



# History

Anglo-Saxons and Scots

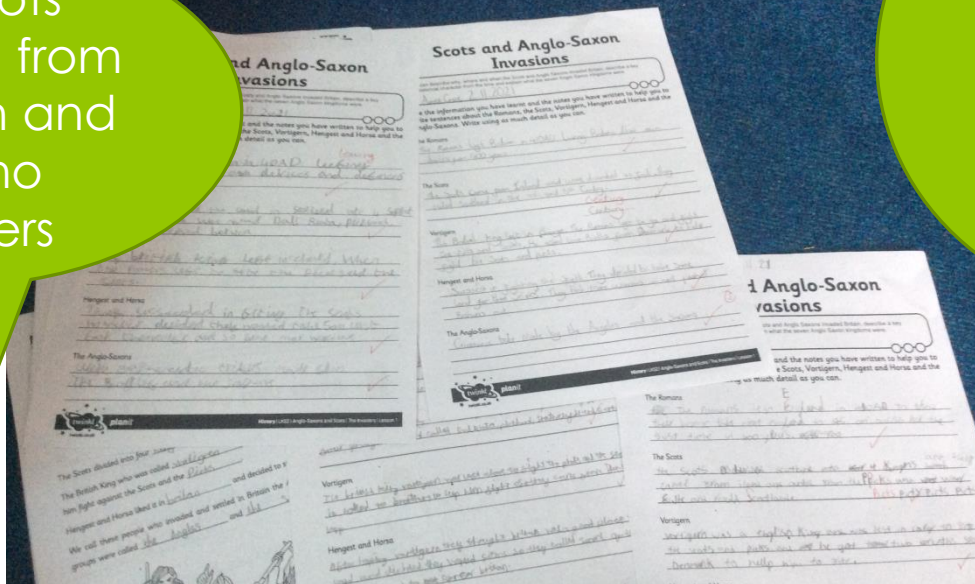
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# The Invaders

The Scots attacked from the North and took no prisoners

When the Romans left, Britain was on its own and therefore was exposed to invaders



It was interesting that after King Vortigern asked for help, the brothers that helped decided to stay and take the land for themselves...this opened the floodgates and next were the Anglo and the Saxons

# Place Names

I couldn't believe how many place names were influenced by Angli-Saxons

I noticed that not many of these places names' are local to us as the Anglo-Saxons didn't travel as far as Cornwall

## Kingdom Name Meanings

These county names mainly come from the names and geographical location of the Anglo-Saxons who first settled here.

Place Name	Meaning
Northumbria	Land of people living north of the River Humber.
East Anglia	Comes from the fact that the Angles first settled here.
Sussex	South Saxons.
Wessex	West Saxons.
Essex	East Saxons.
Mercia	Border people.
Kent	The Jutes who settled here called themselves 'Kentings'.

