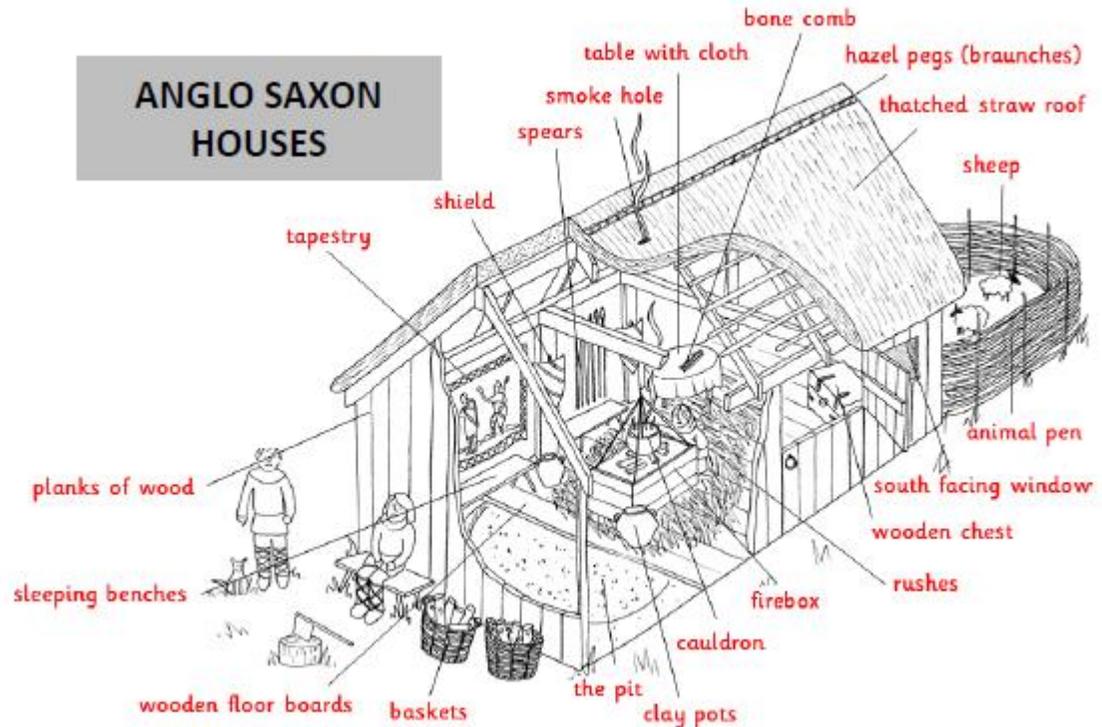


## GLOSSARY

<b>Chronology</b>	The order and time historical events occurred.
<b>Source</b>	A book, writing or artefact that tells us about life in the past.
<b>Hoard</b>	A stash of treasure or coins (often buried).
<b>Pottage</b>	A thick stew or soup cooked in one pot over a fire.
<b>Pagan Religion</b>	A group of traditional religions. Many of these worship several gods or goddesses and nature is very important.
<b>Archaeologist</b>	A person who studies history by digging up artefacts to learn about the past.
<b>Burh</b>	A town surrounded by defensive walls and/or ditches.
<b>Conquer</b>	To take control of by fighting.
<b>Monastery</b>	A place where monks (or sometimes nuns) live and worship.
<b>Monk</b>	Men who live in a monastery and have devoted their lives to the church. Monks were some of the small number of people who could read and write.
<b>Witan</b>	A group of important men who advised the king. They also selected a new king from the aethelings.
<b>Aetheling</b>	A male relative of an Anglo-Saxon king.

## ANGLO SAXON HOUSES



## ANGLO SAXON FOOD AND DRINK

The Anglo-Saxons loved eating and drinking and would often have feasts in the Hall. They drank ale and mead. Many people ate mostly vegetables because meat was very difficult to get. Wild animals could only be hunted and killed by those whose land they were on. However, pigs were kept and killed for pork. Cows were kept for milk, although sheep were kept just for their wool.



