

I already know...

The **law** is a system of rules enforced by a countries **legal system** with consequences for those who break them.

The UK is separated into **counties** which have their own local authorities.

A **society** is a group of people living in an organised **community**. **Social** means things relating to these people.

Christianity is a religion that is followed by **Christians**.

Monarch is a king or a queen. Our Queen is Queen Elizabeth II.

Latin was the language spoken by Romans and their Empire

Primary sources were created at the time period. **Secondary sources** were created after the time period.

Timelines can be split into **BC** (before Christ) and **AD** (Anno Domini, Year of the Lord). Different **scales** can be used to represent time.

Magna Carta was an agreement between rebellious barons and the King made in 1012, some of which still stands today.

Early Britain was the **Stone**, **Bronze** and the **Iron Age**. **Prehistory** means before things were written down and it ended in the Iron Age.

Essential Knowledge and Vocabulary

Anglo Saxons	The Anglo-Saxons were made of three tribes – the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. They were immigrants to Britain.
Kingdoms	For a long time, England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.
Shires	Saxon lands were divided into shires – the start of our counties. Shire Reeve was the peace officer of a shire, later Anglo-Saxons known as 'sheriff'. Each shire had its own court and was under the control of an earl, who had authority but had to pay the king 1/3 of any money collected in fines/taxes.
Brigstow	Bristol started as an Anglo Saxon settlement on a bridge
Community and Social System	The community was mainly a rural one as people depended on the land for survival. There was a hierarchical system, of Kings, Earls (ruling nobility), Thegns (army), Freemen (upper commoners) and Serfs (Slaves).
Legal system	There were no prisons but punishments included fines – weregild –payable to the dead person's relatives when you killed someone. This was to stop long blood feuds. If they run away, they became outlaws . Anyone could hunt them down, unless they hid in a church.
Anglo-Saxon Chronicles	A year-by-year account of major events at the time, including battles/kings. It begins with the story of Hengist and Horsa in AD 449.
Bede	A scholar/saint who famously wrote the Ecclesiastical History of the English People including the idea of the English nation.
Staffordshire Hoard	The largest collection of Anglo Saxon gold and silver that has ever been found.
Doomsday book	A survey of England and Wales completed in 1086 by William the Conqueror.
Sutton Hoo	Two ship burial sites of an Anglo Saxon King.

Timeline of Anglo Saxon Period

	Romans leave Britain unguarded – they withdrew to return to defend the centre of their empire.
450 AD	The first invasions of the Jutes from Jutland, Angles from the South of Denmark and Saxons from Germany, across the North Sea. Britain is then divided up into the Seven Kingdoms.
450 AD	Saxons Hengist and Horsa settle in Kent
455 AD	The kingdom of Kent is established (primarily by the Jutes)
477 – 486 AD	The Kingdoms of Wessex and Essex are formed
516 AD	The Battle of Mount Badon: Britons under an unknown leader defeat the Angles and Saxons
547 – 586 AD	The Kingdoms of Northumberland, East Anglia and Mercia were formed
597 AD	St Augustine arrives in Britain from Rome and introduces Christianity. King Ethelberht of Kent gave him land in Canterbury to build a church. Ethelberht became the first Anglo-Saxon king to turn his back on paganism and become Christian. By 600 AD Ethelberht is now one of the most powerful kings in England.
617 AD	Northumbria became the Supreme Kingdom
627 AD	Edwin of Northumbria becomes the first Christian king in the north for England
757 AD	Offa declared himself King of England
779 AD	Mercia becomes the Supreme Kingdom and King Offa builds a Dyke along the Welsh Border.
793 AD	First recorded Viking attack in Dorset. Vikings attacked Lindisfame monastery, Northumbria
Period to Harold 11 and Battle of Hastings, continued in next unit of work.	

History



Chronology and main events



Interpretation and Perspective



Cause and Consequence



Society



Settlements



Beliefs



Culture and Past times



Location



Food and farming



Travel and exploration



Artifacts



Location



Coherence – Prior Knowledge

LKS2 – Chronology, Using sources, Prehistoric Britain, WW2 Home front, Ancient Egyptian and Greek

UKS2 – Justice and human rights



Critical thinking and compassion

How did Anglo Saxons make and impose law? Was Anglo-Saxon society fair? What impact did they have on British life and culture today? How do we know about the Anglo Saxons? How has immigration changed since this time?



Creativity

Anglo Saxon settlements through sculpture. Creating a video map/journey.



Communicate

Narrate a journey around the settlement and its society considering audience and purpose using key vocabulary.



Collaborate and connect with the community

Educate the wider community about their Anglo Saxon roots through a video explaining elements of a settlement and how it runs – legal/society.



Quality Texts

Fiction to focus on particular rights of interest to pupils.



Coherence – Connections between subjects Cycle A

Be Safe	Celebrating Difference
Science	Evolution and Inheritance
Computing	Impact of technology
PE	Year Group Specific
Art	Drawing and Sculpture: Anglo Saxon and Viking Architecture
Spanish	tbc
DT Week	Mechanical Systems
RE Week	Believing



Enrichment/Organisations

- http://www.teachinghistory100.org/objects/about_the_object/king_alfreds_jewel
- <https://www.history.org.uk/primary/resource/3865/anglo-saxons-a-brief-history>
- <https://www.bl.uk/anglo-saxons/articles/who-were-the-anglo-saxons>
- <https://www.britishmuseum.org/collection/galleries/sutton-hoo-and-europe>
- <https://www.buildinghistory.org/bristol/origins.shtml>
- <https://historicengland.org.uk/content/docs/education/explorer/heritage-schools-case-study-anglo-saxon-bristol-pdf/>
- <https://offasdyke.org.uk/>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/zqrc9j6>