Wessex

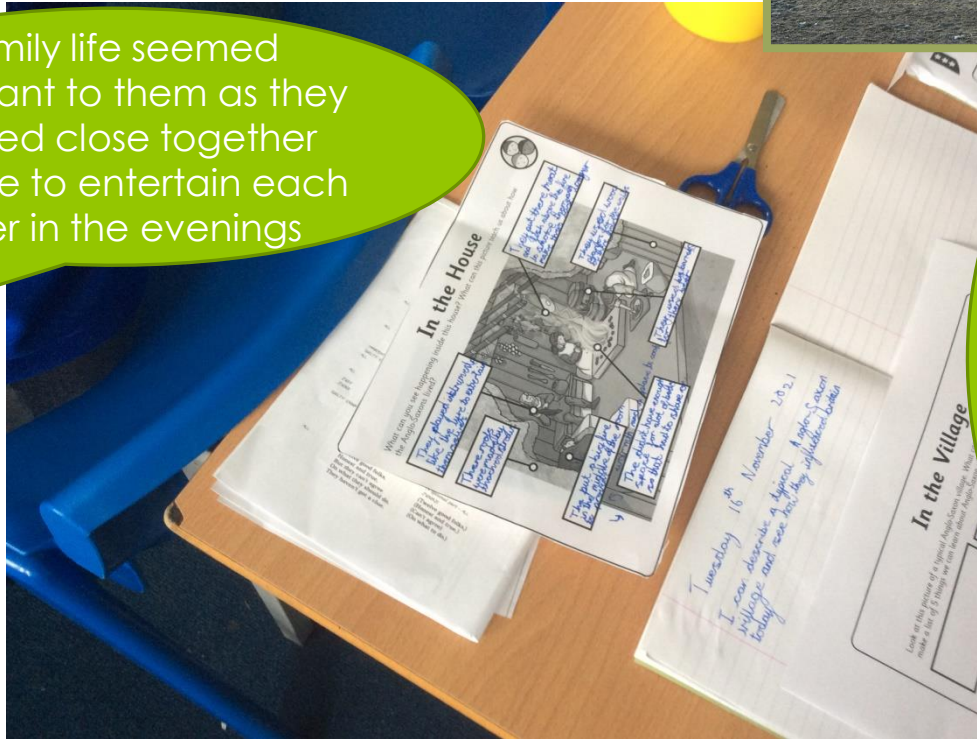


# Village Life

Family life seemed important to them as they worked close together and like to entertain each other in the evenings



The Anglo-Saxons like to live in small villages like us rather than using the buildings left by the Romans



# Artefacts and Culture

By becoming historians and looking at artefacts we can see how they lived and what was important to them



We can develop ideas and build on them if we study items from the past



Looking at artefacts and forming conclusions about life in Anglo-Saxon Britain is important because:

- We can learn from the success and mistakes of the people.
- We can develop and refine new forms of art and technology by examining how and why things were done in the Anglo-Saxon times.
- It can help us to develop a sense of perspective and belonging as we understand our place in the chronology of British history.
- We can examine the relationships and interactions between Anglo-Saxon groups and societies and compare and contrast them with how we live today.





Their Gods names were  
used as the days of the  
weeks which we still use  
today

# Paganism

We noticed there is a connection  
between the Pagan Gods that the  
Anglo-Saxons believed in and some  
of our festivals – such as Easter and  
Christmas

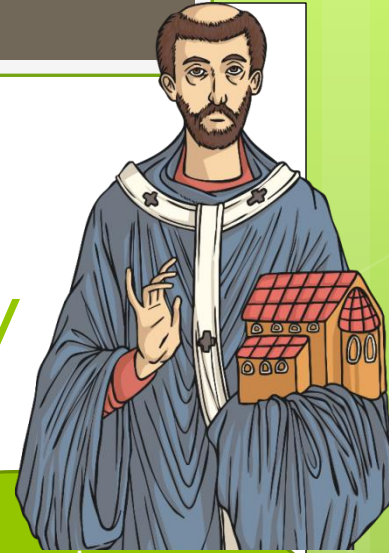


They believed  
in different idols  
just like the  
Hindus.



I've been to Canterbury Cathedral – I have seen something that started in the Anglo-Saxon times!

# Conversion to Christianity



Rome sent over Augustine, a monk to convert Britain back to Christianity

Missionaries were sent from Scotland and Ireland too and after 100 years Britain was mainly Christian





