

Yew Tree Primary Academy - History

Theme: Anglo-Saxons and Scots	Year Group : 4	Phase: Key Stage 2	Strand: Britain's Settlement by Anglo-Saxons & Scots.
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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.**

What historical knowledge will I have learnt by the end of this theme?

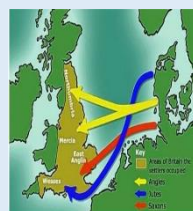
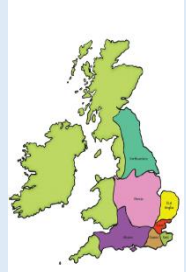
- The Roman withdrawal contributed to Anglo-Saxon settlement.
- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes.
- They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th Century.
- For a long time, England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.
- The Anglo-Saxons were fierce people who fought many battles, including fighting each other.
- The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.
- The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angle-land', became 'England'.
- The Anglo-Saxons were excellent farmers.
- The essential features of an Anglo-Saxon settlement were shelter, water supply and fuel supply.

What historical skills will I have learnt by the end of this theme?

- Suggest reasons why the Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain.
- 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.
- Explain how Britain changed during the Anglo-Saxon era, using a timeline to help (e.g. explain how the Roman withdrawal contributed to Anglo-Saxon settlement).
- Explain key leaders that influenced the Anglo-Saxon's conquest.
- Explain how we know about the Anglo-Saxons and Scots (e.g. artefacts, remains and historical accounts). Study Anglo-Saxon artefacts/tools and explain what their uses were.
- Compare the different periods of time you have studied so far (e.g. Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age, **Roman Britain, Anglo-Saxons and Scots**). Explain similarities and differences e.g. compare Anglo-Saxon Britain with Roman life using a Venn diagram.
- Explain what the Romans brought to Britain and explain the legacy that the Romans left to the British people. Describe the causes and consequences of the Roman invasion and then subsequently the causes and consequences of their return to Rome.
- Explain what religious beliefs were before the spread of Christianity and how the spread of Christianity impacted Britain.
- Explain how Britain changed with the Anglo-Saxon settlement.
- Present what you know about the Anglo-Saxons and Scots using a variety of skills (e.g. Geography English, Maths, Computing).

What geographical skills I will I have learnt by the end of this theme?

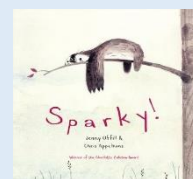
- Locate and identify cities and counties on a map which have been influenced by Anglo-Saxon rule.
- Identify key physical and topographical features on maps and secondary sources, which influenced land use and settlement during Anglo-Saxon times.
- Explain how these topographical features lead to settlement.
- Use secondary sources to identify how natural resources would have influenced settlement.
- Explain how natural resources such as energy, food and water, would have influenced settlement and land use.



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. They ruled Britain from the 5 th to the 10 th century.
archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains.
Celts	The collective name given to a group of tribes living in Europe from around the 8th century BC to the 12th century AD.
century	a period of one hundred years.
Christianity	the religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.
conquest	taking control of a country in war and gaining control of something.
invade	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.
kingdom	an area of land that is ruled by a king or queen.
Lindisfarne	an island off the coast of North East England known as 'Holy Island'.
migration	movement from one place to another in order to settle there.
monastery	a building where people worship and devote their time to God.
monk	a member of a male religious community.
natural resources	Resources that exist without any actions of humankind.
Pagan	a person who follows a religion that is not a major religion, including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sikhism.
Picts	a Celtic tribe that lived in northern Britain (in what is now Scotland).
raiders	a group of people who launch surprise attacks to steal treasure or take people.
Roman Empire	The ancient empire, centred on the city of Rome that was established in 27 BCE.
Saxons	people from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410.
Scandinavia	an area including Denmark, Sweden and Norway.
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.

Literacy Tree Links



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.	