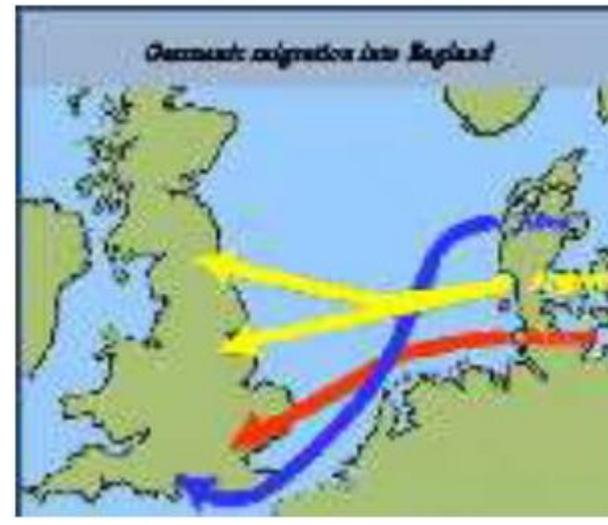
## Y3/4 Autumn Term 1 Knowledge Organiser: The Anglo-Saxons

Key Dates	
410 AD	Romans leave Britain, leaving it vulnerable to attack
449 – 550 AD	Arrival of Jutes, Angles & Saxons from Denmark, Germany & The Netherlands
556 AD	Britain divided into 7 kingdoms: Northumbria, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, East Anglia, Mercia & Kent
597 AD	St. Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome.
731 AD	Bede, thought of as the greatest Anglo-Saxon scholar, finishes his 'History of Britain'
789 AD	First recorded Viking attack
871 AD	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex
924 AD	Athelston becomes King of Wessex
939 AD	The Vikings invade Britain and regain the north
1042 AD	Edward the Confessor becomes King
1066 AD	King Harold is killed at the Battle of Hastings & is defeated by William the Conqueror. The Normans take control of Britain



*"Behaviour that's admired is the path to power among people everywhere."*

*~Beowulf*



### Anglo Saxon Kingdoms

- ❖ After the Anglo-Saxons defeated the Celts, they divided Britain into seven kingdoms. (Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Wessex, and Sussex)
- ❖ Each kingdom was inhabited by a different tribe and ruled by a king (cyning).
- ❖ The Jutes (from Denmark) settled mainly in Kent.
- ❖ The Angles settled in East Anglia.
- ❖ The Saxons settled in areas of Essex (East Saxons), Sussex (South Saxons), and Wessex (West Saxons).



### Useful links

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm>

<https://www.the-school-run.com/homework-help/anglo-saxons>

<https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/anglo-saxons/>

<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/zq2m6sq>



Anglo Saxon Warriors

The Anglo-Saxon warriors were tall, fair-haired men, armed with swords and spears and round shields.

Their skills included hunting, farming, textile (cloth) production and leather working.

### Anglo Saxon Gods

**Woden** - chief God

**Frigg** - wife of Woden. Goddess of childbirth.

**Thunor** - God of Thunder

**Tiw** - God of War

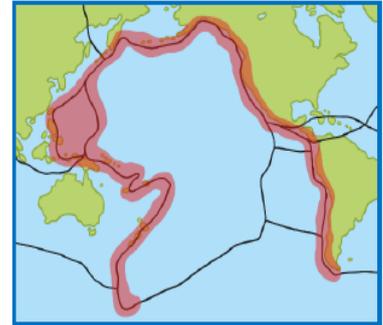
**Eostre** was the goddess who was worshipped during Eostremonath (April). She was the God of rebirth



**VOCABULARY**

Natural disaster	A violent event that is outside the control of humans. They are caused by the forces of nature and may result in loss of life, injury and damage to property.
Tectonic plates	The Earth's crust is divided into sections which can move and are called tectonic plates.
Earthquake	A sudden violent shaking of the ground, typically causing great destruction, as a result of movements within the earth's crust or volcanic action.
Volcanic eruption	An opening in the earth's crust from which lava, ash and hot gases flow or are ejected during an eruption.
Avalanche	A mass of snow, ice and rocks falling down a mountainside.
Drought	A prolonged period of abnormally low rainfall, leading to a shortage of water.
Flooding	The covering or submerging of normally dry land with a large amount of water.
Hurricane/ Cyclone/ Typhoon	A storm with a violent wind.
Tornado	A mobile, destructive vortex of violently rotating winds having the appearance of a funnel-shaped cloud and advancing beneath a large storm system.
Tsunami	A long, high sea wave caused by an earthquake or other disturbance.
Wildfire	A large, destructive fire that spreads quickly over woodland or bush.
Aid agency	An organisation that gives money, equipment, medicines or services to people who need them in an emergency – often run by charities.

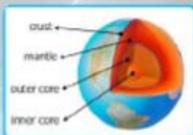
**THE PACIFIC RING OF FIRE**



The Ring of Fire is a horseshoe-shaped line on a map which is home to around 75% of the world's volcanoes and 90% of the world's earthquakes.

