

Willerby Carr Lane Primary School - History

Topic: Anglo Saxons and Scots

Year: 4

Strand: British History

What should I already know?

- That pre-history was the period before written history
- 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.
- An archaeologist is someone who studies the past by looking at old remains
- A century is a period of 100 years
- BC and AD

What will I know by the end of the unit?

When and why did Anglo-Saxons and Scots invade Britain and where did they come from?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • End of Roman rule – AD 410 • The Picts then invaded from Northern Scotland • Anglo-Saxons were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. The three biggest were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. • The Anglo-Saxons began to settle in Britain by 450AD • They came for land and also to help Britain defend against the Picts. • Saxon areas were flooding – Britain offered them better land/food
How did the Anglo-Saxons influence Britain?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They provided us with place names which are still identifiable today e.g. ham (village), burh (town), ley (forest clearing), wick (farm), ton (enclosed village) • They shaped England into seven different Kingdoms – Britons pushed westwards and some were enslaved • Kingdom of Scotland was split off • Conversion to Christianity
What was life like living as an Anglo-Saxon?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They lived in small wooden huts, all the family living in just one room, where they all ate, slept and socialized. • Girls worked in the home. They were in charge of housekeeping, weaving cloth, Cooking meals, making cheese and brewing ale.

- Boys learned the skills of their fathers. They learned to chop down trees with an axe, how to plough the field and how to use a spear in battle. They also fished and went hunting with other men from the village.
- The Anglo-Saxons were great craftsmen. Metalworkers made iron tools, knives and swords. Woodworkers made wooden bowls, furniture, carts and wheels. Potters made pottery from clay. Jewellers made beautiful brooches, beads and ornaments from gold, gemstones and glass. We know this from artefacts found at places like Sutton Hoo
- Anglo-Saxons warriors fought on foot during battles. They carried spears, axes, swords, bows and arrows.
- They wore helmets and carried shields that were usually made of wood.
- The Anglo-Saxons would pray to the Pagan gods to give them good health, a plentiful harvest or success in battle.

When did the Anglo-Saxons convert to Christianity (from Pagans) ?

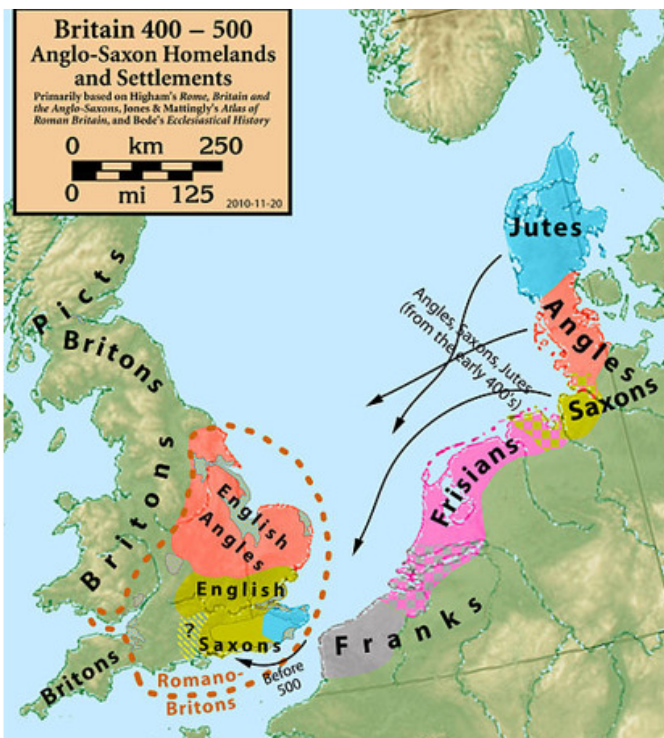
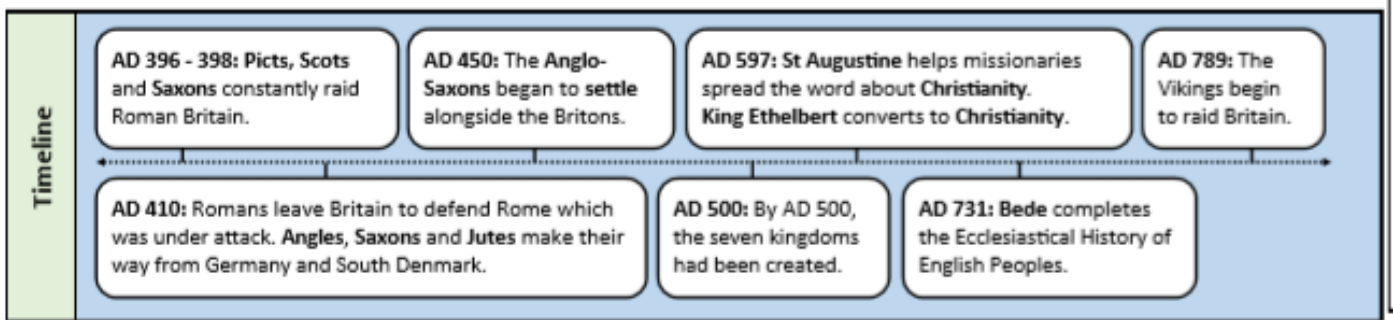
- St Augustine sent by Pope AD 597 to spread the word about Christianity
- King Ethelbert of Kent first to convert
- Augustine founded Canterbury cathedral
- Lindesfarne monastery built by 633 AD







Vocabulary	
Angles	people from Germany who invaded Britain around 410AD
Anglo-Saxon	the name given to the people who came from Germany and South Denmark who settled in Britain around 410AD
Burh (burgh)	a well-defended Saxon town
Christianity	a religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ
hoard	items buried or left possibly for safe-keeping
invasion	attacking and conquering another country
Jutes	people from Jutland (Germany and South Denmark) who invaded Britain around 410AD
martyr	someone who dies for what they believe in

migration	the movement from one place to another to settle there
missionary	someone who goes to another country to spread their religion – usually Christianity
monk	a member of a male religious community
pagan	a person who follows a religion which is not one of the main world religions
Picts	ancient tribes who lived in Northern Scotland
Saxons	people from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around 410AD
Scots	people from Ireland who settled in Scotland
settler/settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When they start a new community this is a settlement
source	where something comes from

Key Dates / Timeline



Important figures	Image
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Vortigern – invited the Saxons to help defend against the Celts after Romans left 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St Augustine – sent by the Pope to bring Christianity to Britain 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Alfred the Great – link to next topic – Vikings 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> King Ethelbert – converted to Christianity 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> St Bede – a monk who wrote about the conversions to Christianity at the time 	