In this unit... Pupils will learn about the invasions of the Anglo-Saxons in the 5th century. They will find out where the invading troops came from and where in Britain they managed to settle and then they will go on to investigate how life in Britain changed as a result.

Key Dates

- 350 AD: Anglo-Saxons raid English shores and are beaten back by the Romans.
- 410 AD: Last Romans leave Britain, leaving the Celts defenceless.
- 449-550 AD: Arrival of Jutes, Angles and Saxons from Denmark, Germany & The Netherlands.
- 556 AD: Britain is divided into 7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: Northumbria, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, East Anglia, Mercia, Kent.
- 597 AD: St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome and becomes Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 731 AD: Bede, widely thought of as the greatest Anglo-Saxon scholar, finishes his ‘History of Britain’.
- 789 AD: First recorded Viking attack (Dorset).

Key Knowledge

- Sutton Hoo: In 1939, archaeologists discovered an Anglo-Saxon ship burial at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk.
- Place names: Many of today’s place names come from Anglo-Saxon words. E.g.: Birmingham, Oxford, Butterwick.
- Language: Many of today’s English words are based on Saxon words. E.g.: days of the week, England.

Key People

- Vortigern: King left in charge when the Romans left Britain.
- St Augustine: Sent by the Pope to spread Christianity.
- King Aethelbert: King of Kent who created the first written law code and helped spread Christianity.
- Bede: Monk who wrote about the history of the English church and people.
- King Offa: King of Mercia. A powerful king, he built Offa’s dyke, to divide England & Wales.

Key Skills

- I can ask historically valid questions Y3/4
- I can place historical periods I have studied on a timeline Y3/6
- I can describe some changes in the historical period Y3/4
- I can explain reasons for and results of historical changes Y5/6
- I can describe similarities and differences between some people and beliefs in the period of history I am studying Y5/6
- I share and present my work in different ways. I try to organise my answers well and give reasons for my ideas Y3/4
- I can select, organise and use relevant info in my work Y5/6
- I can compare different sources of evidence Y3-6
- I can identify primary and secondary sources of evidence Y3/4
- I can make appropriate use of dates and vocabulary Y3-6

Key Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years 3 &amp; 4</th>
<th>AD / CE</th>
<th>BC / BCE</th>
<th>primary sources of evidence</th>
<th>secondary sources of evidence</th>
<th>century</th>
<th>invade</th>
<th>village</th>
<th>settlement</th>
<th>kingdom</th>
<th>religion</th>
<th>evidence</th>
<th>artefact</th>
<th>tribe</th>
<th>monk</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anno Domini – Used with a date to show how many years since the birth of Christ. E.g.: it is now 2019 AD. AD is sometimes replaced by CE which stands for Common Era.</td>
<td>Used with a date to show the number of years Before Christ or Before Common Era</td>
<td>Evidence created during the time being studied by the people of that time</td>
<td>Evidence created by other people based on primary evidence</td>
<td>A hundred years</td>
<td>Attack to try to take land</td>
<td>A small settlement</td>
<td>A place where people make their homes</td>
<td>An area ruled by a King or Queen</td>
<td>Belief in some sort of god or gods</td>
<td>Proof of something</td>
<td>A historical object</td>
<td>Group of people of the same culture</td>
<td>A man who has devoted his life to his religion and lives in a religious community</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Key Vocabulary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Years 5 &amp; 6</th>
<th>The following, in addition to vocabulary learned in Y3&amp;4</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>invaders</td>
<td>People who attack and try to take land from other people</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>raiders</td>
<td>People who attack, then take what they find away with them.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Paganism</td>
<td>The religion of the Anglo-Saxons who believed in many gods</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Christianity</td>
<td>The religion of the Romans, based on the teachings of Jesus and belief in one God.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>conversion</td>
<td>change</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>monastery</td>
<td>Building where monks live</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>society</td>
<td>The people who live in a place and their way of life</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

“Behaviour that’s admired is the path to power among people everywhere.” ~Beowulf