain after the Roman's left?

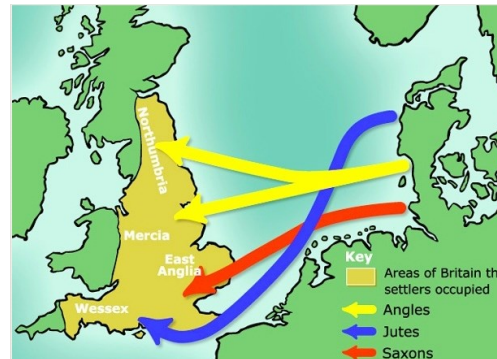
Key Vocabulary

AD	Anno Domini in Latin which stands for 'in the year of our Lord'.
Anglo-Saxon Chronicle	A chronological account of events in Anglo Saxon and Norman England.
artefact	An object made by humans.
BC	Before Christ.
bias	An inclination or preference that influences judgment .
century	A unit of time equal to 100 years.
change	When something alters, there is a change.
continuity	When something stays the same.
decade	A unit of time equal to 10 years.
deduce	To draw a conclusion from given information.
hypothesis	A proposed explanation at the starting point of an investigation.
invade	To enter by force to conquer or plunder.
period	An extended span of time.
primary source	A source produced at the time e.g. a diary, newspaper report and a photograph.
secondary source	A source made a long time after the event e.g. historical books.
settle	To establish a home, to remain .

Skills:

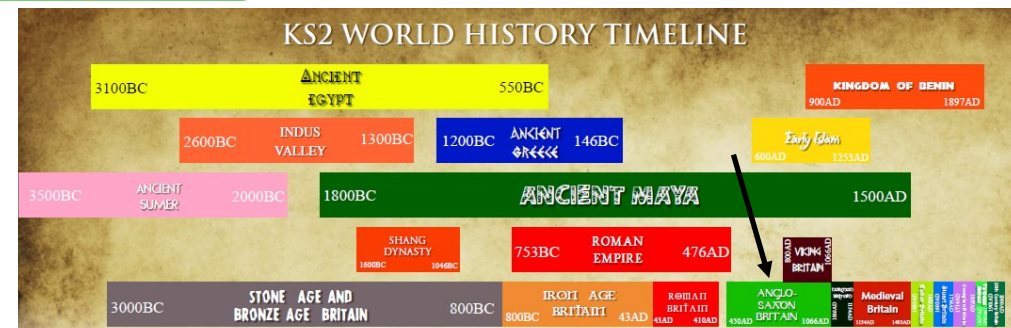
History:

- Use dates and terms accurately in describing events.
- Understand the concepts of continuity and change over time,
- Use suitable sources of evidence to deduce information about the past.
- Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate.
- Use sources of information to form testable hypothesis about the past.
- Describe the characteristic features of the past.



Key Facts

- By around 410 AD, the last of the Romans had returned home and left Britain vulnerable to invasions.
- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and, Jutes.
- They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th century.
- The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land became 'England'.
- For a long time, England was not one country, Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.
- Many areas, towns and villages in Britain are named after the Anglo-Saxons who first settled here.
- Netherton is Anglo Saxon name meaning lower farm.
- The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.
- In 1939, archaeologists explored the largest mound at Sutton Hoo which revealed a ship burial.



The place where scholars were invited to record their knowledge in Arabic.

- ❑ All scholars were invited: Muslim, Jews and Christians.

- ❑ Knowledge of medicine, astrology and science were the main areas studied and shared.

- ❑ The knowledge was very advanced for its time, with cures for many serious ail-

