

# Raiders and Traders - Anglo Saxon Knowledge Organiser



**Time period: 410-1066**

**Religion**

**Paganism**

When the Anglo Saxons arrived in Britain they were Pagan, this meant they believed in lots of different Gods and Goddesses who were all in charge of different parts of life.

**Anglo Saxon Gods/Goddesses**

Woden- Chief God

Bealdor- God of Light

Thunor- God of Thunder

Frigg- Goddess of Love

**Christianity**

In 597AD, the Pope sent Augustus to convert the Anglo Saxons to Christianity. Over the next 100 years, Britain gradually changed from Pagan to Christian.

**Skills**

Fighting- swords, axes, spears, javelins, bow and arrow, shields.

building

Farming- Growing crops and caring for animals

Making things- using wood, metal, leather and even bone.

Textiles- making clothes

**Clothes**

Usually very simple designs.

Dyed using plants

**Jobs**

Builder

Farmer

Blacksmith

Leather Worker

Weaver

Carpenter

Dyer

**Entertainment**

Music- harp, trumpet, flute, horn, drum.

Sport- wrestling, weight lifting, horse racing, swimming, ball games.

Story Telling- Usually fantasy involving- heroes, monsters, dragons.

Feasts

Riddles

Wooden toys for children

**Reasons for coming to Britain**

Romans had left making it easy to attack.

Natural resources- iron, silver, gold, wood

Power

Expand their Empire

Fertile land to grow crops

**Food and Drink**

Bread, porridge

**Vegetables** - carrots, parsnip, cabbages, peas, beans and onions.



**Villages**

Usually situated by forests as a source of wood and rivers/streams for fresh water.

Usually very small- no more than a few hundred people.

High fences around the village to keep out enemies/ wild animals.

Would have a 'Hall' which would be where the Thane would live. It would also be used for the warriors.

**Round Houses**

Made from wood with thatched roofs.

Only one room in the house where everyone ate, cooked, slept and entertained their friends.

**Key Words**

Blacksmith- Works with metal

Carpenter- Works with wood

Weaver/Spinner- Makes clothes

Thane- Village leader

Convert- To change

Pagan- Person who worships many Gods

Fertile land- Land good for growing food



## Timeline of events

5 Jan Edward the Confessor, King of England died

6 Jan Harold Godwinson was crowned King of England

20 Sep Harald Hardrada invaded England

25 Sep Harold Godwinson travelled to fight Harald Hardrada. Harold Godwinson won but his army were tired and reduced in size

27 Sep William Duke of Normandy set sail with 700 ships and landed at Pevensey. Harold travelled with his weary army to meet him in order to defend his throne.

12 Oct Harold arrives in London

14 Oct Battle of Hastings and death of King Harold. William became King of England and became known as William the Conqueror

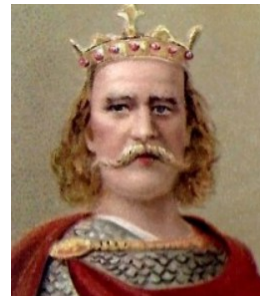
# The Battle of Hastings

## Claimants to the Throne in 1066

Harald Hardrada was a Viking and King of Norway. He was related to a previous English king and claimed he should take the throne.



Harold Godwinson was the Earl of Wessex and a powerful landowner in England. He claimed that Edward the Confessor, the previous king, had promised him the throne.



William, Duke of Normandy controlled a large part of France and was a distant relative of Edward the Confessor. He too claimed Edward had promised the throne to him.



## History Key Vocabulary

**Normans**—People from France and descendants from Vikings

**Saxons**—People already settled and living in England,

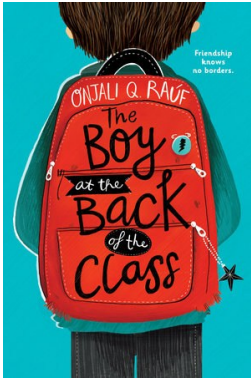
**Tribes**—Groups of invaders coming from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.

**Bayeux Tapestry**—The Bayeux Tapestry is an embroidered cloth nearly 70 metres long and 50 centimetres tall that depicts the events leading up to the Norman conquest of England and showing the famous battles that took place.

**Archers**—Soldiers with bows and arrows

**Cavalry**—Soldiers on horseback





# Other Subjects

## English

This term, in our Book Talk lessons, we are reading a text called *The Boy at the Back of the Class* by Onjali Q. Rauf. which looks at the refugee crisis in Syria from the perspective of a child.

### English skills

**Noun**—a word used to identify people, places and things

**Pronoun**— a type of word which replaces a noun such as she, he, you, them, they

**Apostrophe for singular possession**—When you want to show that something belongs to a person or thing you use an apostrophe followed by s e.g. the cat's whiskers

**Apostrophe for plural possession**— To show possession in the plural form you use an apostrophe after the s e.g. the teachers' staffroom (more than one teacher).

**Inverted commas for speech**—punctuation marks which are used to show where speech ends and begins e.g. "I'm so excited," said Sally.

**Prepositions**—words used to explain where things are in time or space. Prepositions tell us where something is (for example, beside, under, on, against, beneath).

## Other Subjects

### Music

This term, year 4 will focus on Haikus. This is a Japanese form of poetry, and in this unit, we will explore how to compose and perform haikus while creating accompanying music.

### Computing

Computing this term will focus on coding and programming. We will learn how to animate objects and create loops and repetitions.

### RE

As we continue our study of Christianity, we will be learning more about the Kingdom Of God and the importance of Pentecost to Christians.

### PSHE

We will be identifying our own dreams and goals and will be able to explain how we can achieve these with determination and perseverance.

### PE

We will be working towards swimming efficiently using a range of strokes and being able to self-rescue. We will also be improving our throwing and catching and developing our use of tactics through the sport of dodgeball.

