

What we already know:

- Iron Age Britain was made up of small Celtic tribes who migrated to Britain from Europe mainland and settled. They brought with them knowledge of how to use iron from the ground to make tools and weapons. Britain had lots of Iron in the ground.
- The Celts ruled from 750 BC until the Roman invasion (AD 43).
- The Celtic tribes were led by a chieftain (King or Queen), most were killed, enslaved by the Romans or accepted the Roman rule and worked with them.
- In AD 43, the Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, first invaded Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410.
- The Romans left Britain because the empire was collapsing AD 410, there was uprising in Rome and across Europe.
- When the Romans left, they took their wealth with them, metal (gold, silver, tin, iron) animals to slaughter on the way home and grain.
- Britain was left with little resources, no leader and were being attacked from all sides.

Subject: History

Unit: The Anglo Saxons and Scots

Year: 4

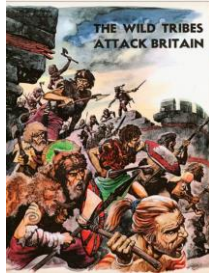
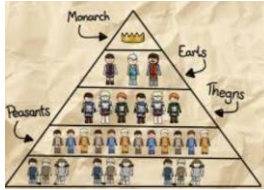
Vocabulary

Tier 1	Tier 2	Tier 3
Tribe - a group of people, often of related families, who live together, sharing the same language, culture, and history, especially those who do not live in towns or cities. Resources - a useful or valuable possession or quality of a country. Invasion - an occasion when an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country. Settlements - villages	Pagan - belonging or relating to a religion that worships many gods. Superstitious - beliefs based on old ideas about luck and magic rather than science or reason. The ‘seven kingdoms’ : Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Wessex, Sussex and Kent. Corporal punishment - a punishment which is intended to cause physical pain to a person Capital punishment – The death penalty.	Theyn - a man who was given land by the king or a military ruler and who held a rank above that of the common people. Ceorls - a freeman of the lowest class, ranking directly below a thane Wattle and Daub - wattle is a wooden construction of sticks woven tightly. Daub is a mixture made from wet soil, clay, sand, animal dung and straw. It is daubed (plastered) on top of the wattle to create a solid wall. Sutton Hoo – the location of an Anglo Saxon burial ground.

What's next?

Will the invasions ever end?! It seems not... After learning all about the Roman invasion and the Anglo-Saxon invasion, get ready to learn all about the Vikings. Next year, you'll find out all about these new invaders, their polytheistic beliefs, their hierarchical social structure and their ability to trade right across Europe.

Timeline													
Pre-historic	Ancient History			Modern History						Present			
			Ancient Greece 1200 BC BC – 146 BC										
Dinosaurs extinct 65,000,000 BC	Stone Age 3,500 BC – 2,500 BC	Bronze Age 2,500 BC – 800 BC	Iron Age 800 BC – AD43	Romans in Britain 43AD – 410AD	Anglo Saxons 410 AD - 1066	Great Fire of London 1666	Victorian Era 1837-1901	WW2 1939 - 1945	Queen Elizabeth II Coronation 1953	1 st Moon Landing 1969	We were born. 2013/ 14	King Charles Coronation 2023	Year 4 2023/2024

