Autumn Year 4 History Knowledge Organiser
How hard was it to invade & settle in Britain?

Subject specific Vocabulary	
Consequence	The result of an action
Convert	Change to something else e.g. a belief
Deduction	Taking away
Evidence	Proof
Invasion	An attack to gain control
Kingdom	An area ruled by a monarch
Missionary	Somebody sent by a religious group to promote a faith
Monastery	Buildings in which nuns or monks live in seclusion
Primary source	First hand evidence
Secondary source	Evidence past down

Images/Diagrams/Maps

Writing/Provision/ Enrichment opportunities

Use resources such as a lolly sticks, small sticks and straw to make a Saxon building and wattle and daub fences and create a settlement as a class

To write an interview/podcast about Christianity in Anglo-Saxon England

Important Knowledge

Warrington has Anglo-Saxon origins, evolving from a Roman settlement into a town established by the Saxon Wærings

The name "Warrington" is thought to come from the Anglo-Saxon "Waering" (meaning weir or dam) and "tun" (meaning settlement), suggesting a settlement near a river crossing

Sutton Hoo is famous for a mound which a whole ship was found buried in

There was a rapid growth in Christianity during Anglo-Saxon Britain

King Alfred the Great is famous for defending his kingdom against Viking invaders and promoting education of children

The Battle of Hastings famously ended the Saxon reign

Presentation	Assessment		
	To evaluate the causes and consequences of the Anglo-Saxon and Scot invasions of Britain	Explaining the causes and consequences of the Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain; explaining why there were seven Anglo-Saxons kingdoms.	Evaluating the reasons for the Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain; identifying that consequences can become causes of further events.
	To identify change and continuity in Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon settlements	Naming the key features of Anglo-Saxon settlements; identifying changes and continuities between these and Iron Age settlements.	Explaining the change and continuities in settlements between the Iron Age and the Anglo-Saxon period; evaluating the effectiveness of the wattle and daub-making process.
	To explore Anglo-Saxon beliefs by making inferences about Sutton Hoo.	Making deductions about artefacts; using these deductions to infer who was buried at Sutton Hoo.	Explaining what Sutton Hoo suggests about Anglo-Saxon beliefs; justifying their deductions and inferences.
	To identify how Christianity spread in Britain during the Anglo-Saxon period	Explaining how missionaries spread Christianity; understanding how this changed Anglo-Saxon Britain from a mainly pagan to a Christian country.	Explaining why missionaries came to Britain; evaluating which of the missionaries had the greatest impact on Britain.
	To explore bias by evaluating sources about Alfred the Great.	Understanding the threat the Vikings posed to the Anglo-Saxons; answering the lesson's enquiry question.	Analysing the reasons for different interpretations of King Alfred; justifying their answer to the lesson's enquiry question.
	To evaluate how and why the Anglo-Saxon rule ended.	Identifying the qualities a king needed; understanding the claimant's claims to the English throne.	Evaluating which qualities were most important in a king; assessing the four claims to the English throne; using evidence to persuade their peers.