

What we already know: The Celts ruled Britain until the Roman Invasion (AD43) In AD43 Romans invaded and ruled until AD410 Romans left Britain in AD410 when their empire collapsed, Britain was left with little resources, no leader and were being attacked.		Year 5 History: Britain's Settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots		What's next? Anglo-Saxon and Viking struggle for British territory The Vikings begin raiding and invading Britain AD793 AD866 The Vikings capture York		
Timeline						
Pre-historic	Ancient History	ICE	Modern History			Present
Dinosaurs Extinct	Stone Age - Bronze Age - Iron Age	Roman Britain	Anglo Saxons and Scots		Victorian Era	1900 2023
65,000,000 BCE No humans on Earth	Stone Age Bronze Age Iron Age 43 CE End of the Iron Age	AD 43 Romans invaded Britain and ruled until AD410 when their empire collapsed.	Anglo, Saxon and Jute tribes started to arrive (450AD)	By 500AD – the Anglo-Saxons had split England into seven Kingdoms	1799 Mary Anning 1820 Florence Nightingale	Yr5
Story of Britain		Society and Government		Economy and Trade	Beliefs	
The Romans left the Celts with very few resources. Many Celts had died or had been taken as slaves by the Romans and were vulnerable to attack. Celtic tribes from Ireland (Scotti) – sometimes fought with the Picts (Scotland) against the Romans. The Scotti invaded Western Scotland and eventually took over Scotland. The Scots frequently attacked the rest of Britain seeking food, metal and other resources. A Celt tribe leader – Vortigern – asked two Saxon leaders to come and help defend their tribes/lands from the Scots – they agreed but instead they attacked and killed the Celts and took over their lands. Many Anglo, Saxon and Jute tribes started to arrive (450AD) – within 150 years they had wiped out the Celts and destroyed the Celtic way of life. By 500AD – the Anglo-Saxons had split England into seven Kingdoms – Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Wessex, Sussex and Kent – these areas are still recognised today. The name England comes from Angle-land (French – Angleterre)		Chieftains returned as the main leaders of people in Britain. The Anglo-Saxons were made up of lots of separate tribes. The tribes united in England with Seven Kingdoms, ruled by Kings. The kingdoms fought each other for land, money and power.  The Seven Kingdoms 'Thanes' governed each village/town on behalf of the King. They gathered taxes for the King and gathered people to form an army. Ceorls/Peasants – were the normal people and were poor. Anglo-Saxons also had slaves who were very badly treated. Women were not recognised in Anglo-Saxon society. They did not have the rights that women had in Celt tribes.		- The areas of Denmark and Germany where the Anglo-Saxon tribes came from were flooded because of poor weather and they couldn't grow crops. - They wanted to find better land to live on – which would give them greater wealth. - Farming was the way that most people earned a living and survived.  Anglo-Saxon plough for farming	Anglo-Saxons were pagans – they did not believe in the Christian God and Christianity almost disappeared in England when the Celts were gone. Saxon Gods linked to nature. Important gods include Tu – Darkness; Woden – war; Thor – Thunder; Freya – Peace & Plenty. Along with the Sun and the Moon – these gods give the names to six of our seven days. The 7th Saturday is from the Roman god Saturn. Christianity returned to England in the late 6th century - AD597 King Ethelbert (Kent) was converted to Christianity by Saint Augustine and he built Canterbury Cathedral, within about 100 years most Anglo-Saxons had become Christians. AD634 – Saint Aiden established the monastery at Lindisfarne (see image below). 	

Vocabulary – Anglo-saxons and Scots

Tier One

Romans theft peace return defend Scotland flooding afterlife

Tier Two

Archeologist	The study of people and artifacts from ancient times.
Invade	To enter a place to try to take over control of the area.
Withdraw	To leave/move out of a place.
Legacy	What we can learn from the past.
Ancestors	The people who came before you – people in your family who you descend from.
Celtic	The name given to all the people who lived in Britain from 600BC – 43AD when the Romans arrived.
Picts	The people who lived in Northern and Eastern Scotland.
Raiders/raiding	People who enter a place by force to steal something.
Scots	People who came from Ireland and Invaded Northern Britain.
Angles & Jutes	Tribes from over Europe who with the Saxons created the warriors in Britain.
Enslaved	To be controlled by someone and have no rights or freedom of choice.
Thane	A man who held land granted by the King.
Peasant	A poor labourer of very low social status.
Settlers	People who move in a group to live in a new area.
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods.
Pagan	A person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main religion.

Tier Three

Legacy	Missionaries	Ordeal
Ancestors	Monastery	Oath
Hierarchy	Bede	Superstitious