



Unit of work

The Anglo-Saxons and Scots

Year group

5

Prior learning:

- 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 800 BC till the Roman invasion (AD 43) - this was when people used tools made from iron.

National Curriculum:

- The Anglo-Saxons and Scots and where they settled
- Locational knowledge on UK towns, cities and counties

Vocabulary and definitions

Angles	people from Germany who <b>invaded</b> Britain around AD 410
Anglo-Saxon	the name given to the people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and <b>settled</b> in Britain around AD 410
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 <b>invaded</b> Britain around AD 410
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, including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sikhism
Picts	ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland
Saxons	people from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410
Scots	people from Ireland who eventually <b>settled</b> in Scotland
settler/ settlement	people who <b>migrate</b> to a new place. When people start a community, this is a <b>settlement</b>
source	where something comes from



### Historical Skills and Enquiry

- Explain how the 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** and **Scots**.
- Use more than **source** to find out what **Anglo-Saxon** life was like. Compare the accuracy of these **sources**.
- Describe different accounts of the **Anglo-Saxon settlement** from different perspectives, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ.
- Suggest reasons why the **Anglo-Saxons settled** in Britain.
- Explain how Britain changed with the **Anglo-Saxon settlement**.
- Place events on a timeline using dates.
- Compare **Anglo-Saxon** Britain with Roman life using a Venn diagram.
- Describe what **Anglo-Saxon** Sudbury was like.
- Explain what religious beliefs were before the spread of **Christianity** and how the spread of **Christianity** impacted Britain.
- Research **Anglo-Saxon** Sudbury - describe how Sudbury was founded.
- Present what you know about the **Anglo-Saxons** and **Scots** using a variety of skills (e.g. Geography English, Maths, Computing)

### People

Bede	A <b>monk</b> who wrote about life in Anglo-Saxon Britain.
Gildas	A <b>monk</b> who wrote about the leaders of Britain offering land and food in exchange for protection against the <b>Picts</b> and <b>Scots</b> .
Hengist and Horsa	The <b>Jute</b> leaders who were invited to Britain by Vortigen to help defend them from the <b>Picts</b> and <b>Scots</b> 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 <b>Christianity</b> .
St Augustine	A <b>monk</b> who helped spread the word about <b>Christianity</b> .
Vortigen	A king in Britain who offered Hengist and Horsa land and food in exchange for protection.

