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| **Year 5**  **Britain’s settlement by the Anglo-Saxons and Scots**  ***British History*** | |
| **Links made with other subjects** | English  Geography  Art, |
| **The BIG Question** | Who were the Anglo-Saxons and Scots? *This question will include the bold statements and include points such as the reasons they came to Britain, kingdoms / settlements, religion and the end of Anglo-Saxon rule.* |
| **The BIG Outcome** | The children will demonstrate the knowledge they have learnt this unit by answering the BIG question. This can be in the form of a fact file / double page spread which can then be used as a basis for an oracy discussion. The children should touch upon the bold knowledge points below. |
| **History objectives**  (link to NC) | * To develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British History. * Note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. * Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. * Construct informed responses that involve thoughtful selection and organisation of relevant historical information. |
| **Prior knowledge**  What prior knowledge is needed for children to be successful in this unit? | *Children already know:*   * Year 3 – Ancient Civilizations – The Egyptians * Year 3 – British History – Changes in Britain from the Stone Age to the Iron Age * Year 4 – British History – The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain * Year 5 – Ancient Civilizations - Ancient Greece |
| **Future learning**  Consider the conceptual knowledge within a subject that pupils need for future learning not just the recall of facts but the importance of concepts | This unit gives prior knowledge to:   * Year 6 – British History - The Vikings * Year 6 – A non-European society - The Mayans |
| **Historical strands** | Historical enquiry/ skills   * Ask and answer question about the topic * Us a range of sources to find out about the past * Consider why and how different sources are useful * Use artefacts, pictures, stories, visits, online sources, photographs, written accounts * Question the reliability of sources * Primary and secondary sources   Continuity, change, cause and effect   * Analyse the change * Discuss why this caused further change * Devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference and significance   Governance/ Rulership   * Anglo Saxon Chiefs/Kings   Chronology   * Sequence important dates on a timeline using a dated scale, grouping events to different periods of time. |
| **Vocabulary/ Glossary** | Anglo-Saxons, Picts, Scots, invasion, Romans, kingdoms, archaeologists, pagan, Gods, superstitions, Christian, rune, runestone, |
| **Knowledge**  (see italics for knowledge to remember) | The knowledge that children will learn and remember:   1. **Timeline:** Use a timeline to understand where the Anglo-Saxons and Scots fit chronologically, making links to other periods of time studied, including the Romans. 2. **The start of the Anglo-Saxons:** The Anglo-Saxons were the various groups of Germanic-speaking people who inhabited England from the 5th to the 11th century. They consisted of a mix of Jutes, Angles and Saxon tribes and their ancestors who were predominantly from the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark. The Anglo-Saxons first tried invading in the 4th century, but the Roman army were quick to send them home again! Years later – around 450AD – the [Ancient Romans](https://www.natgeokids.com/history/10-facts-about-the-ancient-Romans) left Britain, the Anglo-Saxons seized their chance and this time they were successful! 3. Towards the end of Roman rule, Britain was being attacked by the Picts and Scots from the north, and the Anglo-Saxons from the sea. The Picts caused trouble for the Britons but they did not stay around. We don't know if this was because they lost battles and were pushed back or if they chose not stay around. They may have just been raiders, attacking Britons to steal from them and then going home. 4. **Kingdoms:** The Anglo Saxons sailed across the North Sea to England due to floodwaters rendering farming impossible on their own land. The climate and conditions in Britain at the time were more conducive to farming than in the various regions the Anglo-Saxons emigrated from. First, in small numbers, and then in increasingly larger numbers, they began to settle in Britain, forming kingdoms throughout the country that were regularly at war with each other. By the 800s, there were four main kingdoms in England: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia and Wessex. 5. One of the most well-known kings from Merica was Offa. He declared himself the first ‘king of the English’ because he won battles involving kings in the surrounding kingdoms, but their dominance didn’t really last after Offa died. Offa is most remembered for Offa’s Dyke along the border between England and Wales – it was a 150-mile barrier that gave the Mericans some protection if they were about to be invaded. 