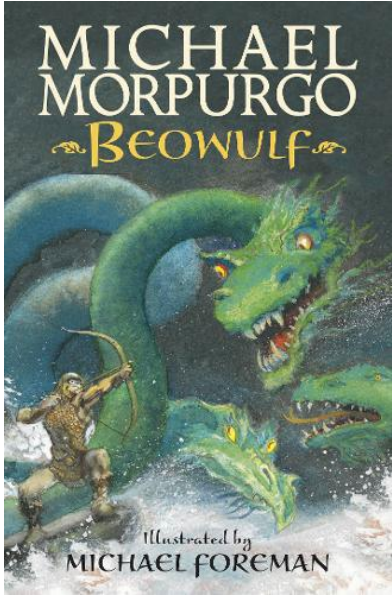
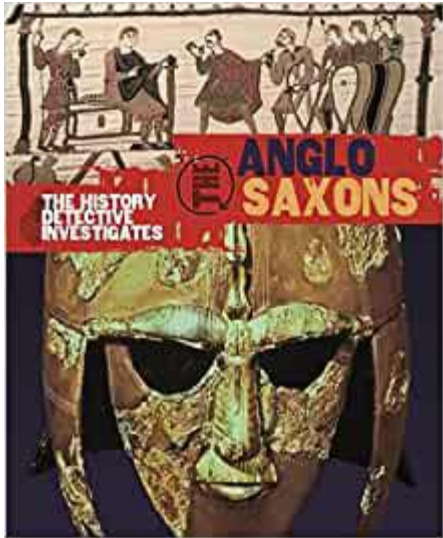


Unit of Work	Anglo-Saxons and Scots
Text Driver	  
NC Objectives	KS2 History Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots. This could include: • Roman withdrawal from Britain in c AD 410 and the fall of the western Roman Empire • Scots invasions from Ireland to north Britain (now Scotland) • Anglo-Saxons invasions, settlements and kingdoms; place names and village life • Anglo-Saxon art and culture

	• Christian conversion - Canterbury, Iona and Lindisfarne
Unit of Work Summary	The children will learn about the invasions of the Scots and 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. The children will have the opportunity to learn how the Anglo-Saxons influenced the English language, with an emphasis on the origins of some English place names, and they will also examine and analyse artefacts from the period and draw their own conclusions about what they can teach us about life in Anglo-Saxon Britain. In addition to this they will also learn what life was like in a typical Anglo-Saxon village, what jobs people did and what the houses were like. They will also explore the Pagan beliefs of the early Anglo-Saxons and learn about the many gods they worshipped. Finally, they will investigate how and why the Anglo-Saxons were largely converted to Christianity by the early 7th century.
Prior Learning	Children will have some understanding that History is a study of the past and that it can be divided into periods of time. Children may have some knowledge of 'invaders' in Britain and may know about the Romans and Vikings. They may have limited knowledge of who the Anglo-Saxons were and may not be able to put the invaders into chronological order.
Sticky Knowledge	• To continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British history. • 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.

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| | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • To describe why, where and when the Scots and Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain, describe a key historical character from the time and explain what the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were. • To understand how the Anglo-Saxons have influenced Britain by explaining some of the place names they established and their meanings. • 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. • To describe a typical Anglo-Saxon village and explain what jobs the people did • The Romans preferred living in towns but the Anglo-Saxons preferred to live in small villages. • To analyse and describe Anglo-Saxon artefacts and explain what they can teach us about Anglo-Saxon culture • To explain the religious beliefs and practices of the early Anglo-Saxon people and be able to describe some of the gods they worshipped. • To know some of the people who were influential in converting the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity and know about some of the important Christian buildings that they founded. • The religion of the early Anglo-Saxons was Paganism. They worshipped many gods. Festivals and sacrifices were made to the gods and goddesses. Pagans also believed in good and bad omens, lucky charms, spells and magic. They would perform many rituals that they believed would protect them in this life and the next. • At the end of this period, Christianity became the main religion in Britain. In AD 597, a Roman monk called Augustine was sent to tell the Anglo-Saxons about Christianity. King Ethelbert of Kent was the first to be converted and was baptised along with 10,000 of his people. Over the next 100 years, the rest of the kingdoms converted to Christianity too • Many Christian places of worship were built at this time. Canterbury Cathedral was founded by Augustine. It was rebuilt from AD 1070 after a fire. A monastery was built on the island |
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	of Lindisfarne. This Holy Island was very influential and the monks here were successful at spreading Christianity across the north of England.																		
New Vocabulary	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th colspan="2">Key Vocabulary</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>Angles</td><td>Tribes from an area today known as modern day Denmark that settled in Britain from around AD 450. They were one of the tribes that became known as the first Anglo-Saxons.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Saxons</td><td>A tribe from the north coast of Europe, especially Germany, that settled in Britain from around AD 450. They were one of the tribes that became known as the first Anglo-Saxons.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Picts</td><td>Tribes originally from Scotland who were often feared.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Scots</td><td>People from Ireland who, like the Picts, were fierce and powerful fighters.</td></tr> <tr> <td>invaders</td><td>People who enter an area and take control of it by force.</td></tr> <tr> <td>kingdom</td><td>An area ruled by a king or queen.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Pagan</td><td>Someone who follows the Paganism religion and worships many gods and goddesses.</td></tr> <tr> <td>Christianity</td><td>A religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>	Key Vocabulary		Angles	Tribes from an area today known as modern day Denmark that settled in Britain from around AD 450. They were one of the tribes that became known as the first Anglo-Saxons.	Saxons	A tribe from the north coast of Europe, especially Germany, that settled in Britain from around AD 450. They were one of the tribes that became known as the first Anglo-Saxons.	Picts	Tribes originally from Scotland who were often feared.	Scots	People from Ireland who, like the Picts, were fierce and powerful fighters.	invaders	People who enter an area and take control of it by force.	kingdom	An area ruled by a king or queen.	Pagan	Someone who follows the Paganism religion and worships many gods and goddesses.	Christianity	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.
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Post Learning	The next unit of work will build on this knowledge and will cover Anglo-Saxons and Vikings in Year 4.																		