

Topic 1b knowledge organiser: Key question: What was Britain like before the Norman Conquest?

Lesson 6: How do we use artefacts to find out about prehistory?

Key words for this lesson:

Nature – What sort of evidence is it? A picture, a diary entry, video or textbook.

Origin - Where / when / who does it come from?

Purpose – Why was it created.

Artefacts are items that we find that tell us about the past. We cannot know for sure what they were used for but we can infer, which means we can often reason what something was used for. For example, a cow's shoulder blade may have been used for digging and this pot was a beaker.

Remember the Stone Age then then Bronze Age then the Iron Age.



Lesson 7: How multicultural was Roman Britain?

Key words for this lesson:

Stationed: Where army troops have been placed

Garrison: A group of troops defending a town

Sarcophagus: A stone box used to bury a dead body

The first African Roman Emperor, Septimus Severus, ruled the Roman Empire from Britain for a period of time.

There were Roman troops stationed in England that were of African descent to protect from 'Barbarian' invasions from the north. The Ivory Bangle Lady showed a woman of African descent lived in Britain and became wealthy.



Lesson 8: What was Britain like before the Norman conquest?

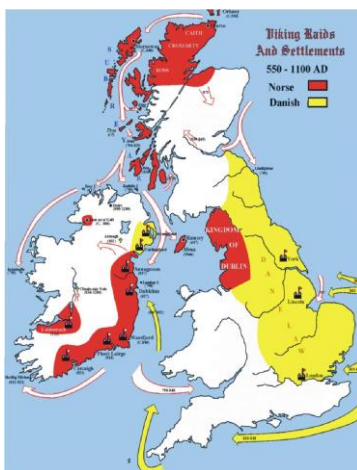
Key words for this lesson:

Artefact: An object that tells us about the past

Inhabited: People live there

Immigrant: Someone who moves from one country to live permanently in another country

Hunter gatherers used to cross a land bridge from Europe to Britain. As the sea levels rose, the bridge disappeared. People then began to arrive from Europe by boat. The Celts arrived around 500 BCE and brought soaps, perfumes and traditions like Halloween. Around 43 CE the Romans arrived in Britain, bringing roads, calendars, coins and bricks. The Anglo-Saxons arrived in 410 CE. They brought words like bed, cat and dog. It's the Anglo Saxon Angle-Land that gives us our current name of England. The Vikings were from Norway, Sweden and Denmark. They invaded in the 8th Century and raided the country. They controlled north and east of England.



Lesson 9: How was Anglo-Saxon England ruled?

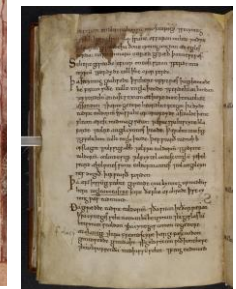
Key words for this lesson:

Witan: A council that gave the king advice

Earls: Owners of land known as an earldom.

Pope: Head of the Catholic Church

In 1066 Edward the Confessor ruled England. He ruled with the help of the Witan, which was made up of powerful earls, thegns (other land owners) and religious leaders. Ceorls owned land and farmed animals Thralls were slaves who worked on the land.



Lesson 10: 10 Why was Anglo-Saxon Britain attractive to invaders?

Key words for this lesson:

Infer: Drawing conclusions from evidence

Chronicles: A form of historical records

Monk: Religious people who copied holy texts.



People used to trade goods, which is known as bartering. However, by the Anglo-Saxon time period, gold coins were being traded. Churches had many jewels and valuable materials in them. Anglo-Saxon England had plenty of natural resources such as salt, lead, silver, tin copper and iron.