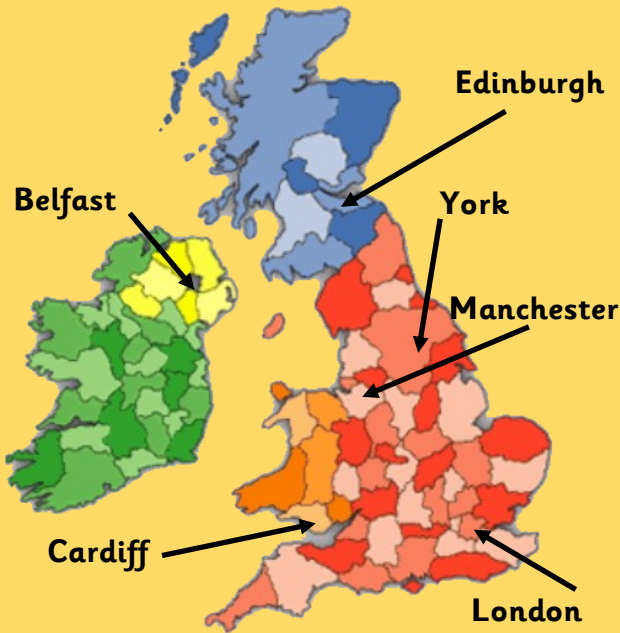


## Counties in the United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is split in to 48 counties. The word 'county' simply means an area of land. These 48 counties make it easier for government to rule using 'local councils'. The city of York is in the county of North Yorkshire. The map below shows the different counties in colours with some important cities labelled.



## Anglo Saxon and Scots Knowledge Organiser

### Where did Anglo Saxons and Scots come from?

The Anglo-Saxons came to Britain in ships across the North sea from Northern Europe, including Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. The Scots were originally from Ireland but invaded Scotland and named it after themselves (before this, Scotland was known as Pictland).

### Alfred the Great

Alfred the Great was the most famous Anglo-Saxon king. He fought the Vikings and then made peace so that English and Vikings settled down together. He encouraged people to learn and he tried to govern well and fairly.

### King Canute

King Canute was the King of Denmark, Norway and England. While he is widely considered one of the most influential English kings, he was Danish himself. Historians consider him to be the most effective Anglo-Saxon ruler.



### Kingdoms of Britain

Whilst the Scots ruled the land in the north, the Anglo-Saxons **settled** in Britain. Before the Vikings invaded, the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain in different groups and settled across Britain. This created the 7 'Kingdoms' of the Anglo-Saxon rule, each with a different ruler.

#### 410 AD

The Anglo Saxon invaders arrive in Britain.

#### 600 AD

Anglo Saxon gradually take over Britain.

#### 793 AD

Viking attack from Norway.

#### 871 AD

Alfred the Great becomes the King of Wessex.

#### 924 AD

Athelstan becomes the King of Wessex.

#### 937 AD

Athelstan defeats rebels in battle.

#### 939 AD

Vikings invade England and take back the north.

#### 1066 AD

King Harold is killed in Battle Of Hastings ending the Anglo Saxon period.

# Key Vocabulary

<b>Angles</b>	(from Anglo-Saxon) Tribes from
<b>Christianity</b>	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus.
<b>Kingdom</b>	An area of land where people settled which was ruled by one king during the Anglo-Saxon era.
<b>Medieval</b>	The period of history from 500AD to 1500AD.
<b>Pagan</b>	A religion that involves worshipping many gods and goddesses.
<b>Picts</b>	Tribes originally from Scotland who were 'foul' and had a 'lust for blood'.
<b>Saxons</b>	Germ-an Dutch tribes who settled in Britain from around 450AD.
<b>Scots</b>	People from Ireland, who, like the Picts, were fierce and powerful fighters.

## Beliefs

Early Anglo-Saxons were Pagans, meaning they worshipped many gods.

They would have festivals and make sacrifices to please them. In 597AD, a Roman monk was sent to tell the Anglo-Saxons about Christianity.



The King of Kent was the first to be converted. Over the next 100 years, the rest of Britain converted to Christianity.

## Language

Many words we use today were originally from the Anglo-Saxons. These words tend to be one or two syllables and relate to areas such as the human body, animals, farming, weather and human activities. Here are some examples:

apple	daughter	ground	owl
blood	elbow	husband	rat
clean	evening	kiss	rain
cup	ear	laugh	today
dusk	find	plough	winter

## Farming

Almost all Anglo-Saxons were farmers. They spent most of their time working on the land, growing good and looking after animals. They mostly grew wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas and beans. They use lots of different wooden tools, like hoes, rakes, spades and forks.

Some of the hardest work was done when ploughing the fields,



before sowing the seeds. This is usually done with a piece of equipment called a 'plough'. Attached to a wooden frame is a metal blade which is pulled through the soil by animals.

## Place Names

Many places in the UK got their names from the Anglo-Saxons, including Oxford. The Anglo-Saxon word 'ford' means a shallow river crossing. Oxen would use this to cross the river in Oxford, giving it the name we still use today.

### Stone Age

15000 BC to 3,000BC

### Ancient Egypt

3100 BC to 30BC

### Ancient Greece

776BC to 146BC

### Romans

AD 43 to AD 410

### Anglo Saxons

AD 410 to AD

### Vikings

AD 793 to AD 1066

### Victorians

AD 1837 to AD 1901

### World Wars

AD 1914 to 1918  
1939 to 1945