

What should I already know?

- The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This lasted until the Bronze Age.
- The Bronze Age began when **settlers** arrived from Europe to Britain. These **settlers** brought with them ways of making tools from metal (bronze).
- The Iron Age lasted from 800 BC till the Roman **invasion** (AD 43) - this was when people used tools made from iron.
- In AD 43, the Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, first **invaded** Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410.

Stone Age

- Palaeolithic Britain: early humans first use tools from stone approx. 800,000BC -
- Mesolithic Britain: end of Ice Age to start of farming approx. 10,500 BC
- Neolithic Britain: start of farming approx. 4,000 BC
- Bronze Age: settlers arrived from Europe and brought ways to make tools with metal approx. 2,000 BC
- Iron Age: people made tools from iron
- Romans first invade Britain

Diagrams

Anglo-Saxon migration

Seven Kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon Britain

Vocabulary	
Angles	people from Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410
Anglo-Saxon	the name given to the people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain around AD 410
archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
artefact	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
century	a period of 100 years
Christianity	the religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ
invasion	to try and take over a place by force
Jutes	people from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and Southern Denmark) who invaded Britain around AD 410
migration	movement from one place to another in order to settle there
monk	a member of a male religious community
pagan	a person who follows a religion that is not a major religion, including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sikhism
Picts	ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland
Saxons	people from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410
Scots	people from Ireland who eventually settled in Scotland
settler/settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
source	where something comes from

People	
Bede	A monk who wrote about life in Anglo-Saxon Britain.
Gildas	A monk who wrote about the leaders of Britain offering land and food in exchange for protection against the Picts and Scots .
Hengist and Horsa	The Jute leaders who were invited to Britain by Vortigen to help defend them from the Picts and Scots in exchange for land.
King Alfred the Great	The King of Wessex who eventually became the first king of England.
King Ethelbert	The King of Kent who converted to Christianity .
St Augustine	A monk who helped spread the word about Christianity .
Vortigen	A king in Britain who offered Hengist and Horsa land and food in exchange for protection.



Timeline	<p>AD 396 - 398: Picts, Scots constantly raid Roman Britain. alongside the Britons.</p> <p>AD 450: The Anglo and Saxons began to settle alongside the Britons.</p>	<p>AD 597: St Augustine helps missionaries spread the word about Christianity. King Ethelbert converts to Christianity.</p>	<p>AD 789: The spread the Vikings begin to raid Britain.</p>
	<p>AD 410: Romans leave Britain to defend Rome which was under attack. Angles, Saxons and Jutes make their way from Germany and South Denmark.</p>	<p>AD 500: By AD 500, seven kingdoms been created.</p>	<p>AD 731: Bede completes the the Ecclesiastical History of had English Peoples.</p>

Historical Skills and Enquiry
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Explain how the Roman withdrawal contributed to Anglo-Saxon settlement. • Describe what Anglo-Saxon life was like for all groups of people. • Ask questions and find out the answers about the Anglo-Saxons and Scots. • Use more than source to find out what Anglo-Saxon life was like. Compare the accuracy of these sources. • Describe different accounts of the Anglo-Saxon settlement from different perspectives, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ. • Suggest reasons why the Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain. • Explain how Britain changed with the Anglo-Saxon settlement. • Place events on a timeline using dates. • Compare Anglo-Saxon Britain with Roman life using a Venn diagram. • Explain what religious beliefs were before the spread of Christianity and how the spread of Christianity impacted Britain. • Present what you know about the Anglo-Saxons and Scots using a variety of skills (e.g. Geography English, Maths, Computing)



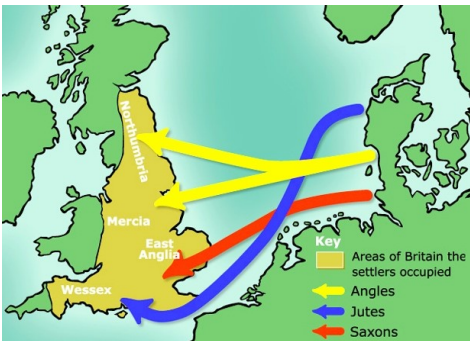
Invaders and settlers

What have I already learned?
 In year 3 you learned about the early British settlers (Stone Age). You then learned about the Romans and the Celts and how they invaded Britain almost 2000 years ago. The Romans left to defend Rome leaving Britain powerless and defenceless.

Key people

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Where the Anglo-Saxons came from



Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in England



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The Romans left Britain
410AD

Hengest and Horsa arrive to fight off the Picts and Scots
450 AD

King Raedwald is buried at Sutton Hoo
625AD



The Vikings raid Lindisfarne
800AD



The battle of Hastings
1066AD



450 AD
Britain is divided into kingdoms

787AD
The first Viking attack on Britain



899AD
King Alfred the Great dies





Off with their heads - The

The Six Wives of Henry VIII

Key vocabulary

Reign	The period of time while a king of queen is in power.
Empire	A group of lands or countries ruled by a single monarch
Monarch	A leader of a country, such as a king, queen or emperor
Colonisation	The act of taking control of land and its people
Divorce	The ending of a marriage when two people separate
Beheaded	The act of cutting off someone's head
Armada	A fleet of warships

What have I already learned?

Earlier in the year we learned about the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings. Since Viking Britain, the middle ages occurred where there was a lot of disease spread and knowledge was lost.

In Year 2 you learned about The great Fire of London which took place in 1666, just after the Tudor period, there were many Tudor houses still around.

The Mary Rose

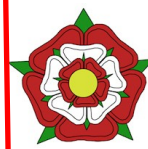
The Mary Rose was Henry VIII's ship he built to protect the south coast. It was used in the battle of the Solent although never made it out of the port. Henry watched the ship sink from Southsea castle.



There are many reasons as to why the ship sank— you need to decide for yourself.

 Catherine of Aragon m. 1509 - 1533 Annulled	 Anne Boleyn m. 1533 - 1536 Executed	 Jane Seymour m. 1536 - 1537 Died
 Anne of Cleves m. 1540 Jan. - July Divorced	 Catherine Howard m. 1540 - 1542 Executed	 Catherine Parr m. 1543 - 1547 Widowed

Henry VIII's six wives and what happened to them



The Tudor Rose

The emblem was created during the battle of Bosworth (War of the Roses). The House of York used a White rose and the House of Lancaster used a red rose. After the battle, Henry Tudor was crowned King.

Henry VII (representing the Lancaster family) married Elizabeth of York (representing the York family). This marriage united the two families. Henry created the **Tudor rose**, containing both the White Rose of York and the Red Rose of Lancaster. It symbolized the end of a struggle between York and Lancaster

Timeline

