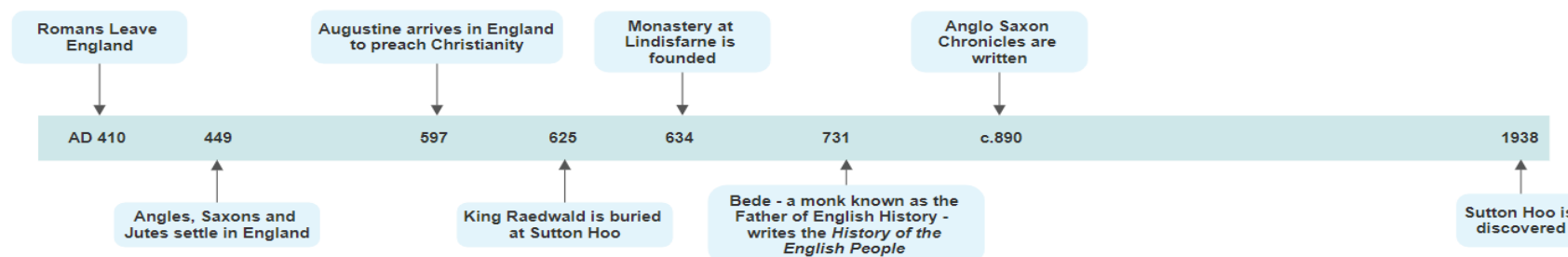




Subject	History	Theme	England's Settlement By The Anglo Saxons	Term	1
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What should I already know?
<p>SETTLEMENT</p> <p>People had come to England for farming opportunities before:</p> <p>During the Stone Age, farmers first arrived from Europe and the ability to farm the land allowed people to create the first permanent settlements. Further migrations from Europe took place when the Beaker People arrived in the Bronze Age. Later, the Romans settled in Gloucestershire because of the fertile farmland.</p> <p>POWER</p> <p>Britain had many rulers before:</p> <p>During the Iron Age, Celts lived in tribes and each was ruled by Kings or Queens. Fights between tribes for land and power took place.</p> <p>SOCIETY</p> <p>Historians have discovered graves and used them as clues to the past before:</p> <p>The Amesbury Archer in Britain and Tutankhamun in Egypt were both buried with meaningful possessions.</p>

What knowledge should I know by the end of the unit?
<p>“Why did the Anglo-Saxons settle in England?”</p> <p>I will be able to answer this enquiry by explaining how the Roman departure from Britain in AD 410 meant Britain was undefended.</p> <p>This made it easy for tribes from Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark known as Angles, Saxons and Jutes, to migrate and settle in England where the land was less prone to flooding.</p> <p>This suited their way of life as farmers and communities who lived off the land with different roles in society. They settled in 7 kingdoms and these boundaries changed as each king fought for more land and power.</p> <p>During their settlement, they converted from Paganism to Christianity, leaving a legacy to this day.</p> <p>Sutton Hoo is significant for informing our understanding of this time.</p>

What historical enquiry and knowledge of historians’ work will I have done by the end of the unit?
<p>I will complete historical enquiries about:</p> <p>Sources & Evidence/ Interpretation – Why is Sutton Hoo so significant to historians in changing what they knew about the Anglo-Saxons?</p> <p>Consequence – How did the Romans stop the Anglo-Saxons from settling in England sooner?</p> <p>Cause – Why did the Anglo-Saxons want to settle in England? Why did the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms keep changing?</p> <p>Similarities & Differences – Why weren’t all Anglo-Saxons equal in society?</p> <p>Significance – What are the significant legacies of the Anglo-Saxons?</p> <p>I will develop chronological awareness by recalling the correct order of prehistoric and Ancient history prior to the Anglo-Saxons arrival. I will note trends based on prior learning. I will compare primary sources of the Sutton Hoo archaeological finds and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles as interpretations of the past.</p>

Vocabulary	
Picts	A tribe of people who lived in Scotland during Roman times
Vortigern	A British ruler who is said to have invited the Saxons to Britain to help defeat the Picts’ attacks on England after the Romans left.
Tribe	A group of people, typically many families, with commonalities such as language and culture.
Angles	Tribes from modern day Denmark
Saxons	Tribes from modern day Germany and The Netherlands.
Jutes	Tribes from modern day Germany
Kingdom	The Anglo-Saxon tribes settled in 7 different regions, each ruled by its own king. The area of his influence was known as his kingdom.
Chronicles	Alfred the Great instructed a written record of the history of the Anglo-Saxons. It is the most useful record of the Anglo-Saxons’ view of their own history from the time.