

Key knowledge:

The Anglo-Saxons were groups of Germanic invaders who established kingdoms in England after the Romans left.

The Anglo-Saxons established seven kingdoms which eventually became five, then three. By ~AD 1000 England was united for the first time under one Anglo-Saxon king.

Archaeological evidence reveals that the Anglo-Saxons were skilled craftsmen who traded with countries as far east as India and Sri Lanka.

Sutton Hoo was the burial site of an Anglo-Saxon ship, discovered by archeologists in 1939.

Archaeological evidence reveals that the transition from Anglo-Saxon beliefs to Christianity was slow and complicated for individuals.

Year 4 Autumn Term

History
Anglo Saxons, Scots and Settlers



Key concepts:

Perspective - continuity of improvement and influence, significance.

Chronology - place the Roman withdrawal on a timeline and use AD/BC with understanding.

Sources - look at evidence available and begin to evaluate the usefulness of different sources. Historical evidence: Archaeologists follow a similar process to scientists: planning; measuring, observing; recording, presenting and analysing.

Key skill:

Explain 2 consequences of the Anglo- Saxons settling in Britain.

Look at evidence available and begin to evaluate the usefulness of different sources.

Place the Roman withdrawal on a timeline and use AD/BC with understanding.

Key vocabulary:

Angles, Christianity, missionary, Pagan, Picts, Romans, Saxons, Scots, invasion, secondary evidence, tribes, tribal kingdoms, religious, farming, art and culture, political, settlement, retreat, empire, civilisation, archeology, evidence.

Timeline: (exit of the Romans)

410 AD The Romans left → 450 AD Saxons settled in Britain → 597 AD a Roman monk was sent to tell the Anglo Saxons about Christianity → 600 AD Many British were slaves → over the next 100 years Britain converted to Christianity.

The term Anglo-Saxon now refers more generally to the period of English history from AD 410 to 1066, and includes the history of everyone in England.

Fun facts:

- The tribes who invaded Britain included the Angles and Saxons, known as Anglo - Saxons.
- The Anglo - Saxons were illiterate, spoke Germanic languages and worshipped Norse gods such as Thor.
- Christchurch is a Saxon town.
- Historians have gathered much information through pottery.

Anglo Saxon craft and jewellery making:



Anglo - Saxons made huts from wood with roofs thatched from straw. They had only one room where everybody ate, cooked, slept and entertained.

Bury, ford and ham are all Anglo Saxon names. There are many towns and villages in Dorset named after the Anglo Saxons.



What I have learned already:

I have learned that St Mary's school has changed over time and that people lived differently in the Victorian period (Yr 1). I know that travel was different in the past and that we are influenced by people from other parts of the world and by changes in leaders and technology (Columbus and Monarchy yr 2). I understand that people who have settled in the past have had an influence on how we live today.(Romans in Yr 3) and that although development means that our lives are different to people's lives in the past, there are many similarities too (Stone Age in yr 3). I have visited local landmarks that have made this real to me (Charmouth beach yr 2 and Iron age hill fort at Maiden Castle and Roman amphitheatre Maumbury Rings in Yr 3).
