



Chronology

- **410 CE (AD)**
The Romans leave Britain. Anglo-Saxons are free to settle.
- **End of 500 CE (AD)**
Anglo-Saxons begin converting to Christianity
- **Around 625 CE (AD)**
The ship burial at Sutton Hoo.
- **793 CE** First recorded Viking raid on Lindisfarne
- **890 CE** Alfred orders the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle to be written
- **1066 CE (AD)**
The Battle of Hastings - William the Conqueror is crowned.



What is the story behind Sutton Hoo?

Sticky Knowledge

The mound of earth at Sutton Hoo contained a ship burial for a very important Anglo-Saxon, **possibly a king**.

The Anglo-Saxons were made up of the groups **Angles, Saxons** and **Jutes** who sailed to Britain from Europe (Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands).

They came after the Romans left in 410CE, probably to find farmland.

During the Anglo-Saxon period, Britain was divided into **many kingdoms**. The way the kingdoms were divided led to the creation of some of our county boundaries today.

When the Anglo-Saxons first came to Britain, they were **Pagan**. This means they worshipped many gods.

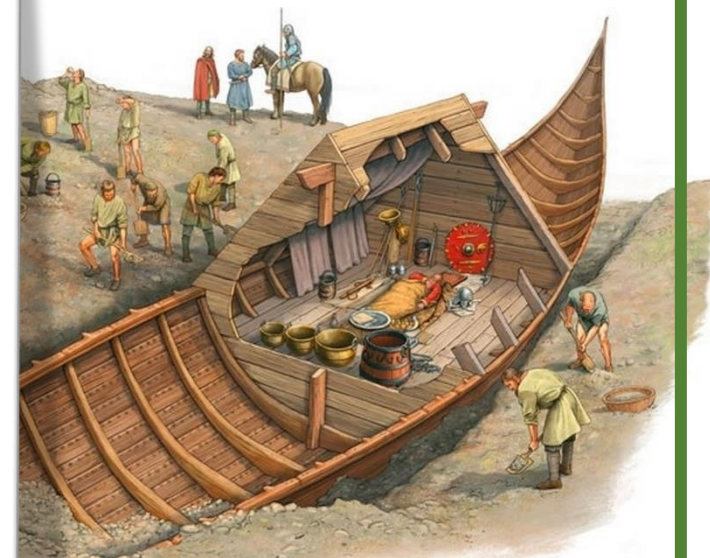
In CE 597, a Roman monk called **Augustine** was sent to tell the Anglo-Saxons about Christianity. Over the next 100 years, all the kingdoms converted to Christianity.

History Knowledge
Organiser



I should already know

Year 4s will know key facts about prehistory (Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age) and the Roman invasion and legacy.



Sticky vocabulary

Anglo-Saxons: Farmer-warrior people from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.

Monastery: A place where people who have dedicated their lives to religion, such as monks or nuns live.

Pagan: A person who believes in many gods.

Vikings: Seafaring warriors from Scandinavia (Denmark, Norway and Sweden)

Invade: Enter a place by force.

Migrate: Move from one place to another.

Convert: Change from one religion to another.

Chronology: Time-ordered information.

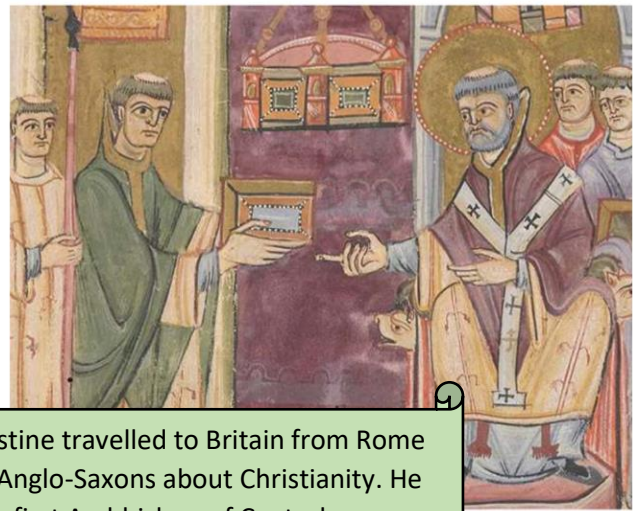
Primary source: An artefact from the time or created by a person who was there.

Secondary source: An interpretation of information from a primary source
(textbooks, websites etc.)



The ship burial at Sutton Hoo can tell us much about Anglo-Saxon beliefs, culture and daily life.

King Oswald of Northumbria was the first Anglo-Saxon king to convert to Christianity.



Saint Augustine travelled to Britain from Rome to tell the Anglo-Saxons about Christianity. He was the first Archbishop of Canterbury.

Key Skills

- Understand the concept of change over time, representing this, along with evidence, on a time line.
- Use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry.
- Describe different accounts of a historical event, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ.
- Give a broad overview of life in Britain from ancient until medieval times.
- Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society.
- Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: dates, time period, era, change and chronology