



Anglo-Saxons



Pupils will learn

- Understand the motivation behind Anglo-Saxon's coming to the British Isles
- Identify changes in Norwich and the UK due to Anglo-Saxon rule.
- Contrasts between Anglo-Saxons rule and present day.
- Understand life in an Anglo-Saxon settlement
 - E.g. art and culture, laws and punishments, food and celebrations

Important facts

- Links to prior learning
 - Roman Empire (Year 3)
- Example of Anglo-Saxon words
 - Lots of the words we use today come from the Anglo-Saxon language; such as the days of the week e.g. Tuesday - Tiw's Day (God of war). England [Angleland] East Anglia [land of East Angles] animal words, eg cow, pig, sheep, hen
- Venerable Bede - He was a Monk who recorded what was happening at the time.

Timeline

410 AD	Romans leave Britain
450 AD	Angles and Saxons invade Britain
597 AD	St Augustine comes to Britain
789 AD	First Viking attack
886 AD	The Vikings and King Alfred divide Britain - Danelaw
889 AD	King Alfred dies
917 AD	East Anglia recaptured by Anglo-Saxon king, Edward the Elder
1004 AD	Sweyn Forkbeard (King of Denmark) razes Norwich. However, over the next 50 years Danes settle in Norwich with Anglo-Saxons. Tombland is their market place.
1066 AD	Edward the Confessor dies 1066 and aftermath power vacuum. King Harold last Saxon king. Norman invasion: End of Anglo-Saxon rule

Local links

- Norwich Castle (Anglo-Saxon room)
- West Stow Anglo-Saxon village
- North Elmham [Spong Hill]
- Sutton Hoo [Woodbridge]
- Saxon burial places Caistor St Edmund and Harford Farm [near Tesco and by pass]

Home learning ideas

- Make a dictionary of Anglo-Saxon words that we use today.
- Learn to write in runes
- When did Norwich start as a settlement, what does the name mean? What does Pottergate and Fishergate mean? Who lived there?
- Find out what the Anglo Saxon kingdoms in England were. When did it first become united and who was the first king?
- Where to 'English' people come from? [multicultural. Immigration]
- Research and sketch Anglo-Saxon jewellery. [make at school]
- Write their own kennings to read at Anglo-Saxon feast.

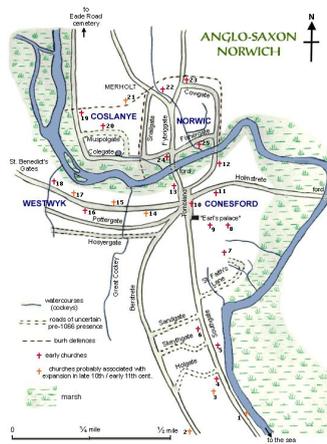
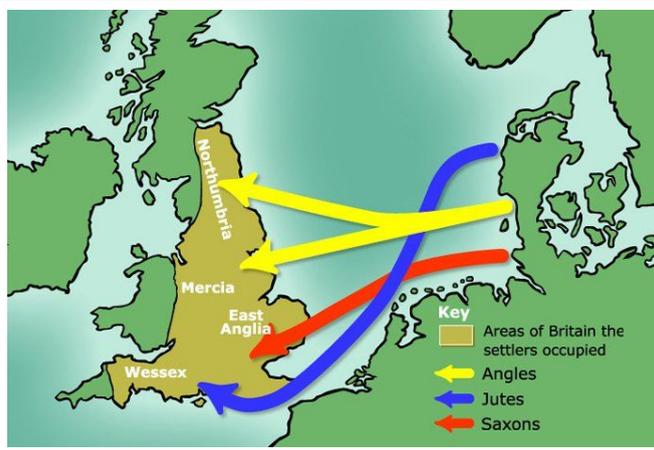
Books to read at home

- Beowulf by Michael Morpurgo
- Saxon Tales by Terry Deary
- Anglo-Saxon boy by Tony Bradman

Inquiry Questions

- Why did the Anglo-Saxons invade Britain?
- Was it a good idea of Vortigern's to invite the Saxons?
- How did Christianity change Britain?
- The Saxons are all dead. How do we know what Anglo Saxons looked like and dressed like?
- How do we know where they lived and what they ate?

Further Information



Website for children to research history:
<http://www.earlybritishkingdoms.com/kids/>

Beowulf read by Seamus Heaney:
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=AaB0trCztMQ>

Key Vocabulary

Angle	A person who came from what is now Denmark.	Burgh	A well defended Saxon town.
Danelaw	The area of England conquered by Vikings and followed Danish rules.	Earls	Highest members of Anglo-Saxon society. They rule an Earldom.
Hoard	Items left, or buried, possibly for safekeeping.	Jutes	People from 'Jutland' an area now part of Denmark.
Manuscript	A handwritten document.	Martyr	Someone who dies for what they believe in.
Missionary	A person who goes to a different country to spread the word of religion.	Monastery	Buildings where monks or nuns work and pray.
Pagan	A person holding religious beliefs other than the major religions.	Wergild	The amount of compensation paid by a person who has committed an offense.
Runes	The letters used in the runic alphabet.	Saxon	A person from Saxony (now part of Germany)

Settle	To live and take residence in an area.	Thegn (Thane)	A landowner who held land directly from the king.
Appropriate	<i>Adjective:</i> Suitable and proper in the circumstances. <i>Verb:</i> take for one's own use.	Clarify	<i>Verb:</i> make clear, less confusing and comprehensible
Communicate	<i>Verb:</i> Share or exchange information, news or ideas	Tradition	<i>Noun:</i> A belief or custom passed down through generations

* Words in grey are Tier 2 (non-topic specific) vocabulary