

Year 5 Anglo-Saxon Britain Medium Term Plan

<p>National Curriculum Children should be taught about Britain’s settlement by Anglo-Saxons</p> <p>The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor</p>	<p align="center">Knowledge</p> <p>Reasons for migration Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. Christianity arrives in the British Isles (1) (Jutish rule in Kent: Ethelberht and Berta) including Augustine etc, up to Synod of Whitby 664). Link back to Romans (Year 4 Summer 1): the mission to the Angles (Pope Gregory: ‘not Angles but angels’). Early monasteries in British Isles; Bede. Offa and Cwynethrith of Mercia. How archaeologists learn about Anglo-Saxons – art, everyday life, villages; Sutton Hoo. Disciplinary focus: evidence <i>How have historians learned about Anglo-Saxon Britain?</i></p>
<p align="center">Lesson Focus</p>	<p align="center">Vocabulary</p>
<p>1. Attacks by land and sea</p>	<p>Picts, Scots, pillaged, Saxons, Germanic, Jutes, Angles, North Sea, pleas, Anglo-Saxons, Anglo-Saxon</p>
<p>2. How did the migrations happen?</p>	<p>battle-axe, throwing axe, Frankish, axe head, Britons, legends, overcome, migrating, migrate</p>
<p>3. Connected kingdoms</p>	<p>chief, garnet, Sri Lanka, grave goods, conclude, amber, buckle, artefacts, high-born, nobleman, noblewomen, high-status, glassware, settle their differences, compensation, status, ranks, widowed</p>
<p>4. Not Angles but angels!</p>	<p>Augustine, overlord, Canterbury, monasteries, monks, scholarship, Bede, Hilda, missionary, missionaries, Columba, Easter, Synod of Whitby</p>
<p>5. Mercia: a changing kingdom</p>	<p>Cynethryth, authority, Charters, Offa, worn on, security, barrier, Offa’s Dyke, abbey, abbess</p>
<p>6. What was found at Sutton Hoo?</p>	<p>trowel, unearthing, self-taught, earthen mounds, rivet, meandering, silverware, helmet, decomposed</p>
<p>Synoptic task <i>How have historians learned about Anglo-Saxon Britain?</i></p>	