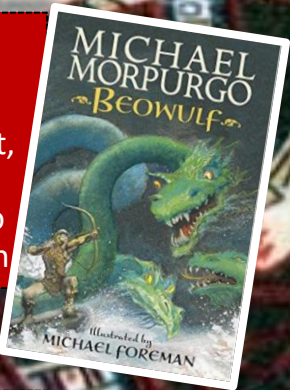


## Key Knowledge

- To understand where the Anglo-Saxons came from
- To know how the Anglo-Saxons ruled and defended their land
- To compare different sources of evidence
- To understand the Saxon way of life
- To discuss the impact of Saxon lifestyle on our life today

**Year 4**  
**Big Q: Who were the Anglo-Saxons?**  
 Where did the Anglo Saxons come from?  
 What evidence do we have to show how they changed life in Britain?  
 What did the Saxons leave behind?

Text:  
**Beowulf – Michael Morpurgo**  
 In fifth-century Denmark, a murderous monster stalks the night, and only the great prince of the Geats has the strength and courage to defeat him. Beowulf is taken on a terrifying quest to destroy Grendel, a hideous sea-hag and a monstrous fire-dragon



## Key Vocab

Invader	A person or group that invades a country to take over
Settler	A person who moves with a group to live in a new place
AD	Anno Domini -Used with a date to show how many years since the birth of Christ. E.G.: it is now 2020 AD
Primary Source	Evidence created at the time of an event
Secondary Source	Evidence created by other people based on primary evidence
Century	One hundred years
Artefact	A historical object
Archaeologist	A person who studies human history and prehistory through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts.
Raid	A rapid surprise attack on an enemy by troops, aircraft, or other armed forces.
Tribes	A distinctive or close-knit group.

AD 410 Roman army leave Britain

AD 556 Britain is divided into 7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms

AD 871 Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex

AD 937 Athelstan defeats the Welsh, Scots and Irish in battle

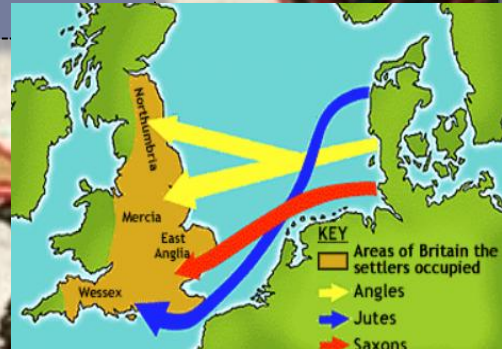
AD 939 The Vikings

## The Anglo-Saxon Timeline

AD 449-550 Arrival of the Jutes, Angles and Saxons

AD 793 Vikings raid Lindisfarne monastery

AD 924 Alfred's grandson, Athelstan, becomes the first king of England



**Experiences**  
 - Heorot Feast (DT Day)