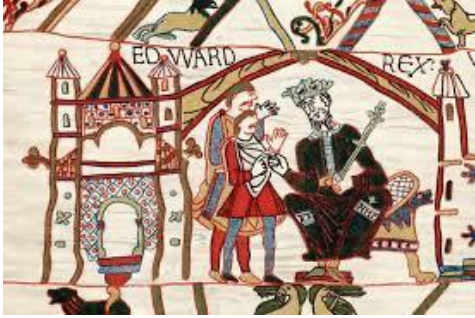


HISTORY IN THE UK

TOPIC: The Anglo Saxons

Autumn 2



OVERVIEW:

Children develop their knowledge of the Saxon invasion and settlement in Britain through a series of practical and informative blocks that have imaginative outcomes such as a Saxon feast, studying artefacts, exploring inside a Saxon village and house, and gaining an understanding of Saxon hierarchy through drama and role play.

Cultural Capital:

Knowledge of excavations such as Sutton Hoo.
Knowledge of language brought with the Saxons e.g. Days of the week
Knowledge of language brought with the Saxons
Place names: *bury* - fortified place; *ford* - shallow river crossing; *ham* - village; *stead* -



Extract of our Reading Roadmap for the year.

Books:

Anglo Saxon Boy – Tony Bradman
Beowulf – Michael Morpurgo
Wolf Wilder – Katherine Rundell

Key concepts: community & culture (architecture, art, communication, economy, inspiration, myth, nation, religion, settlement, story, trade), **conflict & disaster** - (conquest, liberation, occupation, military, peace, surrender, treaty, war), **exploration & invention** (discovery, migration, navigation), **hierarchy & power** - (country, equality, government, law, monarchy, oppression, peasantry, privilege, protection, slavery, tyranny), **cause & consequence, change & continuity, similarity & difference, evidence & interpretation** (eye-witness, source), **significance**

Knowledge:



Anglo-Saxons



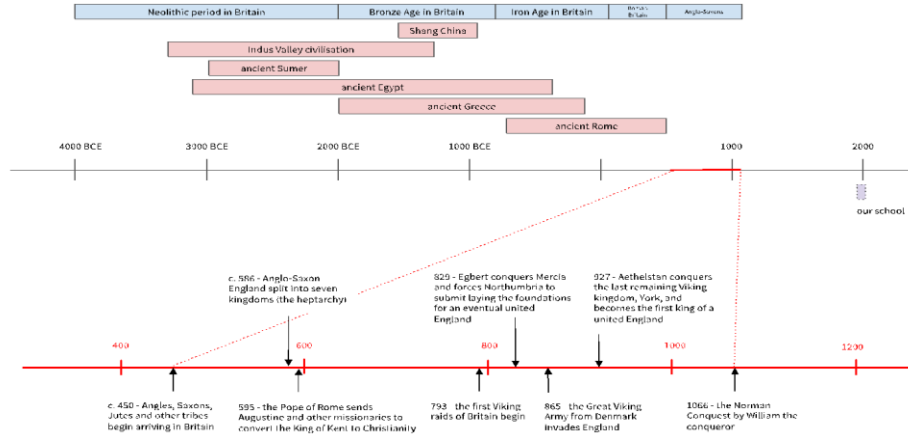
England (Europe)

Timeline					
410	497	575	586	597	1066
Roman left Britain leaving it unguarded	The kingdom of Wessex is formed	The Kingdom of East Anglia was formed	The Kingdom of Mercia is formed	St Augustine introduces Christianity	Alfred the Great dies as King of England
					Wengas attack Lindisfarne
					Alfred the Great rules
					Canute the Great rules as first Viking
					Battle of Hastings Normans defeat the Saxons

Key Vocabulary
Bayeux Tapestry 7m long embroidered cloth depicting the events leading up to the Norman conquest.
Beowulf An old English epic story consisting of 3100 alliterative lines written in c. 750-1010.
Lindisfarne Gospels A manuscript in northern England where the first interlocking knotwork designs were used. A fine to seven stringed musical instrument used in northern Europe.
mead An alcoholic beverage made from honey, water and yeast, often with spices and herbs.
Offa's Dyke A large linear earthwork on the border of Wales and England ordered by King Offa, supposed to have been built between 768-773 AD to separate Old English.
Sutton Hoo helmet A decorated Anglo-Saxon bronze helmet discovered in 1939, buried around 625 AD.
thatch The craft of building a roof with dry vegetation such as straw or reeds.
wattle-and-daub The weaving of small wooden branches with mud, straw, horse hair and dung to create walls.

