Holmer C of E Academy - History

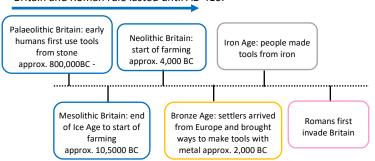
Topic: Anglo-Saxons and Scots

Year: 5

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									
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.								



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							
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							
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							

Historical Skills and Enquiry

- \sim C Uses timelines to place events within the period studied with dates dividing time into 21st Century, 19th Century etc
- ~ HE Uses the internet, pictures, photos, artefacts.
- \sim OC Presents structured and organised findings in the most appropriate way about the past using speaking, writing, ICT, drama and drawing skills.
- \sim KU Gives some causes and consequences of the main events, situations and changes in the periods studied.
- ~ HE Asks and answers a range of historically valid questions about the past.
- ~ C Describes events using words and phrases such as: BC, AD, after, before, during, era, period.

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.

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Question 1: Where can we find evidence of End of unit: Anglo-Saxon life?		Question 5: Place these in order of chronology using the numbers 1-	of ng	End of unit:		famous A	8: Who was the most inglo-Saxon King? ed the Great	End of unit:				
artefacts archaeological sites Historical sources	sites		omans oglo-Saxons ttlement				William the Conqueror King Ethelbert Edward the Confessor					
all of the above		Victorians Stone Age					9: Travelling from	End of				
Question 2: The Angl Saxons originated from which areas? Tick two.		Question 6: \ materials we		Start of	End of	called	to another, with f settling there, is	unit:				
England Scotland			Saxon houses made from?		unit:	migrating						
Germany Southern Denmark		Bricks	Wattle and daub Bricks				converting					
Question 3: Which year did th Romans leave Britain?	e End of unit:	Straw wood				Question 2	.0: Invasion means	End of unit:				
3000 BC 0												
AD 410 AD 450			Question 7: What religion did End of the Anglo-Saxons convert to? unit:									
Question 4: Which of these are features of an End of unit: Anglo-Saxon village?		Judaism Paganism	Paganism									
High fences		Christianity Atheism	·									
Castle		-		•								

chief's house at the entrance