

Retrieval Vocabulary

archaeology, agriculture, BC/AD, BCE/CE, clan, empire, excavate, exile, fort, hunter-gathers, invaders, invasion, monk, raid

Key Unit Vocabulary

an epic - a long poem, typically one derived from ancient oral tradition, narrating the deeds and adventures of heroic figures

barbarians - a member of a people not belonging to one of the great civilisations

heptarchy - the seven petty kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England

hierarchy - a system in which members of an organization or society are ranked according to relative status or authority

missionaries - a person sent on a religious mission, especially one sent to promote Christianity in a foreign country

monastery - buildings occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows

monk - a member of a religious community of men typically living under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience

nobles - a person of noble rank or birth

oral tradition - stories, knowledge and culture passed down from generation to generation

Pagan - a person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main or recognised religions

peasant - a poor smallholder or agricultural labourer of low social status

polytheism - a religion that involves worshipping many gods and goddesses



Pages from the Lindisfarne Gospels

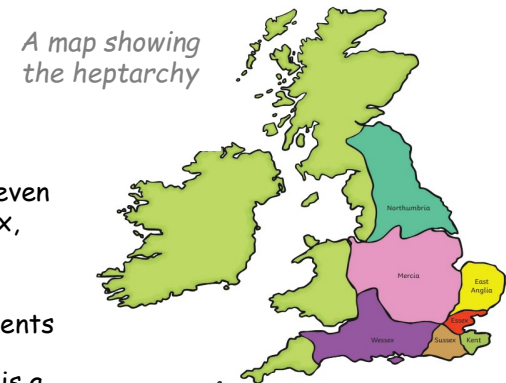
Year 3 Summer Unit: Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots

Enquiry Question: What did the Anglo-Saxons and Scots leave behind?

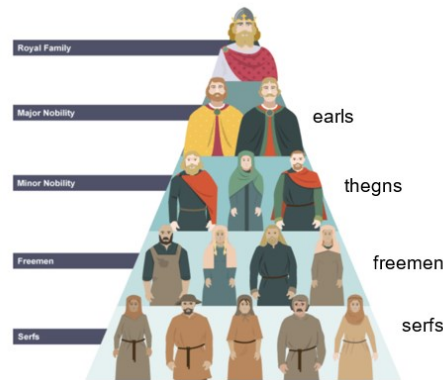
Historical Concept: evidence, consequence

Key Unit Facts

- Roman forces leave Britain in 410AD, after ruling for nearly 400 years. This left Britain undefended and open to invasion from the Scots.
- By 586, the part of Britain that we now know as England was divided into seven kingdoms, called the heptarchy: Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Sussex, Essex, Kent and East Anglia; each kingdom was ruled by a king, but the number of kingdoms and sub-kingdoms fluctuated as kings competed for supremacy.



A map showing the heptarchy



The Anglo-Saxon social hierarchy

• Anglo-Saxons built their own settlements with each village having a chief who protected the villagers - a settlement is a place where people have come to live and have built homes.

• People in Anglo-Saxon Britain lived mostly as farmers; some people were also very skilled craftsmen, making tools and beautiful jewellery from metal and toys and games from wood.

• The Anglo-Saxons were storytellers; the most famous story from the oral tradition of Anglo-Saxon Britain is an epic poem called Beowulf.

• In AD 596 the Roman Christian Church sent missionaries to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.

• Lindisfarne is a monastery which was built on Holy Island in around AD 630. Monks at Lindisfarne wrote the famous Lindisfarne Gospels.



Unit Timeline

Bird in Bush Primary School History Knowledge Organiser
2023-2024 Summer Unit