General 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 Romans it left the country vulnerable to attacks. The Anglo-Saxons came from Denmark, Netherlands and Northern Germany across the North Sea in wooden boats. They conquered England but failed to conquer Scotland, Wales and Cornwall (an area of south-west England).
The Vikings The Anglo-Saxons were under constant attack from Vikings who travelled from Scandinavia and invaded towns and villages in Wales, Scotland, England and the Isle of Man. Finally conquering York (York) in 866. They finally defeated the Anglo-Saxons at the Battle of Edington (878) and made an agreement with them (Danelaw). He was known for improving the standard of living, legal and military systems as well as education.

Famous Figures
St Augustine (530-564) Augustine of Canterbury was a Christian missionary and philosopher 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 Alfred (870-899) King of Wessex and the first English king to convert to Christianity due to Augustine's mission to convert people to Christianity.
King Offa (757-796) King of Mercia, one 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 made an agreement with them (Danelaw). He was known for improving the standard of living, legal and military systems as well as education.



Assessment:

Anglo-Saxons

Mini-Quiz #1

1) In what year was the Kingdom of Mercia formed?
 a) 597
 b) 575
 c) 586
 d) 575

Name: _____

Date: _____

2) Who wrote the Bayeux Tapestry?
 a) Beowulf
 b) Bede
 c) Alfred
 d) William

3) What was the name of the last Anglo-Saxon king?
 a) Offa
 b) Alfred
 c) Aethelstan
 d) Canute

4) How long was the Danelaw?
 a) 25-33 years
 b) 35-45 years
 c) 23-36 years
 d) 30-40 years

5) What year was the Battle of Hasting?
 a) 1066
 b) 1064
 c) 1068
 d) 1062

6) What was the name of the first English king to convert to Christianity?
 a) Alfred
 b) Aethelstan
 c) Offa
 d) Canute

7) What was the name of the first English king to convert to Christianity?
 a) Alfred
 b) Aethelstan
 c) Offa
 d) Canute

8) What year was the Kingdom of East Anglia formed?
 a) 575
 b) 497
 c) 586
 d) 597

9) When was the Battle of Hasting?
 a) 1066
 b) 1064
 c) 1068
 d) 1062

10) What year was the Kingdom of East Anglia formed?
 a) 575
 b) 497
 c) 586
 d) 597

Total Score: _____ out of 10

www.mini-quiz.com

Skills

Geography:

Research, Describe, Observe, Recognise (Name, Identify, Locate) Understand (Explain, Interpret, Compare and Contrast), Measure-Record-Present, Conclude (Analyse, Opinion), Make Judgements (Debate, Evaluate, Predict)

History:

Research, Describe, Observe, Identify/Construct, Sequence/Sort, Understand (through explanation), Conclude, Make Judgements

Vocabulary

Retrieval vocab: AD, artefact, attack, BC, BCE, CE, century, chariot, clan, destroyed, emperor, empress, fort, goods, hero, historian, influence, irrigation, language, leisure, millennium, modern, monument, organisation, past, population, province, rebellion, republic, ruler, tax, territory, tribe, weapon, worship

New vocab: authority, barter, corruption, capital, legend, king, representative, god, goddess, holy, temple, sacred, symbol, nation, tax, border, foreigner, supplies, kingdom, scroll, pillage, collapse

New Knowledge

Key Questions:

Focus 1: Where do the Anglo-Saxons belong on a timeline? Who were the Anglo-Saxons, where did they come from and why did they come?

Where did the Saxons come from? Where did they invade and settle? Why did they leave Scandinavia? How do we know about them?

Focus 2: Who ruled Anglo-Saxon Britain and how was the country divided?

Were there differences in significance of Anglo-Saxon kings during the Saxon period? When and why was Danegeld introduced?

Explain how the last Anglo-Saxon kings shaped Britain. Who was Alfred the Great?

Focus 3: What was life-like in Anglo-Saxon Britain?

What are some key aspects of Saxon life? How was Anglo-Saxon society structured? How did the legal system work in Anglo-Saxon Britain?

Focus 4: How did Anglo-Saxon England become a Christian country?

What were their beliefs? Why were some Britons already Christian? What can we learn from burial sites such as Sutton Hoo?

DT: To create an Anglo-Saxon feast

Inspiration from Nicole Dyer to create their own Anglo-Saxon feast made from modroc. Through the process, children will design, generate, develop and communicate their ideas through talking and drawing. To complete the process, they will evaluate their products against design criteria.

COOKING: Learn about Anglo-Saxon diet and make bread (cooking workshops)