



Key Vocabulary	
Angles	Tribes from an area today known as Denmark that settled in Britain around 450AD.
Saxons	A tribe from the north coast of Europe, especially Germany, that settled in Britain around 450AD.
Picts	Tribes originally from Scotland who were often feared.
Scots	People from Ireland who, like the Picts, were fierce and powerful fighters.
chronology	The arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence.
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.

What I should already know
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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 until 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.

Learning Journey
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ To describe why, where and when the Scots and Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain. ○ To understand how the Anglo-Saxons have influenced Britain. ○ To describe a typical Anglo-Saxon village and explain what jobs people did. ○ To analyse and describe Anglo-Saxon artefacts and explain what they can teach us. ○ To explain the religious beliefs and practices of early Anglo-Saxon people. ○ To explain the work of some of the people who were influential in converting the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity

NC coverage
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots.

Powerful knowledge
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ 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. ○ 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 Romans preferred living in towns but the Anglo-Saxons preferred to live in small villages. ○ Archaeologists and historians have an important role in helping us to understand what life was like in Anglo-Saxon Britain. This, in turn helps us to understand how the Anglo-Saxons shaped the world in which we live today. ○ The religion of the early Anglo-Saxons was Paganism. They worshipped many gods. Festivals and sacrifices were made to the gods and goddesses. ○ 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.



- 1 Northumbria
- 2 Mercia
- 3 East Anglia
- 4 Wessex
- 5 Essex
- 6 Kent
- 7 Sussex