## The Digestive System

### Science Key Vocabulary

**Intestines**— Intestines are organs, or body parts, that are shaped like long tubes. They help break down food so that the body can use it for energy.

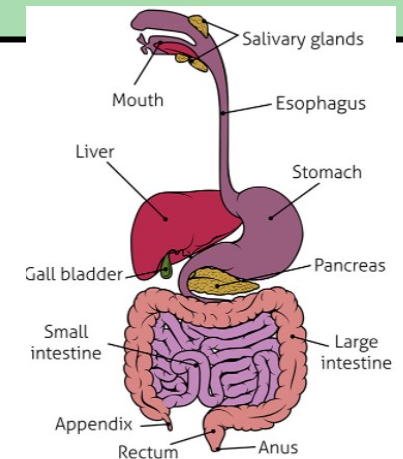
**Saliva**— Slimy! Slippery! Saliva is none other than spit, the clear liquid in your mouth that's made of water and other chemicals.

**Oesophagus**— A Muscular tube that runs from your throat down to your stomach to help the food travel.

**Incisors**— Your front teeth. Incisors help you bite off and chew pieces of food.

**Canines**—The more pointed teeth at the front of your mouth. These teeth are used for tearing and ripping food.

**Molars**— Teeth at the back of your mouth. These help you crush and grind food.



# Term 3 Homework and Spelling lists

Reading—Please try to read 3 times a week or more. Remember to ask an adult at home to enter your reading onto Learning with Parents

TT Rockstars— Practise your TT Rockstars for 20 minutes each week. Having rapid recall of your times table facts helps you in many areas of your maths.

Spelling—Try to practise these words as much as you can so that you can easily recall the spelling patterns and rules.

## Spellings week 1 and 2

learn

library

believe

particular/particularly

regular/regularly

complete/completely

definite/definitely

separate/separately

island

Calendar

ball/bawl

## Spellings week 3 and 4

possible/possibly

incredible/incredibly

gentle, gently

magic/magically

frantic/frantically

heart

courage/ encourage

February

ordinary

various

various

forward

## Spellings week 5 and 6

reward

towards

quarter

swarm

blast

father

rather

dancing

castle

famous

favourite

calf/ half, palm, calm

You Can Do all the multiplication facts of 11

0	x 11	= 0	= 11 x 0
1	x 11	= 11	= 11 x 1
2	x 11	= 22	= 11 x 2
3	x 11	= 33	= 11 x 3
4	x 11	= 44	= 11 x 4
5	x 11	= 55	= 11 x 5
6	x 11	= 66	= 11 x 6
7	x 11	= 77	= 11 x 7
8	x 11	= 88	= 11 x 8
9	x 11	= 99	= 11 x 9
10	x 11	= 110	= 11 x 10
11	x 11	= 121	= 11 x 11
12	x 11	= 132	= 11 x 12

If I know... then I also know...

If the digits are the same then a 2-digit number is divisible by 11

An odd number multiplied by 11 gives an odd product.

You Can Do all the multiplication facts of 12

0	x 12	= 0	= 12 x 0
1	x 12	= 12	= 12 x 1
2	x 12	= 24	= 12 x 2
3	x 12	= 36	= 12 x 3
4	x 12	= 48	= 12 x 4
5	x 12	= 60	= 12 x 5
6	x 12	= 72	= 12 x 6
7	x 12	= 84	= 12 x 7
8	x 12	= 96	= 12 x 8
9	x 12	= 108	= 12 x 9
10	x 12	= 120	= 12 x 10
11	x 12	= 132	= 12 x 11
12	x 12	= 144	= 12 x 12

multiple factor product

A number is divisible by 12 if it is divisible by 3 and 4

All multiples of 12 are even numbers.



$12 \times 6 = 72$	$6 \times 12 = 72$
$72 = 12 \times 6$	$72 = 6 \times 12$
$72 \div 12 = 6$	$72 \div 6 = 12$
$6 = 72 \div 12$	$12 = 72 \div 6$

If I know... then I also know...

$5 \times 2 \times 6 = 60 = 6 \times 2 \times 5$

$5 \times 2 \times 6 = 10 \times 6 = 60$	$5 \times 2 \times 6 = 5 \times 12 = 60$	$5 \times 2 \times 6 = 2 \times 30 = 60$
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3543 + 2312  
No regrouping



$$\begin{array}{r} 3543 \\ + 2312 \\ \hline 5855 \end{array}$$

$3 + 2 = 5$   
 $4 + 1 = 5$   
 $5 + 3 = 8$   
 $3 + 2 = 5$

3544 + 2318  
Regrouping the ones



$$\begin{array}{r} 3544 \\ + 2318 \\ \hline 5862 \end{array}$$

Regroup the 12 ones into 1 ten and 2 ones

regroup exchange ones tens hundreds thousands

3544 + 2658  
Regrouping in multiple columns



$$\begin{array}{r} 3544 \\ + 2658 \\ \hline 6202 \end{array}$$

If the column sum is equal to ten or more, we must regroup.

Year 4 Term 3

3543 - 1216  
Exchanging tens



$$\begin{array}{r} 3543 \\ - 1216 \\ \hline 2327 \end{array}$$

If the ones digit in the minuend is less than the ones digit in the subtrahend, I need to exchange 1 ten for 10 ones.

3343 - 1756  
Exchanging in multiple columns



$$\begin{array}{r} 3343 \\ - 1756 \\ \hline 1587 \end{array}$$

Stop and Look! What do you notice? Where will we regroup or exchange?

3543 - 835  
Different numbers of digits

$$\begin{array}{r} 3543 \\ - 835 \\ \hline 2708 \end{array}$$

Line up the ones with the ones, the tens with the tens.