

O School - History

Topic: Anglo-Saxons and Scots

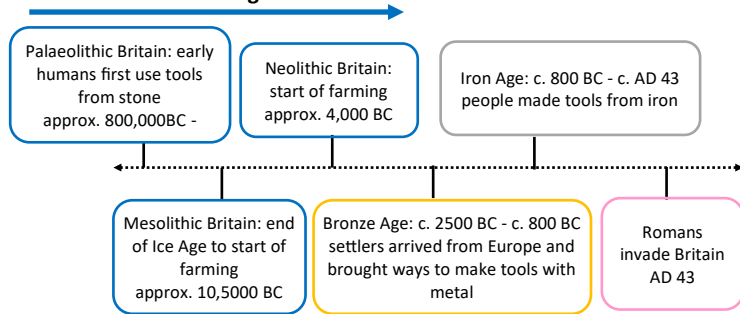
Year: 4

Strand: Movement (Settlement/Migration/Invasion)

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.

Stone Age



People

Bede	A monk who wrote about life in Anglo-Saxon Britain.
Gildas	A monk who wrote about the leaders of Britain offering land and food in exchange for protection against the Picts and Scots .
Hengist and Horsa	The Jute leaders who were invited to Britain by Vortigen to help defend them from the Picts and Scots in exchange for land.
King Alfred the Great	The King of Wessex who eventually became the first king of England.
King Ethelbert	The King of Kent who converted to Christianity .
St Augustine	A monk who helped spread the word about Christianity .
Vortigen	A king in Britain who offered Hengist and Horsa land and food in exchange for protection.

Diagrams

Anglo-Saxon migration



Seven Kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon Britain



Vocabulary

Angles	people from Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410
Anglo-Saxon	the name given to the people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain around AD 410
archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
artefact	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
century	a period of 100 years
Christianity	the religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ
invasion	to try and take over a place by force
Jutes	people from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and Southern Denmark) who invaded Britain around AD 410
migration	movement from one place to another in order to settle there
monk	a member of a male religious community
pagan	a person who follows a religion that is not a major religion, including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sikhism
Picts	ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland
Saxons	people from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410
Scots	people from Ireland who eventually settled in Scotland
settler/settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
source	where something comes from

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)

Timeline

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.

Oughterside Foundation School - History

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Question 1: Where can we find evidence of Anglo-Saxon life?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
artefacts		
archaeological sites		
writing by Gildas and Bede		
all of the above		

Question 5: Place these in order of chronology using the numbers 1-4.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Bronze Age		
Anglo-Saxons settlement		
Iron Age		
Stone Age		

Question 8: Whose writings tell us about life during Anglo-Saxon Britain? Tick two.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Romans		
King Alfred		
Bede		
Gildas		

Question 2: The Anglo-Saxons originated from which areas? Tick two.	Start of unit:	End of unit:
England		
Scotland		
Germany		
Southern Denmark		

Question 6: Who is said to have invited the Anglo-Saxons to Britain?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
King Ethelbert		
King Alfred the Great		
St Augustine		
Vortigen		

Question 9: Travelling from one place to another, with the view of settling there, is called....	Start of unit:	End of unit:
moving		
migrating		
sailing		
converting		

Question 3: Which year did the Romans leave Britain?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
3000 BC		
0		
AD 410		
AD 450		

Question 7: What year did King Elthelbert convert to Christianity?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
AD 410		
AD 500		
AD 597		
AD 700		

Question 4: How many kingdoms were there in Anglo-Saxon Britain?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
4		
5		
6		
7		

Question 10: Invasion means...	Start of unit:	End of unit: