

Anglo-Saxon Times

Was Alfred the Great a good leader?

HISTORY AND ART



Roman Britain (AD43 – AD410)	Anglo - Saxons (AD449 – AD1066)	The Vikings (AD793 – AD1066)
The Romans were a group of people from mainland Europe. They invaded the British Isles in 43 AD and remained until 410 AD.	The Anglo-Saxons were a group of farmer-warriors who lived in Britain over a thousand years ago. Made up of three tribes who came over from Europe: Angle, Saxon and Jute tribes.	The Vikings, also known as Norsemen, were warriors from northern Europe. They sailed the seas from the late 700s to the 1000s. They attacked many countries and took away much treasure.

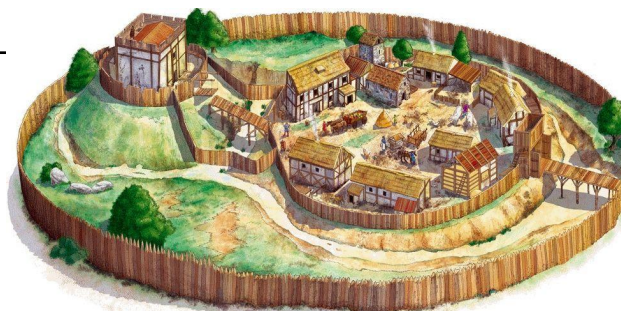
ESSENTIAL VOCABULARY

Democracy	Democracy is often said to mean 'rule by the people'.
Hierarchy	A system in which members of an organization or society are ranked according to relative status or authority.
Reign	To rule as a monarch.
Climate	The average weather conditions over a long period of time.
Biome	A biome is a large area on Earth with a particular climate.
Equator	A 'line' around the earth dividing it into northern and southern hemispheres.
Glaze	A semi-transparent layer of colour by diluting paint with water.
Ingredients	Different foods that when combined create a particular dish.

Alfred the Great



Alfred the Great was the monarch who made a peace treaty with the Vikings. The Vikings would remain in the eastern of England in the Danelaw area and the Anglo-Saxons would stay in the western side.



Kurt Schwitters - Collage

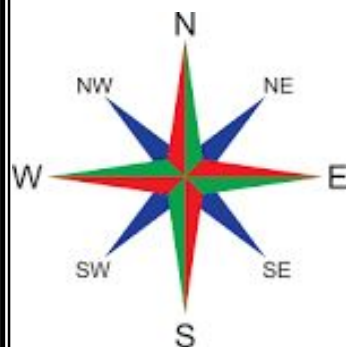
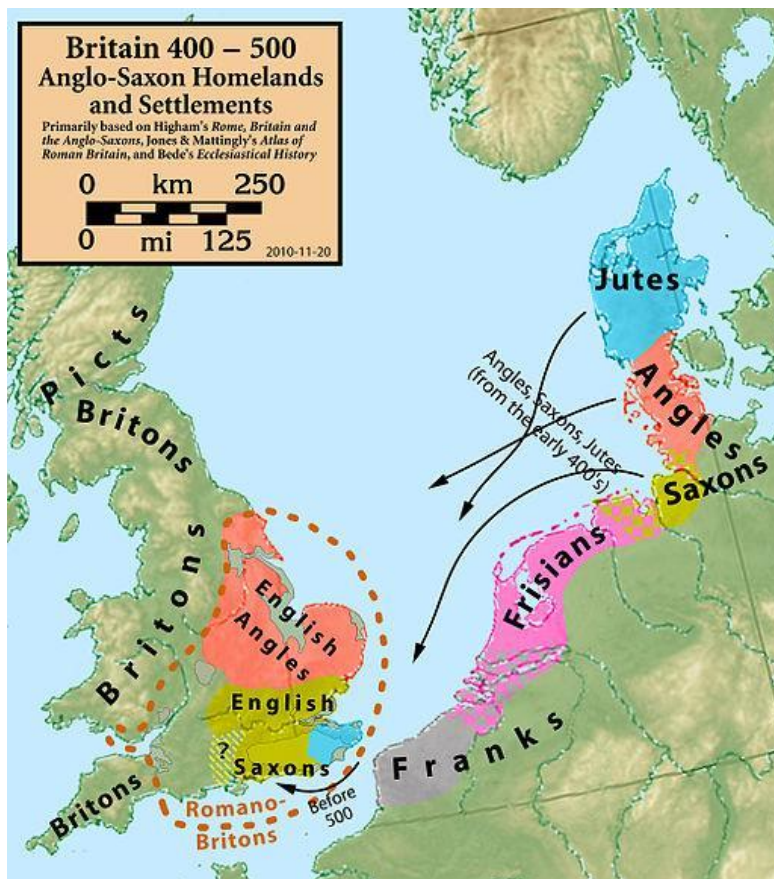
Mix textures (rough and smooth, plain and patterned). Combine visual and tactile qualities.



Anglo-Saxon time

Why are settlements different?

GEOGRAPHY AND DT



Settlements

Urban areas are densely populated and have many buildings, roads and infrastructure.

Rural areas are open countryside with low populations.

Farmsteads - These were the smallest units, typically consisting of a few buildings including a family home and potentially some livestock.

Villages - Most people in Anglo-Saxon England lived in villages. Their homes were made of wood, wattle and daub and thatched roofs. They were normally just a single room with space for a fire and a hole in the roof to allow smoke to escape. A chief's home often included a large hall where feasting, sleeping, and important gatherings took place.

Kingdoms - These were large political territories that developed from clusters of settlements. There were seven major kingdoms: Wessex, East Anglia, Essex, Sussex, Kent, Mercia and Northumbria.

Mechanics – Anglo-Saxon water mill



They harnessed water power via simple wheels connected to millstones. They were primarily used for grinding grain but also for timber sawing and other industries.

Design Technology Stages

