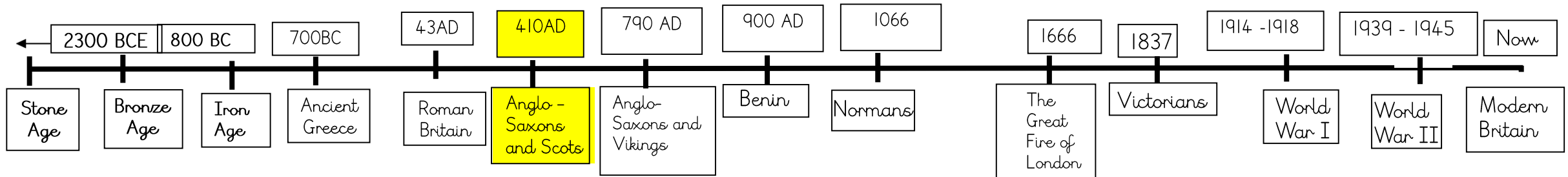




Year 5: Anglo-Saxons and Scots



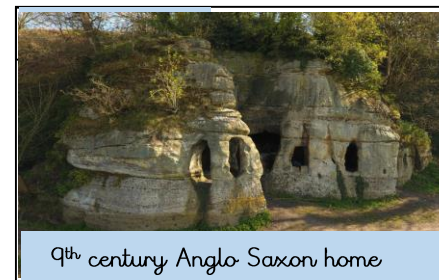
Timeline of Key Events	
450AD	First invasions of the Jutes from Jutland, Angles from South of Denmark and Saxons from Germany. Britain is divided up into the Seven Kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, Anglia, Wessex, Essex, Sussex and Kent.
460AD	St Patrick returns to convert Ireland
516AD	The Battle of Mount Badon: Britons under an unknown leader defeat the Angles and Saxons
597AD	St Augustine brings Christianity to England from Rome. King Æthelberht of Kent gave him land in Canterbury to build a church. Æthelberht became the first Anglo-Saxon king to turn his back on paganism and become Christian.
600AD	Æthelberht is now one of the most powerful kings in England
617AD	Northumbria becomes the Supreme Kingdom
627AD	Edwin of Northumbria becomes the first Christian king in the north of England
779AD	Mercia becomes the Supreme Kingdom and King Offa builds a Dyke along the Welsh Border



Sutton Hoo



Lindisfarne



9th century Anglo-Saxon home

Previous Learning

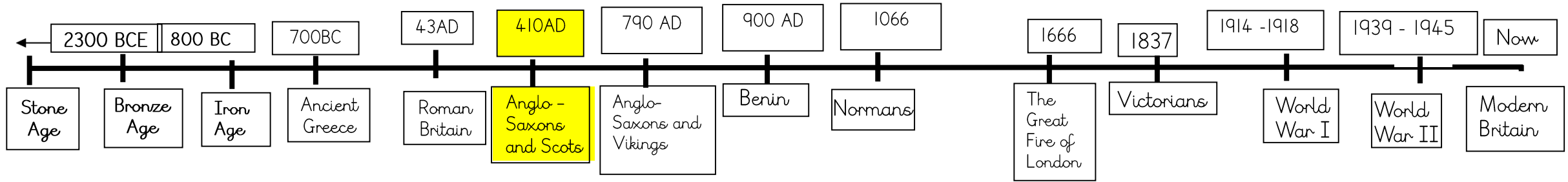
- Have a good understanding of concepts such as kingdom, civilisation and trade
- Identify changes across historical periods
- Describe features of past societies and periods
- Give reasons why changes overtime occur
- Give reasons why there may be different accounts
- Begin to distinguish between reliable and unreliable sources
- Begin to choose and discriminate between a range of information
- Life and Legacy of Ancient Greece
- Roman Britain

Possible Experience

- Workshops
- The British Museum



Year 5: Anglo-Saxons and Scots



Key Vocabulary	
Saxons	One of the main groups who settled in England. They came from northern Germany.
Angles	One of the main groups who settled in England. They came from Denmark and northern Germany.
Jutes	One of the smaller main groups who settled in England. They came from Denmark.
mead	A drink, like wine, but made with honey instead of grapes. This was cleaner than water but not as strong as beer or wine today.
runes	These were used to form the alphabets of Germanic people. There may have been slight variations with different groups of people. This was before they adopted Latin.
thatch	Dried plant material (like leaves or straw) that was used to make roofs

Key Vocabulary	
Wattle and daub	A mixture of wooden sticks and strips that was held together with sticky soil, clay, sand, straw or animal dung. This formed the basis for most walls on buildings.
Farmer-warrior	Most Anglo-Saxons were referred to as this as these were the two main occupations. Fighting was often less important than providing food for your family, especially in preparation for winter.
Sutton Hoo	An archaeological site in Suffolk, England where a ship-burial was discovered along with exquisite treasures from the 6 th and 7 th centuries including jewellery, tools and helmets.
Lindisfarne	The site of one of the first major attacks on Anglo-Saxon England in 793AD by the Vikings. The monastery there was raided and lots of precious valuables were stolen.
weregeld	Under Anglo-Saxon law, this was money paid to the family and the King for committing crimes against someone else's family. Smaller crimes would cost less and bigger crimes would cost more.

Key Vocabulary	
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. They were taught to read and write which meant they were some of the only educated people at the time.
manuscript	A piece of work that has been hand-written before the development of printing.
Alfred the Great	An Anglo-Saxon King who fought back against the Vikings and managed to control most of England. He championed education and reorganised the military to make it more effective.

Key Concepts
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kingdom • Taking power • Transport and travel • Warfare