

Anglo-Saxons and Scots

What you've learnt already

- Why the Romans invaded Britain
- Celtic and Roman lifestyles
- How the Romans kept control of their empire
- The efficiency of the Roman army

Key Vocabulary

invader	a group who invades another place to take it over
settler	a person who moves to another place to live there
Christianity	the religion based on the teachings of Jesus
settlement	A place where people live permanently
justice	The idea that everyone should be treated equally and fairly
farmer	a person who owns or manages a farm
chronicle	A written record of events that happened in the past
Saxons	German Dutch tribes who settled in Britain around 450AD
Scots	a member of a Celtic people of northern Ireland settling in Scotland about a.d. 500.
Picts	Ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland
Mercia	One of the main Saxon kingdoms
civilised	Having a more advanced culture/society

Timeline

450AD	597AD	600AD	871AD	878AD	1042AD	1066AD
The first Jutes, Angles and Saxons invaded	St Augustine sent by Pope to spread the word about Christianity	Anglo-Saxons takeover England	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex	Alfred the Great defeated Vikings group	Edward the Professor becomes King	King Harold is killed in the Battle of Hastings and the Saxon Era Ends.

Lesson sequence

- **L1**– WALT: Understand why the Saxons came to be in Britain
- **L2**– WALT: Explore the Saxon settlements and daily life in Britain
- **L3**– WALT: Evaluate sources about Alfred the Great
- **L4**– WALT: Explore the significance of Æthelflæd
- **L5**– WALT: Explore why the period of the Anglo Saxons is classed as the 'dark ages'



Æthelflæd

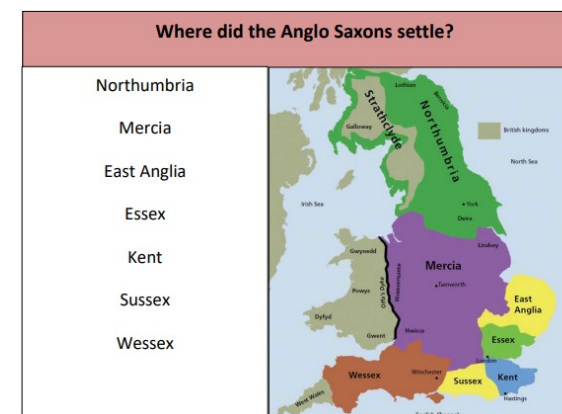


King Alfred the Great

Anglo Saxon farmers



Map



Key Facts and Dates

- They came for land and also to help Britain defend against the Picts. • Saxon areas were flooding – Britain offered them better land/food
- There were 7 main Saxon kingdoms.
- Most houses were made of wood, but some evidence remains in the soil.
- Saxons were mainly farmers but also craftsmen. Women would look after the home, children, help around the farm and weave clothes from cloth.
- Anglo-Saxons converted to Christianity over time. The Pope sent a monk, Augustine, to convert them.
- Alfred the Great, stopped the Vikings conquering all of England. He once had to escape and hide from a Viking raiding party. He created the foundations for a future unified England.
- Æthelflæd was the daughter of Alfred the Great. She became the Lady of the Mercians and ruled independently after her husband died. She was known for her military strength.
- The period of the Anglo Saxons is classed as the 'dark ages' because there is little written evidence. There was a lot of fighting and Saxon life was less civilised than the Roman lifestyle.



Celts



Romans



Anglo-Saxons



Vikings

2,000 years ago

AD 43

AD450

AD800

AD1000

Choices

- Do you think the Saxons should have been invited to Britain?
- Do you think that King Alfred was great? Why/why not?
- How trustworthy do you think the sources are?

Anglo-Saxons and Vikings

One Point

Two Points

Three Points

Four Points