



1. Can I **place** The Anglo Saxons and Scots on a timeline in relation to other historical events?

- **Vocab:** chronology, timeline, century, duration
- **Prior learning:** sequenced key events of Roman civilisation
- **Intro:** The Anglo-Saxons were people from Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands who came to Britain after the Romans left around AD 410 as their Empire was under attack elsewhere. The Scots were people from Ireland who settled in western Scotland during the same time, bringing new ways of life and traditions.
- Recap: a timeline is an effective way of showing events in an order from past to present
- Know duration means how long something lasts for
- Know the duration of The Anglo Saxons lasted from 410-1066AD (after The Romans) and lasted for many centuries (century = one hundreds years)
- Know that historians use dates to place events on a timeline (use school history timeline of curriculum topics)
- **Chronology:** place studied periods in order; understand centuries and his-

2. On a timeline, can I **sequence the key events** during Anglo Saxon and Scots settlement in Britain?

- **Vocab:** chronology, timeline, BC, AD, century, settlement, overlap
- **Prior Learning:** sequenced the key events of Roman Civilisation (last term)
- Recap: Anglo-Saxon settlement happened after the Romans left.
- Know that a settlement is a place where people live together. It can be a small village, a town, or a big city. People build homes, farms, and roads there so they can eat, work, and stay safe.
- Know that BC means *Before Christ* (dates before the birth of Jesus) and AD means *Anno Domini* (Latin for "in the year of our Lord"), used for dates after Jesus' birth. The Anglo-Saxon period is in AD, not BC.
- Know that some events in history overlap (happen at the same time). The Scots arrived from Ireland and settled in Scotland. At the same time, the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms grew in the south and east of England.
 - **AD 410** – Romans withdraw from Britain because the Roman Empire is under attack elsewhere.
 - **AD 450** – First Anglo-Saxon groups begin to settle in Britain.
 - **AD 500–600** – Anglo-Saxon kingdoms form (e.g., Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex).
 - **AD 597** – St Augustine arrives in Kent to spread Christianity.
 - **AD 700s** – Scots from Ireland settle in western Scotland.
 - **AD 793** – Viking raid on Lindisfarne (marks the next major change after Anglo-Saxons).

• **Chronology:** Sequence multiple events within a time period; recognise overlap and duration; use AD correctly

3. Can I explain **why the Anglo-Saxons and Scots came to Britain** and **identify both short-term and long-term consequences** of their settlement?

- **Vocab:** migration, settlement, invaders, consequences, kingdom
- **Prior Learning:** the causes and consequence of the Roman Invasion of Britain
- Know that migration is when people move from one country to another
- Recap that settlement is a place where people live together (look back to last lesson)
- Recap that events in history can have many causes and consequences
- Know that events can have results straight away (short term consequences) and longer term (over many years/centuries)

Causes (Why the Anglo Saxons and Scots came to Britain)

- Romans left Britain in AD 410, leaving it without strong protection.
- Britain's fertile farmland (rich soil full of nutrients) attracted Anglo-Saxons.
- Anglo-Saxons came from Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands looking for better land and opportunities.
- Scots came from Ireland to western Scotland for land and power.
- Some Britons invited Anglo-Saxons to help fight other tribes, but they stayed and took control.

Short term consequences:

- **Fighting and invasions** between Anglo-Saxons and native Britons.
- **New villages** built with wooden houses instead of Roman stone towns.
- **Loss of Roman ways** – roads and towns fell into ruin.
- **Mixing of cultures** – some Britons became part of Anglo-Saxon communities.

Long term consequences:

- **Language changes** – Old English became the basis of modern English.
- **Place names** – Many towns and villages still have Anglo-Saxon names (e.g., ending in *-ham*, *-ton*).
- **Christianity spread** – St Augustine arrived in AD 597, changing beliefs and culture.
- **New laws and customs** – Anglo-Saxon kings introduced rules that shaped later British law.
- **Formation of kingdoms** – Wessex, Mercia, Northumbria became powerful regions.
- **Cause and Consequence:** recognise multiple causes and consequences;





4. Can I compare life in Roman Britain with Anglo-Saxon Britain?

- **Vocab:** compare, similarities, differences, beliefs, Pagan
- **Prior Learning:** compare the similarities/differences Romans and Prehistoric Britain life
- Know that Romans and Anglo Saxons had a number of similarities and differences in their daily life.
- Know that similarities and differences can happen at the same time (see end of lesson)

Food

- **Romans:** Ate bread, meat, fish, fruit, and imported foods like olives and wine in from abroad.
- **Anglo-Saxons:** Ate bread, porridge, vegetables, meat, and drank ale.
- **Similarities:** Both farmed crops and kept animals.
- **Differences:** Romans had more variety and imported luxury foods; Anglo-Saxons relied on local produce.

