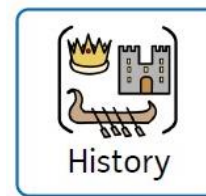


Year 4

How hard was it to invade and settle in Britain?



Prior learning: Why did the Romans settle in Britain?

What we are learning

Lesson 1: To evaluate the causes and consequences of the Anglo-Saxon and Scot invasions of Britain.	Lesson 2: To identify change and continuity in Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon settlements.	Lesson 3: To explore Anglo-Saxon beliefs by making inferences about Sutton Hoo.	Lesson 4: To identify how Christianity spread in Britain in the Anglo-Saxon period.	Lesson 5: To explore bias by evaluating sources about Alfred the Great.	Lesson 6: To evaluate how and why Anglo-Saxon rule ended.
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Key vocabulary

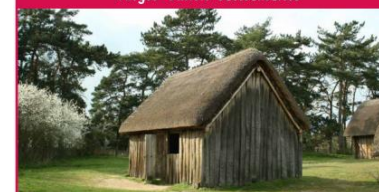
Angles	A group of people from Southern Denmark.	
Britons	Celtic people who lived in Britain from the Iron Age.	
convert	To persuade someone to change their religion.	
Kingdom	Part of England ruled by a king or queen.	
missionary	A person sent to an area to promote Christianity.	
paganism	A belief in many Gods.	
Pope	The head of the Catholic church.	
Romans	People who originated from the city of Rome.	
Saxons	A group of people from Germany and the Netherlands.	
settlement	A place where a community of people live.	
Vikings	Seafaring people from Scandinavia who raided and invaded Britain.	

Anglo-Saxon kingdoms

By CE 600, the Anglo-Saxons had stopped fighting each other. England was organised into five kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, East Anglia, and Kent. Each was ruled by a king who made laws. Over time, Wessex became the most important kingdom and in CE 925, Athelstan (Æthelstan) became the first king of England.



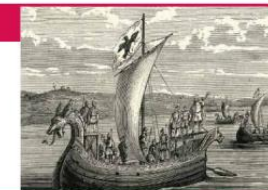
Anglo-Saxon settlements



The Anglo-Saxons lived in single-roomed huts in villages. Houses were made out of wattle and daub and wood with a thatched roof. They had most things they needed: food, warmth, and family. They left their villages only to trade with others for essential items.

The Viking raids

The Vikings raided Britain to steal items to trade. Over time, they decided they wanted to stay and settled in parts of northern England. In CE 878, Alfred the Great defeated the Vikings at the Battle of Edington and made a deal to split the country in two: Danelaw (the Viking part) and Wessex (the Anglo-Saxon part). Athelstan ended the Vikings' invasion by defeating them at York in CE 927 and became the first Anglo-Saxon king of England.



Anglo-Saxons timeline

