



# VOCABULARY

**Angles** people from Germany (modern day Denmark) who invaded Britain around AD 410

**Anglo-Saxon** the name given to the people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain around AD 410

**artefact** an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like

**century** a period of 100 years

**Christianity** the religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ

**invasion** to try and take over a place by force

**migration** movement from one place to another in order to settle there

**Pagan** A religion that involves worshipping many gods and goddesses.

**Picts** ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland who were 'foul' and had a 'lust for blood'.

**Romans** The Romans invaded and settled in Britain for over 400 years, starting with their first successful raid in 54 BC.

**Saxons** people from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410

**Scots** people from Ireland who eventually settled in Scotland

**settler/settlement** people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a



# HISTORY KNOWLEDGE MAT

## Anglo Saxons, Picts and Scots

### IMPORTANT FIGURES



**St Augustine (c.530-604)** Augustine of Canterbury was a Christian missionary sent from Rome to convert people from Anglo-Saxon paganism to Christianity. He was considered to be responsible for the widespread adoption of the Christian faith throughout England.

**King Aethelbert (c.550-616)** King of Kent who created the first Germanic law code in the early 7th Century and became the first English king to convert to Christianity due to Augustine's mission to convert people from paganism.

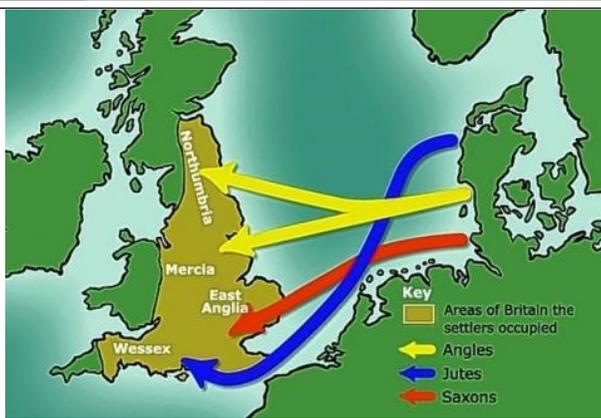
**King Offa (c730-796)** King of Mercia, and of most of England in the mid-8th Century. Historians regard him as the most powerful Anglo-Saxon king until Alfred the Great.

**King Alfred the Great (849-899)** Fought the Vikings and defeated them in the Battle of Edington (878) and thus made an agreement with them (Danelaw). He was known for improving the standard of living, legal and military systems as well as education.



**Why did the Anglo-saxons come to Britain?**

- To fight
- To farm
- To make new homes
- They were invited



# KEY LEARNING

### Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from?

The Romans left Britain in 410 due to fierce tribes attacking Italy and every soldier was needed back at home to defend the country. Without an army of its own, it left the country vulnerable to attackers. The Anglo-Saxons came from Denmark, Netherlands and northern Germany across the North Sea in wooden boats. They conquered England but failed to conquer Scotland, Wales and Cornwall (an area of south-west England).

### What did the Anglo-Saxons believe?

The Anglo-Saxons believed in many gods and had many superstitions. The king of the Anglo-Saxon gods was Woden. Other gods were Thunor, god of thunder; Frige, goddess of love; and Tiw, god of war. These four Anglo-Saxon gods gave their names to the days of the week. Tiw became Tuesday, Woden - Wednesday, Thunor - Thursday and Frige - Friday. Anglo-Saxons were superstitious and believed in lucky charms. They thought that rhymes, potions, stones and jewels would protect them from evil spirits or sickness.

### The Vikings

The Anglo-Saxons were under constant attack from Vikings who travelled from Scandinavia and invaded towns and villages in Wales, Scotland, England and the Isle of Man, finally conquering York (Jorvik) in 866. They finally defeated the Anglo-Saxons as the Normans (Norsemen) from Normandy (France) invaded and won the Battle of Hastings in 1066. The Normans in France were originally Vikings from Scandinavia!

## Timeline

396 - 398	410	497	575	586	597	757	793	871	1016	1066
Picts, Scots and Saxons raid Roman Britain.	Romans left Britain leaving it unguarded	The kingdom of Wessex is formed	The kingdom of East Anglia was formed	The Kingdom of Mercia is formed	St Augustine introduces Christianity	Offa King of Mercia declares himself King of England	Vikings attack Lindisfarne	Alfred the Great rules	Canute the Great rules as first Viking	Battle of Hastings Normans defeat the Saxons

### WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 3 - Stone Age to Iron Age

# VOCABULARY

- **Baghdad** capital of Iraq and was the capital of the Muslim world
- **Caliph** The chief Muslim civil and religious leader, regarded as the successor of Muhammed.
- **Golden Age** From 762-1258 when art, architecture, science, philosophy and Islamic culture flourished.
- **House of Wisdom** A huge library attracting thinkers from around the world who translated texts into Arabic.
- **manuscript** a book, document or piece of music written by hand rather than typed or printed.
- **merchant** a person who trades goods
- **Mosque** A place of worship for Muslims. The first mosque was considered to be built in Ka'bah, Mecca.
- **Qur'an** The central religious text of Islam (the recitation) believed to be the revelations from God.
- **Ramadan** - the most sacred month in the Islamic culture. Muslims do not eat or drink between dawn and dusk.
- **Rebab** A type of bowed string instrument spread via Islamic trade routes. Known as the 'spike fiddle'.
- **Shiite** branch of Islam that believes Muhammad's (pbuh) son-in-law, Ali, was his rightful successor.

## WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 6 - Ancient Rome



# HISTORY KNOWLEDGE MAT

## Early Islamic Civilisation

The Islamic golden age refers to the Islamic empire during the middle ages which later became one of the largest empires in history. During the Golden Age, Baghdad became a centre of knowledge and culture. Major advances were made in science, maths and medicine. Scholars travelled to the city from all around the world to study. Baghdad sits on the banks of the River Tigris. Sailors and merchants brought precious items from around the world to the city. As well as being a Muslim community, people with other beliefs lived there, including Jews and Christians. It is believed that during this period of prosperity, the population of Baghdad reached 2 million people at its peak! The Golden Age ended in 1258 CE when the Mongols defeated the Abbasids. The Abbasids fled to Egypt. The children will explore what life was like during the Islamic golden age and how much of an impact they had on the rest of the world. Baghdad became the centre for learning where people travelled all over the world.



**The City Structure of Baghdad c.900-1200AD**

The city was known as 'The Round City.' It was built as two giant semicircles with a mosque at the centre. It housed the caliph's palace, government and military buildings. Residential areas for common people was outside the city walls.

### Early Baghdad Overview

- The Abbasid Caliphate, under the Caliph al-Mansur, moved the capital of the Muslim world to 'Madinat al-Salam' in 762 AD.
- It later became Baghdad.
- It is estimated that between c900-1200, the population reached between 1.2 and 2 million people (the largest city in the world at the time).
- It was a world centre of learning, including the 'House of Wisdom', which attracted many scholars from all around the world.
- At this time, Islamic law and Arabic grammar were standardised.
- The city was destroyed by Mongols in 1258.

<b>House of Wisdom</b>		The House of Wisdom was a large library and intellectual centre throughout the Abbasid period during the Islamic Golden Age. It housed rare books, and was a leading location for translating old Greek texts into Arabic.
<b>The Four Gates</b>		The city had four gates: Bab al-Kufa, Bab al-Sham, Bab al-Khorasan and Bab al-Basra. The walls and gates were designed to protect the city from foreign invasions. The most important buildings were all placed inside the gates.
<b>The Golden Gate Palace</b>		At the centre of the city stood the two finest buildings, the Golden Gate Palace and The Great Mosque. Surrounding the palace was a promenade, where only the caliph was allowed, riding on horseback.
<b>The Tigris River</b>		The Round City was built alongside the River Tigris. It is the easternmost of the two great rivers that define the Mesopotamia region. The river granted easy access to traders and travellers to and from the Persian Sea.

## Timeline

571	610	630	632	692	762	810	900	950	1258
Muhammed (pbuh) born in Mecca	Revelations of the Qu'ran – Islam begins	Mecca (Saudi Arabia) becomes centre of Islam	Muhammed (pbuh) dies. Abu Bakr 1st Caliph	The Dome of the Rock completed in Jerusalem	Baghdad (The Round City) built	Baghdad is centre of education, science and maths	Paper arrives from China	The decline of the Abbasid caliphate	Baghdad destroyed by Mongols

# KEY LEARNING

## Baghdad

'The Round City' was built as two large semicircles with a mosque at the centre and housed the caliph's palace, libraries, government and military buildings. It also contained parks, gardens, squares and wide avenues. Between the years 900-1200, the population was somewhere between 1.2-2million people. Known as 'The Golden Age' it was filled with a range ethnic and religious communities such as Christians, Jews, Gnostics and Zoroastrians.

## Mathematics

Islamic scholars and inventors adopted the Hindi symbol for zero and style of numerals (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, etc.) which we still use today. This enabled them to explore and develop new areas of mathematics such as algebra, algorithms and the tessellation of shapes.

## Literacy

Literacy was highly valued with people expected to learn to read Arabic so they could understand the teachings of the Qur'an. The spread of literacy and paper making meant that new ideas could reach a wider audience.

## Trade

The bustling markets and shops around the mosque contained goods from everywhere due to Baghdad's position on the 'Silk Road' to the far-east. Connected to this was the presence of traders from all across the known world who flocked to Baghdad to sell their wares.

## Key People

-**Muhammad (pbuh)** (571-632) The founder of Islam.

-**Abu Bakr** (573-634) first Muslim Caliph

-**Haroun al-Rashid** (766-809) Caliph who defeated the Byzantines in battle (806).

- **Al-Khwarizmi** (c780-850) A mathematician, astronomer and scientist