6. **Settlements:** The Anglo-Saxons didn’t like the stone houses and streets left by the Romans, so they built their own villages. They looked for land which had lots of natural resources like food, water and wood to build and heat their homes, and Britain’s forests had everything they needed. Lots of Anglo-Saxons lived in wooden homes with thatched roofs. The whole family shared one room and the floor was mostly earth. The less fortunate would share their huts with animals, with nothing but a screen to divide them. They surrounded each village with a high fence to protect cattle from wild animals like foxes and wolves, and to keep out their enemies, too! 7. We know how the Anglo Saxons lived because archaeologists have found old settlements and excavated artefacts like belt buckles, swords, bowls and even children’s toys. A famous Anglo-Saxon archaeological site is Sutton Hoo, where a whole ship was used as a grave! An Anglo-Saxon king was buried inside the ship along with some of his possessions, such as his helmet and sword. 8. We can also read about what happened during Anglo-Saxon times in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles. 9. **Religion:** In Roman Britain many people had been Christians but the early Anglo-Saxons were not Christians, they were pagans. After the Romans left, Christianity continued in places where Anglo-Saxons did not settle, like Wales and the west. However, when the Anglo-Saxons came to Britain they brought their own gods and beliefs with them. Like the Vikings and the Ancient Greeks, the Anglo-Saxons believed in many gods and had many superstitions. Anglo-Saxons were superstitious and believed in lucky charms. Around the 7th century many converted to [Christianity](https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/christianity) after the arrival of the missionary St. Augustine from Rome. Augustine built Canterbury Cathedral and consequently became the first Archbishop of Canterbury. 10. **Anglo Saxon Runes:** Runes are symbols just similar to the letters we use. Rune literally translates to 'secret' or 'mystery'. The runes are known together as the futhorc. They form the language often described as Old-English. The runes were used to write things like significant names, places, spells and religious rituals. The runes within the Anglo-Saxon alphabet are made of combinations of straight lines so that they could easily be carved into wood or stone. Many runes have been found carved into stone, which are known as runestones. When many Anglo-Saxons became Christian, more people began writing and speaking using the alphabet we use today. 11. **End of Anglo-Saxon Rule:** From 793AD, the Vikings invaded Anglo-Saxon Britain several times, plundering and raiding towns and villages along the British coastline. The Anglo-Saxons tried to hold them back but groups of Vikings eventually settled in different parts of the country, especially York. 12. Edward the Confessor was one of the last [Anglo-Saxon](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anglo-Saxon) [kings of England](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kings_of_England). Usually considered the last king of the [House of Wessex](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/House_of_Wessex), he ruled from 1042 to 1066. He was certainly a popular choice for king having been elected by the witan, or royal council, and had the backing of the people. He was respected for his religious faith and people believed that he could cure the sick through the king’s touch. Edward could also be seen as a weak and indecisive and sometimes a violent leader whose failure to leave an heir led to the [Norman](https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/normans) invasion of Britain and the end of [Saxon](https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/anglo-saxons) rule. The next invasion came in 1066AD, in one of the most famous battles of our history – the Battle of Hastings. This led to the end of Anglo-Saxon rule. |
| **SEND expectations** | 1. Use a timeline to understand where the Anglo-Saxons and Scots fit in and start to make comparisons between them and the Romans. 2. The Anglo-Saxons were the various groups of Germanic-speaking people who inhabited England. Their ancestors who were predominantly from the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark. 3. The climate and conditions in Britain at the time were more conducive to farming than in the various regions the Anglo-Saxons emigrated from. By the 800s, there were four main kingdoms in England: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia and Wessex 4. We know how the Anglo Saxons lived because archaeologists have found old settlements and excavated artefacts like belt buckles, swords, bowls and even children’s toys. 5. The Anglo-Saxons didn’t like the stone houses and streets left by the Romans, so they built their own villages. They looked for land which had lots of natural resources like food, water and wood to build and heat their homes, and Britain’s forests had everything they needed. 6. In Roman Britain many people had been Christians but the early Anglo-Saxons were not Christians, they were pagans. Around the 7th century many converted to [Christianity](https://www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/christianity). 7. Runes are symbols and were used to write things like significant names, places, spells and religious rituals. 8. From 793AD, the Vikings invaded Anglo-Saxon Britain several times. The Anglo-Saxons tried to hold them back but groups of Vikings eventually settled in different parts of the country. |