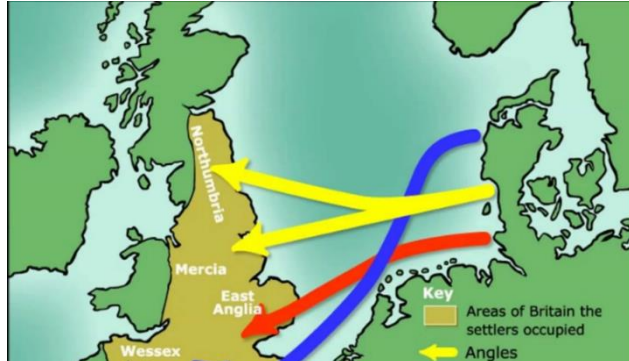


Year 5 History

A Kingdom United

Spring 1

Enquiry Question: What did the Anglo-Saxons do for us?



Where they travelled from.



Primary sources discovered from the era.



Settling or invading.



What life was like in the village.



How Britain was spilt into Kingdoms.

Prior Knowledge Children have previously studied the Roman era in Year 3, this will help them with their chronology and also what life was like in the UK before the Anglo-Saxons invaded.	Key Vocabulary: Anglo-Saxons		I need to know: - Who are the Anglo-Saxon tribes? - Where did they travel from? - When did the Anglo-Saxon period begin and end? - What were the seven kingdoms of Britain? - What is an invader or settler? - How is the movement of the Anglo-Saxon's similar to people in the present day? - What is village life like for the Anglo-Saxons? - How was Christianity spread? - What is the mystery of Sutton Hoo? - Who are the Picts and the Scots?
	Angles	The Angles came from Southern Denmark and settled predominantly in Mercia and Northumbria.	
	Jutes	The Jutes came from Northern Denmark and settled in Kent and Wessex.	
	Saxons	The Saxons came from Germany and the Netherlands and settled in East Anglia	
	empire	A group of nations or people who are ruled over by an Emperor, Empress or powerful government. This usually extends beyond a single kingdom.	
Links to other topics: DT: designing an Anglo-Saxon village. Art: Illuminated manuscripts and abstract art.	Dark ages	This period is traditionally known as the Dark Ages, mainly because written sources for the early years of Saxon invasion are scarce.	
	Augustine	A monk sent to Britain by the pope to convert the Britons to Christianity in 597AD. He successfully converted King Ethelbert and the ideas started to spread after that until Britain became Christian.	
	Christianity	A religion based on the teachings and sacrifices of Jesus. It was brought to Britain by Augustine around 597AD. It would take some time to convert the entire set of countries as not everyone wanted to convert.	
	Monastery	A building where Monks would live, they were taught to read and write, which means they were some of the only educated people in the Anglo-Saxon era.	
	Monk	A person who works and lives in a Christian church or monastery and serves God by writing, performing chores and spreading the word of Christianity.	
English: Beowulf, writing a narrative story.	Archaeologist	Someone who studies human history through digging up and discovering artefacts of the past.	
	Sutton Hoo	An archaeological site in Suffolk, England where a ship-burial was discovered along with exquisite treasures from the 6th and 7th centuries including jewellery, tools and helmets.	
	Settlement	A place where people decided to live.	
	Scots	They came from Ireland, invaded and took land in Scotland	
	Picts	A tribe from Northern Scotland.	

History skills	At the end of the topic, I will know:
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Create a timeline of Anglo Saxons and their influence on Britain at the time. (Chronology) Why did Religion change during this period? (Causation & Change) Using primary sources for children to work out who was buried at Sutton Hoo. (Enquiry) How did Anglo-Saxons communicate? (Enquiry) How did daily life change from the Roman period during the Anglo-Saxon era. (Change)	• Where the Anglo-Saxons fit in to the British timeline (410 AD-1066). • Where the Anglo-Saxon tribes travelled from. The Angles came from Southern Denmark and settled in Mercia and Northumbria. The Jutes came from Northern Denmark and settled in Kent and Wessex. The Saxons came from Germany and the Netherlands and settled in East Anglia. • Understand the seven kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon Britain. • What the terms invaders and settlers means. • Understand how the movement of the Anglo-Saxons is similar to why people move countries in the present day. • Be able to explain some changes to Britain made by the Anglo-Saxon period. • To explain the village life of the Anglo-Saxons and how they came looking for places to live and farm. How they situated their homes by forests as a source of wood and near a river/stream for fresh water. • Understand and compare religion, as the Anglo-Saxons were pagans, but Christianity was spread by St Augustine. • Use a range of Historical artefacts to pose and respond to questions about Anglo-Saxon life. • Discuss who the Scots and the Picts were and why it was difficult to invade them.
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