

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
- By around 600AD, the **Britons** had been taken as slaves or were forced to escape to Wales and Cornwall.



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 roofs. 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

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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
- grinding flour and making bread
- forging metal to make tools
- 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.



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**.