



tribes



invaders



settlement



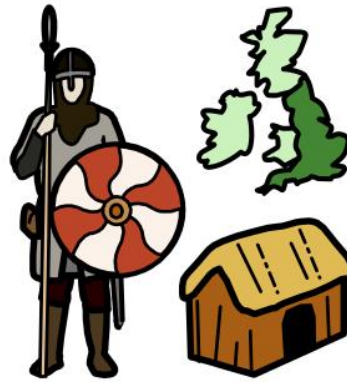
artefacts



runes



Sutton Hoo



# Anglo-Saxons



Picts



bronze  
helmet



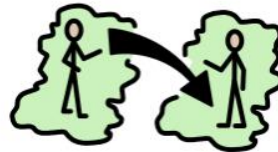
Angles



kennings



thatched  
wooden house



migration

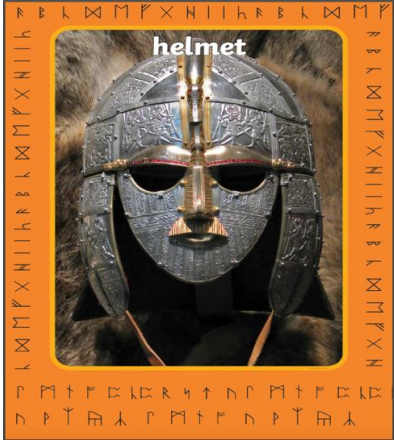
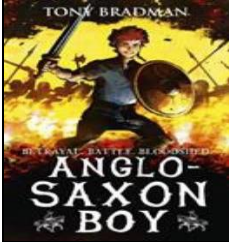
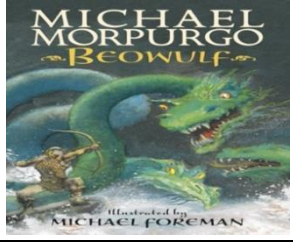



Jutes



Saxons

# History – Anglo Saxons: Y4 Topic Vocabulary

Subject Specific Vocabulary		Relevant Pictures	Exciting Books/Websites
<b>tribe</b>	A group of people who live and work together in an area. A tribe has a common culture, dialect and religion.		 
<b>invaders</b>	An army or country that uses force to enter and take control of another country.		<p><b>Other Information</b></p> <p>Below is a picture of flint axes found locally and now on display in the Museum of London. Numbers 10 and 12 were found in Stoke Newington Common, number 11 in Clapton, and number 9 in Abney Park Cemetery.</p> 
<b>settlement</b>	A place, typically which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.		
<b>artefacts</b>	An object made by a human being, usually of cultural or historical interest.		
<b>runes</b>	Very old letters which Germanic people used before they started using Latin letters in the Middle Ages.		
<b>Picts</b>	Ancient people who lived in Northern Scotland in Roman times.	<p><b>What I've Learnt Already</b></p> <p>Y4 (Autumn):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Roman invasion coincided with the Iron Age.</li> <li>The Roman empire spread across Europe due to its powerful army.</li> </ul> <p>The Roman invasion had a lasting influence on Britain, including new towns, roads, plants, animals, food, language and that this has an impact on lifestyle.</p> <p>Y3:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the Iron Age there was a range of economic and social changes. For example, the concept of wealth, different towns and defences and an increase in trade and land ownership.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Key Knowledge</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After the Romans departed, Britain was vulnerable to invasion from tribes from foreign lands.</li> <li>Anglo-Saxons came from many different tribes in Europe.</li> <li>These tribes migrated to England because of the fertile farmland.</li> <li>Anglo-Saxons' influenced English language, place names, defence and literature.</li> <li>The Anglo-Saxons had small agricultural settings compared to the Roman's walled cities.</li> <li>King Vortigern called on his brothers Hengist and Horsa to help keep the Picts out of England.</li> <li>The effectiveness of Anglo-Saxon society depended on the discrete skills of its members.</li> <li>Artefacts, such as Frank's casket and Sutton Hoo burial site, hold key information about Anglo-Saxon life.</li> </ul>
<b>Angles</b>	The Angles were a people that came to England in the 5 <sup>th</sup> century AD, from a region of Germany.		
<b>Saxons</b>	A Germanic people from North and central Germany, many of whom conquered and settled in much of Southern England in the 5 <sup>th</sup> -6 <sup>th</sup> centuries.		
<b>Jutes</b>	A group of people from what is now Denmark and northern Germany, who are said to have joined the Angles and Saxons in invading Britain in the 5 <sup>th</sup> century.		