Significant people/events	Beliefs	Society & Government																																																				
<u>The Romans left Briton:</u> The Romans left Briton because all Romans were called back to Rome which was under attack. The Celts were relieved and went back to their tribal roots. The Romans left with food, weapons, leaving the Celts with little resources. <u>Invasion from the Picts and the Scotts:</u> The Celts suffered invasions from the Picts (Scotland) and Scotts (Irish). I know that the Anglo-Saxons came from Northern Europe: (Saxons Germany, Angles & Jutes Denmark). I know their land was being flooded because it was flat. They could not grow crops. The Celtic leader asked the Anglo Saxons to help them protect their land from the Picts and Scotts and promised them land to live on in return. The Anglo Saxons invaded Britain and murdered and enslaved the Celts. I know that the Anglo-Saxons are unlike any other invader as they never returned back to their homeland, they stayed and are still here today. The Anglo-Saxons settled in 450 AD. 	<u>Sutton Hoo:</u> Sutton Hoo is the burial ground of an Anglo Saxon king. A whole ship, filled with swords, jewellery, gold etc. was found underneath a mound of earth. Anglo Saxons believed in the afterlife. Wealthy Kings and Thegns were buried with items to be used in the next life.  <u>Paganism and Christianity:</u> AS believed in many Gods. Each God was believed to control an element of everyday life - growing crops, war. I know the Anglo-Saxons named the days of the week after their gods: I know that Paganism did not teach obedience. I know that the kings needed a hierarchical belief established by a God so that the tribes would obey the king. Christianity was introduced forcing poor people to become obedient. If an Anglo Saxon was obedient, they were promised eternal life. <table><tr><td>SUNDAY (SUN)</td><td>MONDAY (MOON)</td><td>TUESDAY TIW (Mars)</td><td>WEDNESDAY WODEN (Mercury)</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr><tr><td>THURSDAY THOR (Jupiter)</td><td>FRIDAY FREYA (Venus)</td><td>SATURDAY SATURN (Saturn)</td><td></td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td></td><td></td></tr></table>	SUNDAY (SUN)	MONDAY (MOON)	TUESDAY TIW (Mars)	WEDNESDAY WODEN (Mercury)					THURSDAY THOR (Jupiter)	FRIDAY FREYA (Venus)	SATURDAY SATURN (Saturn)						<u>The Seven Kingdoms</u> By AD 500, the 'seven kingdoms' had been created: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Wessex, Sussex and Kent. I know that as the Anglo-Saxons travelled further inland to settle, the land was claimed and named using AS language. Northampton = ton/tun - AS name for town or village. I know places were often named after a king or thane, e.g. Hastings named after Haesta. <table><tr><td>ALD</td><td>old</td><td>DEN or DENE</td><td>valley or hollow</td><td>WAIN</td><td>wagon</td></tr><tr><td>ASK</td><td>ash tree</td><td>BURY or BOROUGH</td><td>fortification</td><td>WAL or WALSH</td><td>native Britons</td></tr><tr><td>BACH</td><td>stream</td><td>HAM</td><td>homestead</td><td>WICK</td><td>old farming settlement</td></tr><tr><td>BAR</td><td>barley</td><td>HURST</td><td>wooded hill</td><td>STOWE</td><td>meeting place</td></tr><tr><td>BURN</td><td>stream</td><td>LEE, LEIGH or LEY</td><td>meadow or field</td><td>TUN/TON</td><td>village or town</td></tr><tr><td></td><td></td><td>MOR or MOOR</td><td>wasteland</td><td></td><td></td></tr></table> <u>Social Structure:</u> Kings were the highest position in AS society. Each Kingdom had a king. Thegns were in charge of villages. People paid taxes to them. Ceorls/ Peasants were poor, lived in wooden huts and farmed the land. Slaves - worked for Thaness. They did not have a home and were not treated well. Women - were not treated equally. They could not eat with men and had to stay at home.  <u>Anglo Saxon Village life:</u> I know most Anglo-Saxon settlers lived as farmers. I know settlements (villages) were built near natural resources needed for survival: water, food, fuel and materials for clothes and their homes. Some homes were made out of wood and straw, some houses were made from wattle and daub. I know the Anglo-Saxons grew crops (arable) and kept livestock (pigs, sheep and cattle) I know pigs were used for food, cows were used for milk and sheep were used for wool. They used a ploughs and ox / horses to help farm the fields for crops. 	ALD	old	DEN or DENE	valley or hollow	WAIN	wagon	ASK	ash tree	BURY or BOROUGH	fortification	WAL or WALSH	native Britons	BACH	stream	HAM	homestead	WICK	old farming settlement	BAR	barley	HURST	wooded hill	STOWE	meeting place	BURN	stream	LEE, LEIGH or LEY	meadow or field	TUN/TON	village or town			MOR or MOOR	wasteland		
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