

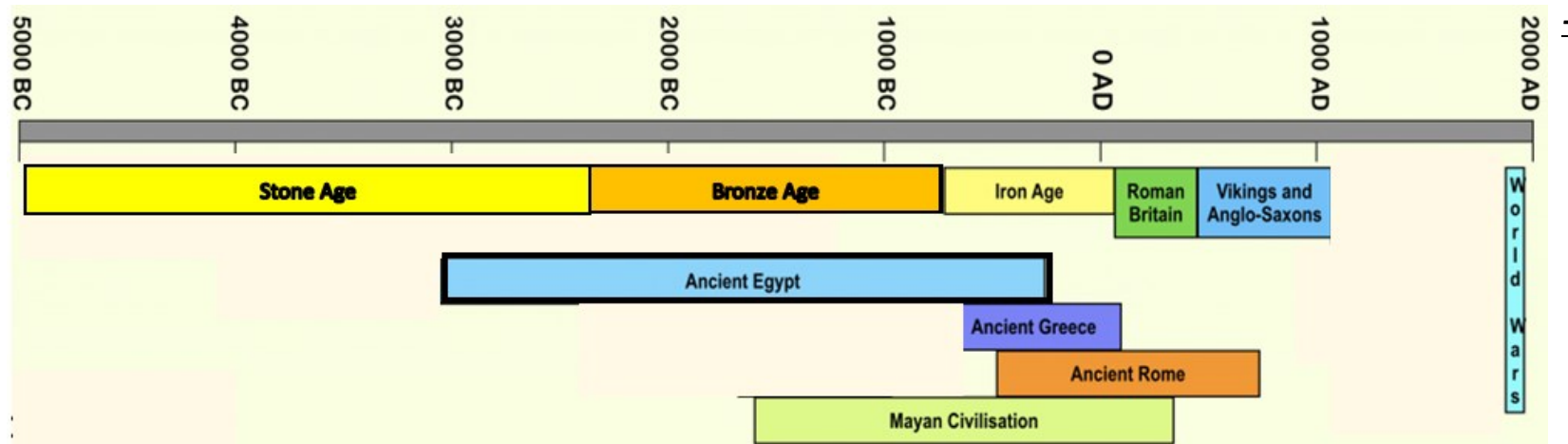


Year 4 History Knowledge Organisers



Y4—Autumn Term—Anglo

Saxons, Scots and Vikings



The Romans Leave Britain

By c. AD 410, the last of the Romans had left Britain. This made Britain vulnerable to invasion. The warriors that invaded became known as the first Anglo-Saxons. Most of Britain was divided into seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. The Picts and Scots were a constant threat without Roman

Anglo Saxon Life

- Anglo-Saxon children had to grow up very quickly. By the time they were ten, they were seen as an adult. Girls worked in the home. Boys learned the skills of their fathers. Only a few girls and boys learned to read and write. The Saxon's were farmers, fishermen, craftsmen and soldiers.
- Anglo-Saxons houses were huts made of wood with roofs thatched with straw. There was only one room where everybody ate, cooked, slept and entertained their friends.
- Anglo-Saxons made their own clothes out of natural materials.
- The Anglo-Saxons came to Britain as Pagans, worshipping many gods but many

Vocabulary

Picts	Tribes originally from Scotland who were often feared.
Scots	People from Ireland who, like the Picts, were fierce and powerful fighters.
invade	To enter and occupy land
settle	To make a permanent home somewhere
conversion	Changing beliefs to another
primary source	First-hand account of an event
secondary source	Created by someone who did not see the event first-hand
BC / BCE	Before Christ / Before the Common Era
AD / CE	Anno Domini (in the year of the Lord) / Common Era

Village Raids and Viking Invasion

- The Vikings came from the area of the modern Scandinavian countries (Denmark, Norway and Sweden).
- The Vikings came to Britain looking for items to steal and trade and land that they could take and claim as their own.
- Two of the most important raids by the Vikings were on Lindisfarne and York. The Vikings first raid was on the holy island of Lindisfarne and its monastery in 793.

Y4—Summer Term—Egypt and The Sahara

Ancient Egypt was one of the greatest and most powerful civilizations in the history of the world. It lasted for over 3000 years.



Settlements

Most Egyptians lived near the River Nile as it provided water, food, transport and excellent soil for growing food. Another way the Nile helped the ancient Egyptians was in trade. The Nile was the quickest and easiest way to travel from place to place.

Jobs and Farming

People worked very hard in ancient Egypt and lots of people, including women had a job. Most villagers were farmers. The Egyptians grew their crops along the banks of the River Nile. The fertile soil was ideal to grow healthy crops. The biggest job of all was that of Pharaoh.

Power and Leadership

Pharaoh's job was to take care of their people. Pharaoh made laws, collected taxes, and was the high priest. Pharaoh owned everything in ancient Egypt. Rameses II was known as one of the greatest pharaohs in Egyptian history. He is known for his fighting ability and for the grand structures that were built during his reign. Hatshepsut was a female pharaoh. Her son should have become pharaoh; however, he was only 3 years old so Hatshepsut became pharaoh alongside him. Many drawings or carvings showed her with a beard as all the previous pharaoh's had been men!

Ancient Egyptian Beliefs

Religion played a big part in the lives of the Ancient Egyptians. They believed in a wide variety of gods and goddesses. Many Pharaohs built large temples and statues in honour of their gods. It was very important to ancient Egyptian religious beliefs that the human body was preserved so they could use them in the afterlife.

Key vocabulary

Archaeologist— An archaeologist is someone who studies things that people made, used, and left behind. Howard Carter is the British archaeologist who discovered Tutankhamun's tomb.

Tomb— A tomb is a place where a dead person is buried. The Pyramids of Giza are an example of a royal tomb.

Pharaoh— A ruler in ancient Egypt

Hieroglyphics— Writing made up of symbols (hieroglyphs)

Mummification— The process of preserving a body after someone has died.

Sarcophagus— A stone coffin. Inside Tutankhamun's stone sarcophagus, was a solid gold coffin.

Dynasty— Dynasties are a series of rulers from the same family.