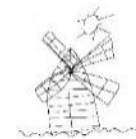


**Disciplinary knowledge we already should know**

- Place events from period studied on time line.
- Understand more complex terms e.g. BC/AD
- Identify key features and events of time studied.
- Offer a reasonable explanation for some events.
- Begin to evaluate the usefulness of different sources.
- Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event.
- Choose relevant material to present a picture of one aspect of life in time past.
- Recall, select and organise historical information.
- Communicate knowledge and understanding effectively.

**Disciplinary knowledge we're going to develop**

- Know and sequence key events of the time studied.
- Use relevant terms and period labels.
- Make comparisons between different times in the past.
- Study different aspects of different people.
- Examine cause and results of great events and the impact on people.
- Compare an aspect of life with the same of another period.
- Compare accounts of events from different sources.
- Offer some reasons for different versions of events.
- Begin to identify primary and secondary sources.
- Select and organise information using a range of sources to produce structured work, making appropriate use of dates and terms.

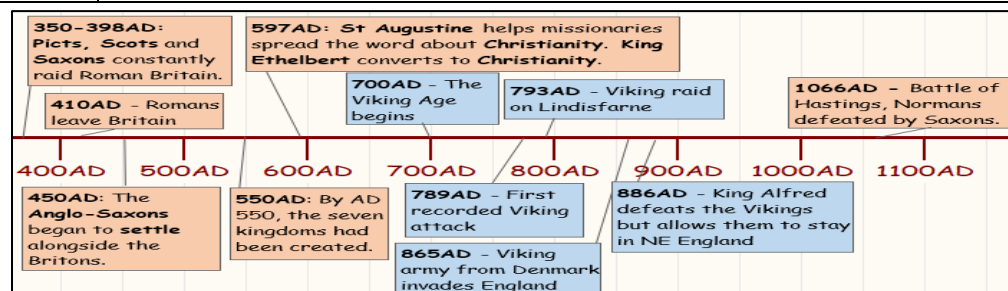
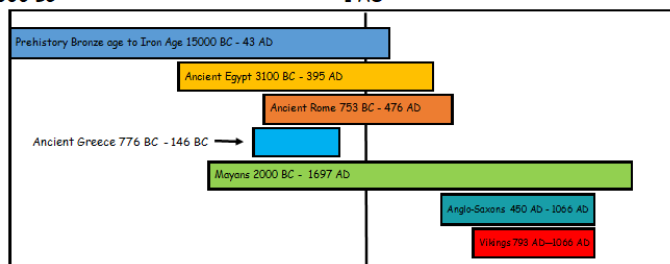
**History Concepts:**

- Trade
- Conflict and Invasion
- Settlement and Communities
- Religion



Key texts	Key Enquiry Question:	Key knowledge content
	Raiders or Settlers? How should we remember the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings?	
	Other Lines of Enquiry:	
<p><u>Hengist and Horsa - Chapter 9 'Our Island Story' by H.E. Marshall</u></p> <p><u>Beowulf - Michael Morpurgo</u></p> <p><u>Freedom for Bron: The Boy who saved a Kingdom by N.S Blackman.</u></p> <p><u>Various non-fiction websites about Anglo-Saxons.</u></p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• When and why did Saxons, Jutes, Angles and Scots invade Britain and where did they come from?</li> <li>• When and how were the Anglo-Saxons converted from Pagan worship to Christianity?</li> <li>• Were the Anglo-Saxon times really the 'Dark Ages'?</li> <li>• Why was the Viking attack on Lindisfarne important?</li> <li>• Alfred the Great: how great was he?</li> <li>• Who was Athelston, and what did he achieve?</li> <li>• Why are the events of 1066 so important?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The Anglo-Saxon period began at the end of Roman rule - AD 410</li> <li>• Anglo-Saxons were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and Netherlands. The three biggest were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes.</li> <li>• They provided Britain with place names which are still identifiable today e.g. ham (village), burh (town), ley (forest clearing), wick (farm), ton (enclosed village) and shaped the English language.</li> <li>• They shaped England into seven different Kingdoms - Britons were pushed westwards.</li> <li>• They lived in small wooden huts, where they all ate, slept and socialised. They were great craftsmen.</li> <li>• Anglo-Saxons warriors fought on foot during battles. They carried spears, axes, swords, bows and arrows. They wore helmets and carried shields that were usually made of wood.</li> <li>• The Anglo-Saxons prayed to Pagan gods. They converted to Christianity.</li> <li>• The Viking successfully invaded and settled Britain in just 9 years from 793 AD.</li> <li>• Alfred the Great defeats the Vikings in 866 AD and allows them to settle in the North and East.</li> <li>• Athelstan defeats the Vikings in 927 AD and becomes the first King of England.</li> <li>• 1066AD - the Normans invade and brings to an end Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule in England.</li> </ul>

15000 BC 1 AD 2000+ AD



## Key Vocabulary

<u>Vocab</u>	<u>Definition</u>
<b>Angles</b>	People from <i>Germany</i> who invaded Britain around 410 AD
<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	The name given to the people who came from <i>Germany</i> and <i>South Denmark</i> who settled in Britain around 410 AD
<b>Archaeologist</b>	Someone who studies the past by looking at old remains
<b>Burh (burgh)</b>	A well-defended Saxon town
<b>Christianity</b>	A religion based on the teachings of <i>Jesus Christ</i>
<b>Danelaw</b>	An area of land ruled by the Vikings where they settled from <i>York</i> down to the east of <i>England</i>
<b>Drinking horn</b>	Made from goat and cattle horns to drink water, milk or mead
<b>Hoard</b>	Items buried or left (possibly for safe keeping)
<b>Invasion</b>	Attacking and conquering another country
<b>Jutes</b>	People from <i>Jutland</i> ( <i>Germany</i> and <i>South Denmark</i> ) who invaded Britain around 410 AD
<b>Martyr</b>	Someone who dies for what they believe in
<b>Migration</b>	The movement from one place to another to settle there
<b>Missionary</b>	Someone who goes to another country to spread their religion - usually <i>Christianity</i>
<b>Monk</b>	A member of a male religious community
<b>Pagan</b>	A person who follows a religion which is not one of the main world religions
<b>Picts</b>	Ancient tribe who lived in <i>Northern Scotland</i>
<b>Raid</b>	A short sudden attack, usually by a small number of people intent on stealing
<b>Saxons</b>	People from northern and central <i>Germany</i> who invaded Britain around 410 AD
<b>Scots</b>	People from <i>Ireland</i> who settled in <i>Scotland</i>
<b>Source</b>	Where something comes from
<b>Trade route</b>	The activity of buying, selling, or exchanging goods or services. A route, often covering long distances, that is used by traders.