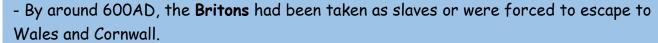
# YEAR 4: HISTORY SPRING 1: TRADERS AND RAIDERS

Key Vocabulary		
Romans	People from Italy who	
	invaded and settled in	
	Britain until 410AD	
Angles	Tribes originally from	
	northern Germany	
Saxons	Tribes originally from	
	Germany	
Jutes	Tribes originally from	
	Denmark	
Picts	Tribes originally from	
	Scotland	
Scots	People originally from	
	Ireland	
Britons	People who lived in	
	England under Roman	
	rule until 410AD	
settlement	A place where people	
	start a community	
Paganism	A religion where many	
	gods are worshipped	
	before Christianity	
superstitious	Showing belief in myths	
Christianity	A religion based on the	
	teachings of Jesus	

#### Invasion:

- The **Romans** left Britain to return to Italy in 410AD
- The Scots invaded Scotland from Ireland
- The Scottish **Picts** and the Irish **Scots** fought lots and threatened England
- The **Britons** in England asked for help from the **Jutes** from Denmark
- The **Angles** and the **Saxons** from Germany also invaded Britain





#### Settlement:

After their invasion, the Jutes, Angles and Saxons settled across England. They preferred to live differently to the Romans who lived in England before them. Large Roman towns such as London became much smaller and quieter during Anglo-Saxon times, and some Roman towns were completely abandoned.

Anglo-Saxons chose to live in small villages with wooden houses that had thatched rooves. Most houses had only one room. The village chief lived in a larger house at the centre of the village.

Anglo-Saxons named places after village chiefs, features in the landscape or after Pagan gods.



Name	Meaning
bury	fortified place
ley or leigh	forest
shaw	small wood
stoke or stock	religious place
ford	river crossing
wick	farm
ing	group of people
ham	estate

# YEAR 4: HISTORY SPRING 1: TRADERS AND RAIDERS

- forging metal to make tools



#### Culture and Art:

Anglo-Saxons created beautiful art in the form of jewellery including brooches, buckles, beads and bracelets. The pattern in the jewellery were based on animals such as snakes. Lots of the artwork included expensive materials like gold and garnets (a precious red gemstone). After Christianity was introduced, Anglo-Saxon art started to show dedication to Jesus through sculpture and illuminated written pieces.

#### Jobs:

Everybody who lived in an Anglo-Saxon village helped to look after it. Jobs included:

- clearing and ploughing the ground
- growing crops and looking after livestock
- making bowls, wheels and furniture
- making brooches and ornaments Even children had jobs! They would be responsible for looking out for wolves, which were wild in Britain during Anglo-Saxon times, to keep the livestock safe.

# - grinding flour and making bread

# Paganism:

The early Anglo-Saxons were Pagans. They would worship different Gods during festivals and make sacrifices of objects and animals.

They were also very superstitious and believed in good and bad omens, lucky charms, spells, magic and dragons! They performed many rituals (sequences of activities performed in a special

order) which they believed would protect them in this life and the next.

Four days of the week were named after Pagan gods.

Pagan God	Day of the week
Tiw	Tuesday
Woden	Wednesday
Thunor	Thursday
Frige	Friday

# Christianity:

In 597AD, a Roman monk was sent to England to tell the Anglo-Saxons about **Christianity**. The King of Kent was the first person in England to be baptised (welcomed into the Christian religion by having holy water sprinkled on his head), followed by 10,000 of his subjects.

Many Irish people were also teaching Christianity and people were sent from Ireland to England and Scotland to encourage more people to follow the religion.

Over the next 100 years, the rest of Britain converted from Paganism to Christianity.