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| Langafel CofE Primary School  | Topic: Traders and Raiders – Anglo-Saxons | Main subject: History | Year 5/6 Autumn  |

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| **Timeline** |
| 410 A.D. | 497 A.D. | 573 A.D. | 586 A.D. | 597 A.D. | 757 A.D. | 793 A.D. | 871 A.D. | 1016 A.D. | 1066 A.D. |
| Romans left Britain leaving it unguarded | The kingdom of Wessex is formed | The Kingdom of East Anglia was formed | The Kingdom of Mercia was formed | St. Augustine introduces Christianity | Offa King of Mercia declares himself king of England | Vikings attack Lindisfarne | Alfred the Great rules | Canute the Great rules as the first Viking | Battle of Hastings Normans defeated by Saxons |

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| **What I should already know** |
| * In the past, people didn’t have the same technology we have nowadays
* The earliest people that lived in Britain made weapons from stones, bronze and iron
* Archaeologists found out about the past by looking at artefacts
* Romans invaded and settled in Britain bringing towns, roads and construction
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| **What I will know by the end of this unit** |
| I will know how the Roman withdrawal contributed to the Anglo-Saxon settlement |
| I will know about what Anglo-Saxon life was like for all groups of people |
| I will know reasons why the Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain |
| I will know about the burial ship at Sutton Hoo |
| I will know about Anglo-Saxon culture including stories, poetry and art |
| I will find out about Anglo-Saxon life, including homes, food and leisure |
| I will know about Anglo-Saxon religious beliefs |
| I will know about the conversion of Anglo-Saxons to Christianity |
| I will know about Anglo-Saxons and their laws |

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| **Knowledge** |
| **Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from?** The Romans left Britain in 410 due to fierce tribes attacking Italy and every soldier was needed back at home to defend the country. Without an army of its own, it left the country vulnerable to attackers. The Anglo-Saxons came from Denmark, Netherlands and northern Germany across the North Sea in wooden boats. The conquered England but failed to conquer Scotland, Wales and Cornwall (an area of south-west England).  |
| **St Augustine (c.530-604)**Augustine of Canterbury was a Christian missionary sent from Rome to convert people from Anglo-Saxon paganism to Christianity. He was considered to be responsible for the widespread adoption of the Christian faith throughout England.**King Aethelbert (c.550-616)**King of Kent who created the first Germanic law code in the early 7th Century and became the first English king to convert to Christianity due to Augustine’s mission to convert people from paganism.**King Offa (c730-796)**King of Mercia, and of most of England in the mid-8th Century. Historians regard him as the most powerful Anglo-Saxon king until Alfred the Great.**King Alfred the Great (849-899)**Fought the Vikings and defeated them in the Battle of Edington (878) and thus made an agreement with them (Danelaw). He was known for improving the standard of living, legal and military systems as well as education.  |

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| **Key Vocabulary** |
| **Angles** | People from Germany who invaded Britain around 410 A.D. |
| **Anglo-Saxon** | The name given to people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain |
| **Christianity** | The religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ |
| **Jutes** | People from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and South Denmark) |
| **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 |
| **Picts** | Ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland |
| **runes** | Alphabet consisting of between 26-33 letters used to write Old English |
| **Settler** | People who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement |
| **thatch** | The craft of building a roof with dry vegetation such as reeds and straw |
| **wattle-and-daub** | The weaving of small wooden branches with mud, straw, horse hair and dung to create walls |

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| **Useful links** |
| <https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm><https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/anglo-saxons><https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/anglo-saxons/><https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/articles/zq2m6sg>   |