



What should I already know?

- The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This lasted until the Bronze Age.
- The Bronze Age began when settlers arrived from Europe to Britain. These settlers brought with them ways of making tools from metal (bronze).
- The Iron Age lasted from 800 BC till the Roman invasion (AD 43) - this was when people used tools made from iron.
- In AD 43, the Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, first invaded Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410.

What will I know at the end of the unit?

- They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th Century.
- For a long time, England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.
- The Anglo-Saxons were fierce people who fought many battles, including fighting each other.
- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes.
- The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angle-land', became 'England'.
- The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.

Historical Skills and Enquiry

- Explain how the Roman withdrawal contributed to Anglo-Saxon settlement.
- Describe what Anglo-Saxon life was like for all groups of people.
- Ask questions and find out the answers about the Anglo-Saxons and Scots.
- Use more than source to find out what Anglo-Saxon life was like. Compare the accuracy of these sources.
- Describe different accounts of the Anglo-Saxon settlement from different perspectives, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ.
- Suggest reasons why the Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain.
- Explain how Britain changed with the Anglo-Saxon settlement.
- Place events on a timeline using dates.
- Compare Anglo-Saxon Britain with Roman life using a Venn diagram.
- Describe what Anglo-Saxon Sudbury was like.
- Explain what religious beliefs were before the spread of Christianity and how the spread of Christianity impacted Britain.
- Research Anglo-Saxon Sudbury - describe how Sudbury was founded.
- Present what you know about the Anglo-Saxons and Scots using a variety of skills (e.g. Geography English, Maths, Computing)

Vocabulary

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| Anglo-Saxon kingdoms | The Anglo-Saxons formed many regions each with one ruler, known as kingdoms. |
| archaeologist | People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found. |
| churl | A lower-class Anglo-Saxon but better than a slave. |
| legacy | Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the shires are our boundaries for counties today. |
| Mercia | Known today as East Anglia, Essex, Kent and Sussex. |
| Shire reeve | The peace officer of a shire, later known as 'sheriff'. |
| shires | Saxon lands were divided into shires, which helped to make up the counties we have today |
| thane | An important Anglo-Saxon person. |
| wergild | A fine imposed for stealing or killing. |
| Wessex | Known today as Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset and Wiltshire. |
| Witan or witenagemot | A council that helped the Saxon king rule. |

AD 396 - 398: Picts, Scots and Saxons constantly raid Roman Britain.

AD 450: The Anglo-Saxons began to settle alongside the Britons.

AD 597: St Augustine helps missionaries spread the word about Christianity. King Ethelbert converts to Christianity.

AD 789: The Vikings begin to raid Britain.

AD 410: Romans leave Britain to defend Rome which was under attack. Angles, Saxons and Jutes make their way from Germany and South Denmark.

AD 500: By AD 500, the seven kingdoms had been created.

AD 731: Bede completes the Ecclesiastical History of English Peoples.



Recommended books