Clothing

- **Romans:** Wore tunics, togas, sandals; clothes often made from wool or linen.
- **Anglo-Saxons:** Wore wool tunics, cloaks, leather shoes; decorated with brooches.
- **Similarities:** Both wore tunics and used wool.
- **Differences:** Romans wore togas and sandals; Anglo-Saxons used cloaks and brooches.

Beliefs

- **Romans:** Worshipped many gods and goddesses; later became Christian.
- **Anglo-Saxons:** Believed in many gods (like Woden) before converting to Christianity.
- **Similarities:** Both changed to Christianity eventually.
- **Differences:** Romans were Christian earlier; Anglo-Saxons converted later (after AD 597).

Homes

- **Romans:** Lived in stone houses with tiled roofs; towns had streets, baths, and heating.
- **Anglo-Saxons:** Lived in wooden houses with thatched roofs; villages were small and simple.
- **Similarities:** Both built communities and farmed nearby.
- **Differences:** Romans had towns and stone buildings; Anglo-Saxons had wooden villages.

Travel

- **Romans:** Built straight stone roads; used carts and horses.
- **Anglo-Saxons:** Used old Roman roads but did not repair them; travelled by foot, horse, and boat.
- **Similarities:** Both used horses and roads.
- **Differences:** Romans built and maintained roads; Anglo-Saxons let roads decay and relied more on rivers.
- Know that even though two periods share some features, they can also have big differences in other aspects. This means life in Roman Britain and Anglo-Saxon Britain was not completely the same or completely different—it was a mix.
 - Food: Even after the Romans left, some Roman foods and farming methods continued for a while, but Anglo-Saxon diets gradually replaced imported luxuries with simpler local meals.
 - Homes: People always need homes, but the style and comfort changed
 - Beliefs: Religion stayed important, but the timing and gods changed.
 - Travel: Anglo-Saxons travelled on Roman roads even as those roads began to break down—so Roman roads and Anglo-Saxon travel habits existed together for a time.
- **Similarities and Differences:** compare in categories across aspects of life and between consecutive time

Britain's
Settlements by
Anglo-Saxons
and Scots
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5. Can I identify what changed and what stayed the same (continuity) in Britain during the Anglo-Saxon rule?

- **Vocab:** Sudden change, gradual change, continuity,
- **Prior Learning:** What changed/stayed the same while Romans were in Britain
- Recap: Some changes in history can happen suddenly, while others can be a gradual change of years and centuries (gradual)
- Know that during the Anglo Saxon rule, there was change and continuity in people's everyday lives

What Stayed the Same (Continuity)

- **Farming remained important** – People still grew crops and kept animals for food.
- **Use of some Roman roads** – Anglo-Saxons continued to travel on old Roman roads, even though they didn't repair them.
- **Basic tools and materials** – People still used wood, stone, and iron for everyday life.
- **Living in rural communities** – Most people still lived in the countryside rather than towns.

Sudden Changes

- **End of Roman rule (AD 410)** – Roman soldiers and officials left Britain quickly.
- **Collapse of Roman towns** – Many stone towns were abandoned and fell into ruin.
- **Loss of Roman luxuries** – Central heating, baths, and imported goods disappeared almost immediately.
- **New rulers and kingdoms** – Anglo-Saxon leaders took control and divided land into kingdoms.

Gradual Changes

- **Language shift** – Latin faded slowly as Old English became common.
- **Religious change** – Anglo-Saxons were pagan at first, then gradually converted to Christianity after AD 597.
- **Building styles** – Stone buildings were replaced by wooden houses over time.
- **Law and customs** – Roman laws were replaced by Anglo-Saxon laws gradually as new rulers established control.
- **Continuity and Change:** Identify aspects of life that changed and those that continued within a historical period; understand that change can be gradual or sudden.



