



History Flight Path - Year 5 - Anglo-Saxons and Scots



Subject: History	Unit: Anglo-Saxons	Year: 5	Term: 2	Key Vocabulary (max. 10) <i>*indicates etymological link</i>
Big Question: Who were the Anglo-Saxon invaders?				*Kingdom: Land ruled by a king or queen. Anglo-Saxon: Early English people from Germany regions. County: Area of land, usually part of a country. East Anglia: Region in eastern England. Wessex: Ancient kingdom in southern England. Mercia: Historic kingdom in central England. Jutes: Ancient people from Northern Europe. Angles: Early settlers in England from Germany. Saxons: Early Germanic people in England. Hadrian's Wall: Stone wall built by Romans in Britain.
National Curriculum objectives covered: Britain's settlements by Anglo-Saxons and Scots. <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Scots invasions from Ireland to northern Britain- Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life				
Key knowledge: The Anglo-Saxons were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. Together, the land they settled in is known as 'Angle-land' or *England. The Anglo-Saxons arrived in Britain around 410 AD as the Romans were leaving. There were many warring tribes; the largest being the Angles, Saxons and Jutes who slowly took over England. Originally Pagans, converted to Christianity from AD579. Sutton Hoo archeological discovery informs historical knowledge about the Anglo-Saxons and their culture: woodwork, jewellery/metal making, coins, weapons, etc.				Concepts: Legacy Settlements Monarchy Invasion Faith
Key dates / chronological knowledge Around AD 410 to 1066 AD410 - Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain AD579 - Pope Gregory sent Saint Augustine to Britain from Rome Early 600s - Sutton Hoo was the location of an Anglo-Saxon burial. AD793 - Viking invasion from Scandinavia. AD 871 – Alfred becomes King AD878 - Battle of Edington - Alfred the Great defeated Guthrum (Viking) - peace was reached - Wessex and Danelaw AD 899 – Alfred the Great dies				



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Lesson 1	Lesson 2	Lesson 3	Lesson 4	Lesson 5	Lesson 6
LQ: Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from?	LQ: Why did the Anglo-Saxons settle in Britain?	LQ: How did the Anglo-Saxon faith change over time?	LQ: Who was Alfred The Great? What made him great?	LQ: What was culture like for the Anglo-Saxons?	LQ: Who were the Anglo-Saxon invaders?
I know that:					
<p>The Angles came from... The Saxons came from... The Scots came from... They invaded at the end of the Roman Empires time in Britain around AD 410 and lasted until 1066.</p> <p>Hadrian's Wall can be found in the north of England by the Romans to keep the Scots out.</p>	<p>The Roman's invited the Anglo-Saxons to help defend the land (pull factor) from the Scots who were trying to invade from the North. They wanted to make new homes and have more space to farm.</p> <p>The Anglo-Saxons settled in different areas of Britain and created new villages. They left their home countries because of issues like floods; finding land to farm was becoming increasingly difficult (push factor).</p>	<p>In Roman Britain many people had been Christians. But the many Anglo-Saxons were known as pagans.</p> <p>After the Roman's left, Christianity spread to places outside of Anglo-Saxon settlements; they remained Pagan. They believed in lucky charms that would protect them from evil spirits or sickness. The gods they believed in represented the days of the week.</p> <p>Then in AD579, Pope Gregory sent St Augustine to Britain to re-establish Christianity. King Aethelbert was the first to convert.</p>	<p>Alfred the Great is known as King of the English as he fought for a united England. He was advised by a group of nobles known as the Witan.</p> <p>Alfred had converted and had a devout faith and spread the Christian religion as well as converting others.</p> <p>After the invasion of the Vikings in AD793, Alfred the Great had led an army which defeated the Vikings (led by Guthrum) at the battle of Edington in AD878 (walked from Chippenham). This resulted in peace in England: Wessex (Anglo-Saxon ruled by Alfred the Great), and Danelaw (ruled by Vikings).</p> <p>A lot of history we know about today was due to Alfred recording it as written texts.</p>	<p>Treasures from the Anglo-Saxons are still being uncovered around the country.</p> <p>Hoards like the Sutton Hoo show how the Anglo-Saxons created armour and ornamental objects.</p> <p>Armour = warriors Belt buckle, ornamental shoulder clasps = craftsmen/metalworkers Use of garnet = travellers to obtain such gems from India Gold coins & ingots = traders Bowls/silver spoons = shared in celebration textiles = travellers/ experience of Mediterranean.</p> <p>Anglo-Saxons culture they celebrated story-telling with music. Some stories were influenced by Viking sagas – Beowulf.</p>	<p>The Anglo-Saxons were made up of different tribes in Europe. Settling into the land that then later became England.</p> <p>Led by Alfred the Great, his view on his Christianity impacted many different aspects of life and moved society out of the pagan era.</p>



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I Can:					
<p>Locate countries of origin on a map.</p> <p>Understand when the end of the Romans and start of the Anglo-Saxons occurred.</p>	<p>Recognise different areas of the UK that have resulted from the Anglo-Saxon invasion. Identify the push and pull factors that led to them settling in Britain.</p>	<p>Understand that Christianity spread throughout Britain. See the influence Anglo-Saxon beliefs have on modern life.</p> <p>Create a timeline of the key events of the rise of Christianity.</p>	<p>Explain who Alfred the Great was and the legacy he left on Britain.</p>	<p>Explain what the finds from Sutton Hoo tell historians about the Anglo-Saxon culture.</p>	<p>Demonstrate knowledge and understanding about how and why the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain.</p>