The area is a 25 000 mile line of volcanoes, tremors and earthquakes around the edge of the Pacific Ocean.

**WHY DO VOLCANOES HAPPEN?**



The Earth is made up of several layers. Underneath the crust is the **mantle**. This layer consists of semi-molten rock.

In some areas, the mantle becomes so pressurised that it becomes a liquid called **magma**. The liquid then escapes through vents in the crust.

This is what a volcano is.

The magma builds up in a magma chamber until the pressure is too much and it has to be released.



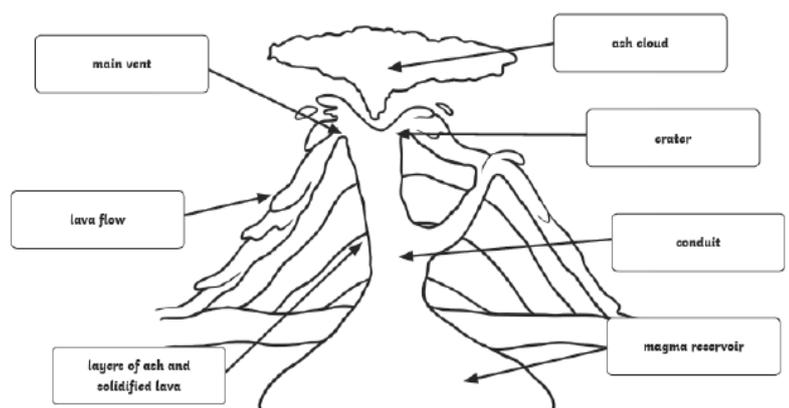
**TYPES OF VOLCANO**

<b>Active</b>	A volcano that has erupted since the last ice age (i.e., in the past 10,000 years).
<b>Dormant</b>	A volcano that hasn't erupted in the past 10,000 years, but which is expected to erupt again.
<b>Extinct</b>	A volcano that nobody expects to ever erupt again.

**MOUNT VESUVIUS**

- Mount Vesuvius is an active volcano in Campania, Italy.
- It has erupted more than 200 times.
- It is famous for the 79AD eruptions which destroyed the Roman cities of Pompeii and Herculaneum.

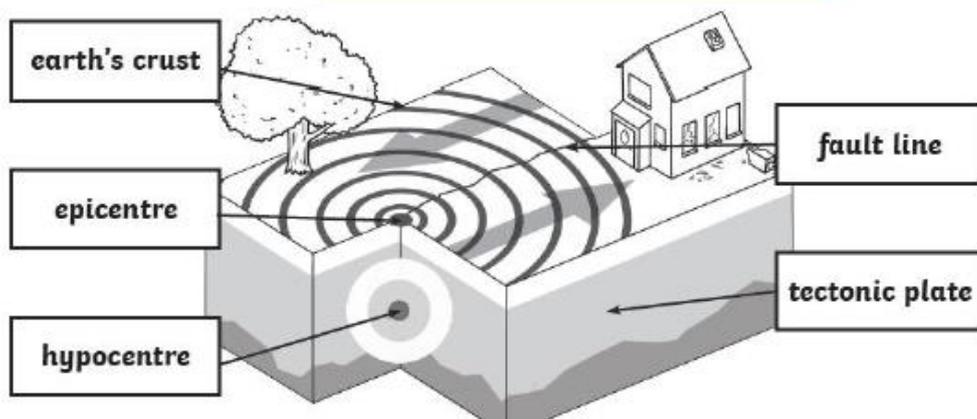
**VOLCANO DIAGRAM**



## WHY DO EARTHQUAKES HAPPEN?

Earthquakes usually occur on the edges of large sections of the Earth's crust called tectonic plates. These plates slowly move over a long period of time. Sometimes, the edges, which are called fault lines, can get stuck, but the plates keep moving. Pressure slowly starts to build up where the edges are stuck and, once the pressure gets strong enough, the plates will suddenly move causing an earthquake.

### EARTHQUAKE DIAGRAM



## MEASURING EARTHQUAKES

Scientists, known as **seismologists**, use the **Moment Magnitude Scale (MMS)** to determine the **magnitude** (strength) of an earthquake. The MMS measures the total energy of an earthquake, called the **seismic moment**. The seismic moment of an earthquake is determined based on three factors.

1. The distance that rock slides along a fault surface after it breaks, called the **fault slip**.
2. The area of the fault surface that is actually broken by the earthquake.
3. The measurement of how **rigid** the rocks are near the broken fault.