



Year 1: The Great Fire of London

Year 2: Local History

Year 3: Romans

Year 6: Vikings and Normans

Key Historic Knowledge

The Anglo-Saxons consist of people from the Germanic tribes Angles, Saxons and Jutes that migrated to the UK in 450AD and occupied England until 1066AD.

From 617AD-868AD the Angles, Saxons and Jutes competed over land in England creating 5 main kingdoms (the first counties). These kingdoms were Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex and Kent.

The Anglo Saxons settled in England and never went home but developed their own communities which form the basis of many villages today.

Many current place names in the UK have origins from Anglo-Saxon words. Prefixes and suffixes of our current place names have Anglo-Saxon meanings e.g. Barrow = forest, Ham = village, Mere = lake, Wich = farm. Place names today can tell us how that place originated e.g. Woolwich was a sheep farm.

Anglo-Saxon daily life was centred primarily around agriculture, villages were built from materials sourced from local woodlands.

The Anglo-Saxons were defeated by the Normans who invaded from France at the battle of Hastings in 1066AD.

Sutton Hoo is the Anglo-Saxon royal burial site of King Raedwald of East Anglia. It was excavated in 1939 and is home to one of the greatest archaeological discoveries of all time.

Working Historically

Chronology

Sequence events relating to the passing of time and identify where these events fit into a chronological framework during the Anglo-Saxon period.

Events, People and Changes

Establish a narrative by making connections between the Anglo-Saxons and other periods of time. Understand how Anglo-Saxon life has affected our world today.

Enquiry, Interpretation and Using Sources

Understand methods of historical enquiry, how evidence is used to make historical claims. Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of different sources about the Anglo-Saxons and that different versions of past events often exist, giving some possible reasons for this (what evidence do we have, why was it created, and what does it tell us?)

Historic Vocabulary

Anglo-Saxon Germanic people living in England between 450AD – 1066AD, made up of Angles, Saxons and Jutes.

Migrate Moving from one region or habitat to another.

Invade To enter into a place and occupy it, using force.

Chieftain A leader of a clan or tribe.

Origin The point or place where something begins, arises, or is derived.

Primary Source A piece of information that was created at the time under study.

Secondary Source A piece of information that was created after the time under study.

Sutton Hoo An Anglo-Saxon royal burial site

Artefact An object made by a human being, usually one of cultural or historical interest.

Reliability The quality of being trustworthy.

Excavate remove earth carefully from (an area) in order to find buried remains.

Archaeological site A place in which evidence of the past has been found and investigated.

