

Year 6 History Anglo-Saxons



What should I already know?

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 800BC until the Roman invasion (AD43) – 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

Historical skills and enquiry

Explain how Roman withdrawal contributed to Anglo-Saxon settlement

Describe what Anglo-Saxon life was like for all groups of people

Ask questions and find out the answers about the Anglo-Saxons

Use more than one source to find out what Anglo Saxon life was like, compare these sources

Describe different accounts of Anglo-Saxon settlements from different perspectives, explaining why these accounts may differ

Suggest reasons why the Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain

Explain how Britain changed with Anglo-Saxon settlement

Place events on a timeline

Explain what religious beliefs were before the spread of Christianity and how the spread of Christianity impacted Britain

Present the information about Anglo-Saxons using a variety of skills (eg geography, English, computing)

Vocabulary

Angles – People from Germany who invaded Britain around AD410

Anglo-Saxon – The name given to people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain around 410AD

Archaeologist – someone who studies the past by exploring old remains

Artefact – an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like

Century – a period of 100 years

Christianity – the religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ

Invasion – to try and take over a place by force

Jutes – people from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and Southern Denmark) who invaded Britain around AD410

Migration – movement from one place to another in order to settle there

Monk – a member of a male religious community

Pagan – a person who follows a religion that is not a major religion

Picts – ancient tribes who lived in Northern Scotland

Saxons – people from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around AD410

Scots – people from Ireland who eventually settled in Scotland

Settler/Settlement – people who migrate to a new place. When people start a new community, this is a settlement

Source – where something comes from

People

Bede – A monk who wrote about life in Anglo-Saxon Britain

Gildas – A monk who wrote about the leaders of Britain offering land and food in exchange for protection from the Picts and Scots

Hengist and Horsa – The Jute leaders who were invited to Britain by Vortigen to help defend them from the Picts and Scots in exchange for Land

King Alfred the Great – The king of Wessex who eventually became the first king of England

King Ethelbert – the king of Kent who converted to Christianity

St Augustine – A monk who helped spread the word about Christianity

Vortigen – A king in Britain who offered Hengist and Horsa land and food in exchange for protection