6. Can I understand the reliability and bias of a historical source linked to The Anglo Saxons (Sutton Hoo)?

- **Vocab:** historical source, reliable, bias, Sutton Hoo, artefacts, archaeologist
- **Prior Learning:** chose sources to learn about Skara Brae (Stone Age to Iron Age)
- Recap that historical sources help historians to learn about historical events, people and time periods.
- Know key facts about Sutton Hoo:
 - Sutton Hoo is an Anglo-Saxon burial site. It was discovered in Suffolk, England, in 1939 and dates back to around AD 625
 - The main discovery was a huge wooden ship (about 27 metres in length). It was buried in the ground as part of a funeral. Treasures were buried with the person including helmets, shields, swords, jewellery, gold coins)
 - There are also 18 burial mounds which contain treasures
 - (watch: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ydDUkmknZb0>)
- Know that as historians, we must think much we can trust a source to give accurate and truthful information about the past. **A reliable source** is based on facts and evidence, not guesses or opinions.
- Know that a **biased source** is shows only one side of a story or gives an unfair view. It can also leave out important facts.
- Sutton Hoo is a reliable historical source because...
 - physical evidence from the Anglo-Saxon period
 - artefacts (helmet, jewellery, coins) are objects that show what people owned and used
 - is not based on opinion or stories—it is archaeological evidence, which is harder to change or exaggerate.
- Sutton Hoo shows bias and is an unreliable source because
 - only represents the life of a very wealthy Anglo-Saxon, not ordinary people
 - treasures and ship burial might make us think all Anglo-Saxons were rich and powerful, which is not true.
 - gives a one-sided view of society—kings and nobles—while most people lived in simple wooden houses and worked as farmers.
 - Archaeological evidence can't tell us thoughts, beliefs, or daily struggles, so it focuses on what was important to important people.
- **Historical Enquiry:** reliability and bias of a historical source

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8. Can I understand why a writer, an architect/historian, and an artist might have different interpretations of the Anglo Saxons?

- **Vocab:** interpretation, architect, historian, artist,
- **Prior Learning:** learnt how new discoveries change an historian's interpretation of the Romans
- Know that today we will be learning about how people interpret the past. Interpretation is the way someone understands the past based on the information they know.
- Know why a writer, an artist and an architect will have different interpretations of the Anglo Saxons
- **A writer (e.g. Bede's Ecclesiastical History of the English People (AD 731))**

What is it? A book written by a monk called Bede about the history of England and how Christianity spread.

What it tells us: It describes kings, battles, and missionaries like St Augustine.

Why it might be different: Bede was a Christian monk, so he wanted to show Christianity as very important and successful. He didn't write much about ordinary life or bad things about the Church

An artist: (<http://stedmundsburychronicle.com/Chronicle/410-865pics/villagelife.jpg>)

What is it? A picture drawn by an artist showing what an Anglo-Saxon village might have looked like.

What it tells us: It gives us an idea of houses, clothes, and daily life.

Why it might be different: Artists use imagination because we don't have complete evidence. They details that may not be exactly right.

An architect/historian:

What is it? A burial site with treasures like a helmet, shield, jewellery, and coins, found in Suffolk.

What it tells us: Anglo-Saxons were skilled craftsmen and traded with other countries. It shows that some people were very rich and powerful.

Why it might be different: It only shows the life of one very rich person, not ordinary farmers. If we only use this source, we might think everyone was wealthy.
- **Interpretation of the Past:** understand why interpretations/accounts differ (a writer, an artist, an architect/historian)



add colours and

7. Can I explain why the Anglo-Saxon period was significant at the time and why we learn about it today?

- **Vocab:** significant, impact, last change,
- **Prior Learning:** historical significance of the Roman invasion on Britain
- Recap that significant means important
- Know that we can understand the significance of Anglo Saxon by thinking about the impact (why it was important at the time) and the lasting change (why we still learn about it today). We can also think about the people affected.
- **Impact (Why it was important at the time)**
 - **New Kingdoms:** Anglo-Saxons created kingdoms like Wessex, Mercia, and Northumbria, shaping early English governments.
 - **Language:** They introduced Old English, which influenced the English language we use today.
 - **Religion:** Christianity spread widely after St Augustine arrived in AD 597, changing beliefs and culture.
 - **Law and Order:** Anglo-Saxon kings introduced laws and traditions that influenced later British law.
 - **Trade and Craftsmanship:** Anglo-Saxons traded with Europe and made high-quality goods, like those at Sutton Hoo.
- **Lasting Change (Why we still learn about it today)**
 - **Place Names:** Many towns and villages still have Anglo-Saxon names (e.g., ending in *-ham*, *-ton*, *-bury*).
 - **Language Roots:** Hundreds of everyday English words come from Old English (e.g., *house*, *water*, *friend*).
 - **Christianity:** Churches and monasteries founded in this period shaped British religion and education.
 - **Archaeological Evidence:** Sites like Sutton Hoo help us understand early medieval life and social structure.
- **Number of People Affected:**
 - **At the time:** Almost everyone in Britain was affected because Anglo-Saxons replaced Roman rule and changed daily life—homes, laws, language, and religion.
 - **Today:** Millions of people are still affected because Anglo-Saxon culture shaped English language, place names, and traditions we use every day today (days of the week, harvest festival, storytelling and poetry)
 - **Historical Significance:** impact, lasting change, people affected; why we still study Anglo Saxons today