




Year 4		History Autumn 1		The Anglo Saxons			
Conflict & resolution		Leadership		Lifestyle & religion		Technology	
<b>Anglo-Saxons:</b> A group of people who invaded and settled in England <b>410 -1066</b>		<b>reign:</b> rule as King or Queen		<b>Jutes, Angle and Saxons-</b> the three biggest tribes that formed the Anglo- Saxons		<b>Kingdom:</b> A country that is ruled by a king or a queen.	
<b>defend:</b> protect from being attacked		<b>tradition:</b> A type of behaviour or belief that has existed for a long time.		<b>Sutton Hoo:</b> Anglo Saxon ship burial site discovered by archaeologists in		<b>settlement:</b> A place where people have come to live and have built homes.	
<b>natural resources:</b> something that is found in nature and can be used by people		<b>Picts and Scots:</b> Group of people living in what is now known as Scotland		<b>invasion:</b> An occasion when an army enters a country and attacks it.		<b>era:</b> a long period in history	
<b>Statutory Words</b>		<b>important</b>		<b>occasion</b>		<b>century</b>	
<b>consider</b>		<b>knowledge</b>					
<b>Conflict &amp; resolution</b>		<b>Lifestyle</b>		<b>Lifestyle</b>		<b>Technology</b>	
<b>Who were the Anglo Saxons?</b>		<b>Why did the Anglo Saxons settle in Britain?</b>		<b>What made a good Anglo-Saxon settlement?</b>		<b>What does Sutton Hoo tell us about Anglo Saxon traditions?</b>	
 <p>The last Roman soldiers left Britain in 410. The <b>Anglo Saxons</b> then came in ships across the North Sea. They were a mix of tribes from <b>Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands</b>. The three biggest were <b>the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes</b>. The land they settled in was 'Angle-land', or England.</p> <p>The 5<sup>th</sup> century was an important era for Britain as it was when the Romans left and the Anglo-Saxons arrived. The Anglo-Saxon <b>era</b> in Britain was from around <b>AD410 to 1066</b>.</p> <p>By the AD400s, Roman rule was ending and Britain was being attacked by the <b>Picts and Scots</b> from the north, and the Anglo-Saxons from the sea. when the Romans left, Britain no longer had the strong Roman army to <b>defend</b> it from the invaders.</p> <p>There were many battles between <b>Anglo-Saxons</b> and native Britons. but gradually over time, the Anglo-Saxons took control of most of Britain in the <b>Kingdoms</b> of: <b>Mercia, Northumbria, Wessex, Essex, Kent, East Anglia and Sussex</b>.</p>		<p>There are many reasons, including:</p> <p><b>1)Some Anglo-Saxons</b> were warriors who enjoyed fighting. They thought the Britons were weak and easy to beat without the Romans around.</p> <p><b>2) Many Anglo-Saxons</b> came peacefully, to find land to farm. Their homelands in Scandinavia often flooded so it was tough to grow enough food back there.</p> <p><b>3) Whole families</b> set sail across the sea to live in Britain. They brought tools, weapons and farm animals with them and built villages with new homes.</p> <p><b>4) With Picts and Scots</b> attacking from the north, the Britons invited some <b>Anglo-Saxons</b> to help defend them but they didn't leave! They took over.</p>		<p><b>Anglo Saxon</b> villages were usually very small. The largest villages had no more than a few hundred people living there.</p>  <p>The settlements were built near <b>natural resources</b>. The villagers needed food, water, fuel for heating and cooking and materials for their homes and clothes. The natural resources had to provide the settlers with what they needed to survive.</p> <p>The village also needed to protect itself. All round the village was a high fence to keep the herds safe at night from enemies and the wild animals of the forests - wolves, foxes and boars.</p> <p>The <b>Anglo-Saxons</b> grew crops and kept pigs, sheep and cattle. They hunted other animals and fish for food. They made household goods and farm equipment from pottery, wood and metal, clothes from cloth they wove themselves.</p>		<p>Sutton Hoo was the largest <b>Anglo-Saxon</b> ship burial ever discovered. It contained artefacts of a quality and quantity never seen before.</p>  <p>Weaponry such as a pattern sword suggests that they were great warriors, a lyre tells us that they made musical instruments.</p> <p>Other artefacts included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Beautifully crafted jewellery</li> <li>- Silver bowls and cups</li> <li>- Drinking horns</li> <li>- Odd counters from an unknown game</li> <li>- Bronze cauldrons</li> <li>- Coins</li> <li>- Buckles</li> </ul> <p>These items were discovered in 1939 by archaeologists and provide an important historical insight into <b>Anglo- Saxon</b> wealth and <b>traditions</b>.</p>	

Linked learning				
<b>Art</b> : beliefs/Anglo Saxon imagery crosses	<b>Geography- map reading skills</b>		<b>English- Beowulf Story telling</b>	