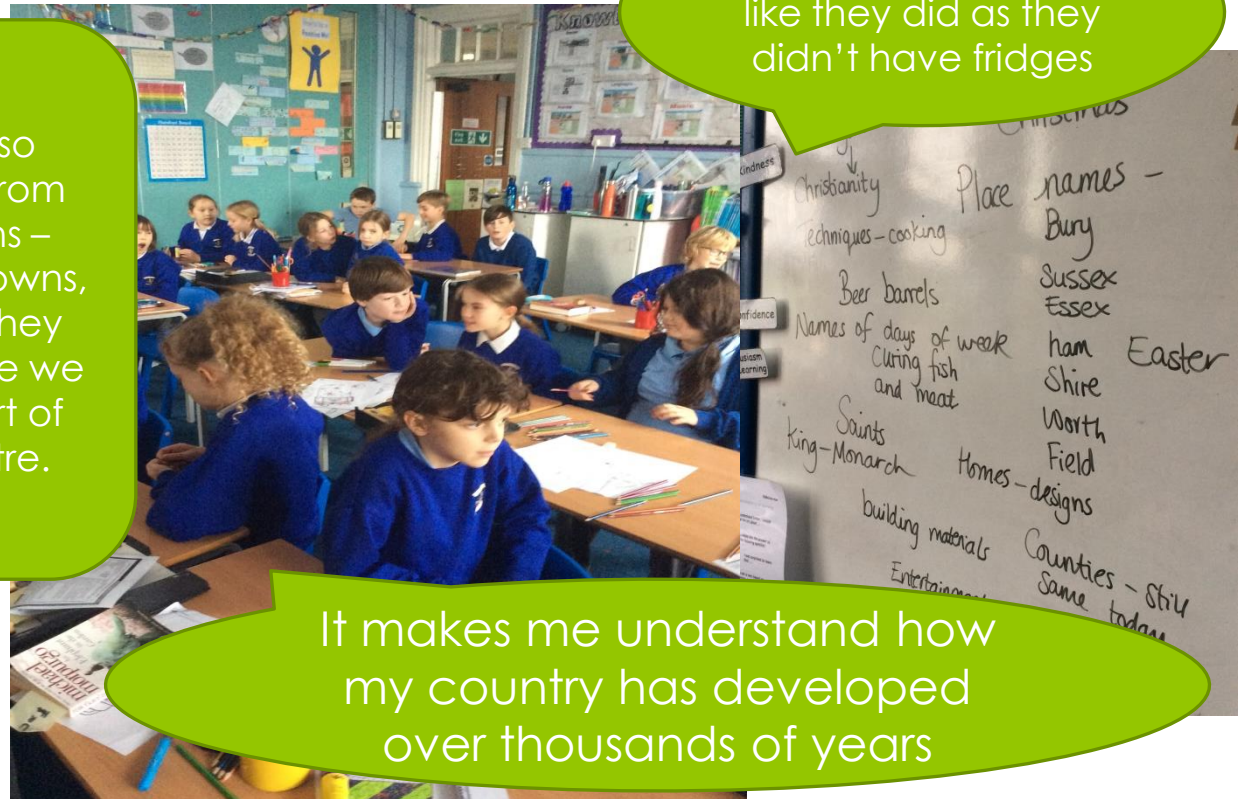
I wonder what Britain would be like if no one had invaded?

# The impact the Anglo-Saxons and Scots had on Britain today

Britain has had so much influence from the Anglo-Saxons – they named our towns, showed us how they lived in villages like we do - around a sort of community centre.

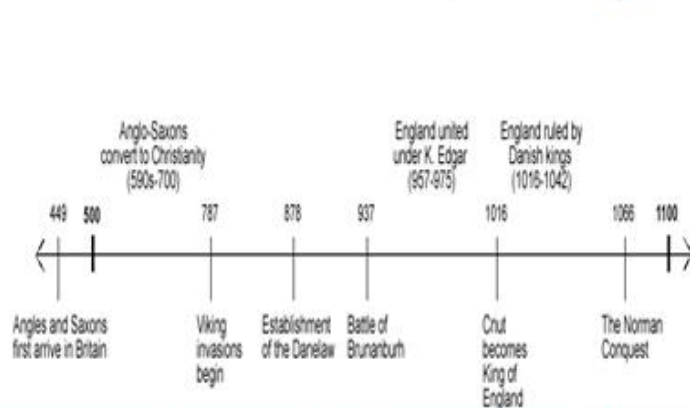
We still cure our food like they did as they didn't have fridges

It makes me understand how my country has developed over thousands of years





What I have learnt in LKS2: the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain



### Forever Facts

Scots were people from Ireland, who, like the Picts, were fierce and powerful fighters.

Saxons were German – Dutch tribes who settled in Britain from around 450 AD.

Anglo-Saxons were in Britain from 410 to 1066 a consequence of this was the first king, the basis of our monarchy and laws.

### Skills

Can place current study on time line, in relation to other studies.

Can examine causes and results of great events and the impact had on people.

Can compare accounts of events from different sources. Fact or fiction. Can offer some reasons for different versions of events.

### Exciting Books



### Our Endpoint

I can explain the impact Anglo-Saxons and Scots had on Britain today

### Subject Specific Vocabulary

Angles

Tribes from modern day Denmark.

Pagan

A religion that involves worshipping many gods and goddesses.

Picts

Tribes originally from Scotland who were 'foul' and had a 'lust for blood'.

Invasion

Incursion of an army for conquest or plunder

Archaeologist

A person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts

### Culture Capital:

To build on your historical knowledge of Britain.

Real life knowledge- researching using computers and non-fiction books. Knowing how Britain has been shaped by invasions.

Jobs it can be used in historian, archeologist or curator.