

Year 4 - History - Summer – Anglo Saxons and Scots

What we should know

- What an archaeologist is and what they do.
- What is meant by the dark ages.
- To compare and contrast with the Roman Empire
- Give reasons why the Anglo Saxons settled in England

What we are going to learn (LOs)

- To know who the Anglo-Saxons were, and why and when they chose to settle in England.
- To discover how the Anglo-Saxons lived using archaeological evidence.
- To be able to explain why the Staffordshire Hoard was so significant.
- To know about some of the key documents related to Anglo-Saxon times and their limitations.
- To produce a valid argument about whether this period deserves to be called a 'Dark Age'.
- To understand what can be discovered about the past from archaeological remains.

Key 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

The Romans leave Britain

By c. AD 410, the last of the Romans had left Britain. This made Britain vulnerable to invasion. The warriors that **invaded** became known as the first Anglo-Saxons. Most of Britain was divided into seven Anglo-Saxon **kingdoms**.

The **Picts** and **Scots** were a constant threat without Roman support.

- 1 Northumbria
- 2 Mercia
- 3 East Anglia
- 4 Wessex
- 5 Essex
- 6 Kent
- 7 Sussex



Anglo-Saxon migration



Seven kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon Britain



Living in Anglo-Saxon Britain

The Romans preferred living in towns but the Anglo-Saxons preferred to live in small villages. Anglo-Saxon influence can be seen in place names in Britain today. Wessex was a place named after the West Saxons who settled there. Sussex was named after the South Saxons. The kingdom of Mercia (which means border people) was named Mercia because it had so many borders with other kingdoms.



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Key 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.

The Anglo-Saxons and Scots on a timeline



Anglo-Saxon images



Sutton Hoo Helmet



Anglo Saxon Treasures



Alfred the Great



Anglo Saxon Home



Anglo-Saxon warrior