

Y4: Anglo Saxons



Settlements



Location



Main events

Timeline of the Anglo Saxons

410AD: Romans leave Britain.

430AD: King Vortigern becomes the British King.

449AD: Hengest and Horsa came to keep the Scots out of England.

500AD: Anglo Saxons invade England.

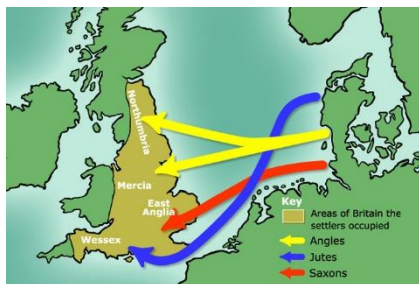
793AD: Vikings attack the Monastery of Lindisfarne.

871AD: Alfred the Great becomes the King of Wessex.

924AD: Athelstan becomes the first King of England.

1042AD: Edward the Confessor becomes king.

1066AD: Harold is defeated by William the Conqueror and his Norman army at the Battle of Hastings.



Settlements



Beliefs



Culture and pastimes



Society



Food and farming

Houses		The British forests had all that the Anglo-Saxons needed to build their houses. They were small wooden huts with straw roofs, and one room in which the whole family lived.	How? A hole was placed in the roof to allow smoke from cooking fire to escape.	Key Fact: The biggest house in each village was reserved for the chief of the village.
Religion		Most Anglo-Saxons were pagans, believing in lots of different gods, until the Pope in Rome sent over Augustine as a missionary, in 597AD. Slowly, the country became Christian.	Who? Augustine became the first archbishop of Canterbury.	Key Fact: Churches built at this time were normally made of wood.
Food		Anglo-Saxons enjoyed huge feasts. They ate bread, meats such as pork and lamb, vegetables such as carrots and parsnips, and drank milk and beer!	How? Anglo-Saxons grew wheat to make bread and porridge.	Key Fact: Extra animal fat was used to fuel oil lamps.
Clothes		Men wore long-sleeved tunics made of wool or linen, and these were often decorated with patterns. Women would wear an underdress of linen, and an outer pinafore-like dress called a 'peplos.' Shoes were made of leather.	How? Anglo-Saxons made their clothes from natural resources.	Key Fact: Belts were used to hang tools and small weapons from.

Features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.



Artefacts

Children will find out about the discovery burial ship of Sutton Hoo. They will look at some of the objects found at the site and ask and answer questions about these. Sutton Hoo is a site in Suffolk of a Saxon ship burial of the 7th century AD, containing magnificent grave goods including jewellery and gold coins.



Main events

World History

503-557AD: Persian Roman Wars.

620AD: Tang Dynasty was founded that ruled in China.

794AD: Kyoto period in Japanese history began.

866AD: Fujiwara Period began in Japan.

907-959AD: This period was known as the five dynasties in China.

1025AD: Boleslav became the first king of Poland.

Vocabulary: monastery, settlement, conquer, invade, Romans, Saxons, Scots, Jutes, Wessex, Sussex, Mercia, pagans, Christianity, Sutton Hoo, burial, evidence

Aspirations and career links to History: Archaeologist, curator - the keeper of a museum or collection, archivist - look after historical records, history teacher, heritage manager - someone who works in a location which has widely acknowledged cultural and historical values.



Settlements



Beliefs



Culture and pastimes



Location



Main events



Food and farming



Travel and exploration



Conflict



Society



Artefacts