



Key Vocabulary

Anglo-Saxons	A group of people who originated from Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands.
Scots	People who invaded Scotland and took land.
Picts	People who were already living in Scotland when it got divided.
King Alfred the Great	An Anglo-Saxon king who made peace with the Vikings.
Burial site	A piece of land used to bury items and/or people.
Artefacts	An ornament or tool that has been discovered that is from a period of time in history.
Peace agreement	An agreement between two or more to stop fighting.
Suffix	A group of letters that go at the end of a word.

Challenge

'Invaders or settlers' is a common comment made about the Anglo-Saxons. Can you explain why people say they are invaders or settlers?

Prior Learning – sticky Knowledge I have.

In Year 3, children learnt about pre-historic settlements and what life was like before learning about Roman invasions and settlements. They also learnt about an ancient civilisation and what life was like there.

What I will learn – new sticky knowledge.

- When and where did the Saxons and Scots come from? (Sequencing the past)**
The Jutes, Angles and Saxons came from Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands. They invaded Britain after the Romans left and became known as the Anglo-Saxons. The Scots lived in the north of Britain (now Scotland) and defended their land against the Anglo-Saxons.
- Why did the Anglo-Saxons settle in Britain? (Constructing the past)**
The Anglo-Saxon's homelands were flooded so they came to Britain to farm and make new homes. The first Saxons were helping the Roman army. Some Saxons were asked to help fight the Scots and Picts.
- What kind of people were they? (Constructing the past)**
Artefacts found tell us that the Anglo-Saxons were good craft workers, produced art and musical instruments to accompany storytelling.
- How did Anglo-Saxons influence place names? (Significance)**
Some places were named after the most important person living in that settlement. Others had suffixes such as -ham, -wic and -worth.
- Why did it come to an end? (Cause and effect)**
There were many battles between the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons. A peace agreement led by King Alfred the Great led to dividing up Britain. In 1066, the Normans invaded Britain and won the Battle of Hastings, marking the start of the Norman rule.
- Who was buried at Sutton Hoo? (Interpretation)**
Sutton Hoo was a burial site where many artefacts were found that have told archaeologists more information about the Anglo-Saxons and a possible Anglo-Saxon king.



