

Edenfield C of E Primary School- History

Topic: Anglo Saxons and Scots

Year: 5

Strand: British History

What should I already know?

- That 'pre-history' is a term that describes a time in history when there were no written records
- That these periods of time are in chronological order: The Stone Age, The Bronze Age and The Iron Age.
- In AD 43, the Romans, under the order of Emperor Claudius, first invaded Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410.
- An archaeologist is someone who studies the past by looking at old remains
- A century is a period of 100 years

What will I know by the end of the unit?

When and why did the Anglo-Saxons and Scots invade Britain and where did they come from?	• End of Roman rule- AD 410 • The Picts then invaded from Northern Scotland • Anglo-Saxons were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and The Netherlands. The three biggest were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. • The Anglo-Saxons began to settle in Britain by 450 AD • They came for land and also to help Britain defend against the Picts • Saxon areas were flooding- Britain offered them better land/food
How did the Anglo-Saxons influence Britain?	• They provided us with place names which are still identifiable today e.g. ham (village), burh (town), ley (forest), wick (farm), ton (enclosed village). • They shaped England into seven different kingdoms- Britons pushed westwards and some were enslaved • Kingdom of Scotland was split off • Conversion to Christianity
What was life like as an Anglo-Saxon?	• They lived in small wooden huts, all the family living in just one room.

- Girls worked in the home. They were in charge of housekeeping, weaving cloth, cooking meals, making cheese and brewing ale.
- Boys learned the skills of their fathers. They learned to chop down trees with an axe, how to plough the field and how to use a spear in battle. They also fished and went hunting.
- The Anglo-Saxons were great craftsmen. Metalworkers made iron tools, knives and swords. Woodworkers made wooden bowls, furniture, carts and wheels. Potters made pottery from clay. Jewellers made beautiful brooches, beads and ornaments from gold, gemstones and glass. We know this from artefacts found at Sutton Hoo.
- Anglo-Saxons fought on foot during battles. They carried spears, axes, swords, bows and arrows.
- They wore helmets and carried shields that were usually made of wood.
- The Anglo-Saxons would pray to the Pagan Gods.

When did the Anglo-Saxons convert to Christianity?

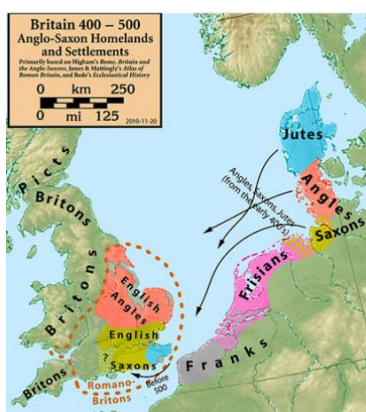
- St Augustine sent by the Pope in AD 597 to spread the word about Christianity
- King Ethelbert of Kent first to convert
- Augustine founded Canterbury Cathedral
- Lindisfarne monastery built by 633 AD.

Vocabulary

Angles	People from Germany who invaded Britain around 410 AD
Anglo-Saxon	the name given to the people who came from Germany and South Denmark who settled in Britain around 410 AD
Burh	A well-defended Saxon town
Christianity	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ
hoard	Items buried or left possibly for safe keeping
invasion	Attacking and conquering another country
Jutes	People from Jutland (Germany and South Denmark) who invaded Britain around 410 AD
martyr	Someone who dies for what they believe in
migration	The movement from one place to another to settle there
missionary	Someone who goes to another country to spread their religion- usually Christianity
monk	A member of a male religious community
pagan	A person who follows a religion which is not one of the main world religions
Picts	Ancient tribes who lived in Northern Scotland
Saxons	People from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around 410 AD
Scots	People from Ireland who settled in Scotland
Sutton Hoo	An ancient burial site where many Anglo-Saxon objects were unearthed near Kent
source	Where something comes from

Key Dates/Timeline

Date	Event	Description
396-398 AD	Picts, Scots and Saxons constantly raid Roman Britain	
410 AD	Romans leave Britain to defend Rome which was under attack.	Angles, Saxons and Jutes make their way from Germany and South Denmark.
450 AD	The Anglo-Saxons began to settle alongside the Britons	
500 AD	By AD 500, the seven kingdoms had been created	The seven kingdoms were: Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Essex, Sussex, Kent and East Anglia.
597 AD	St Augustine helps missionaries spread the word about Christianity	Christianity starts to become adopted by kings e.g. Ethelbert
731 AD	Bede completes the Ecclesiastical History of the English peoples	
789 AD	The Vikings begin to raid Britain	Greater power was given to the people. Men were allowed to vote



Substantive Concept: Invasion/Migration

Disciplinary Concept: Sources and Evidence