



Invaders (Part 1)

We will learn about:

- ❖ Events after the Roman occupation of Britain including the Scots invasion from Ireland to Northern Britain
- ❖ Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements, kingdoms and place names.
- ❖ Village life, including childhood and education.
- ❖ Anglo-Saxon religious beliefs, including conversion from Paganism to Christianity and beliefs around death.
- ❖ Anglo-Saxon contribution to English history and language
- ❖ The role of key women in Anglo Saxon times, such as Queen Aethelflaed and Saint Hild.

We will practise these skills:

- ❖ Study different aspects of different people – differences between men, women, and children
- ❖ Compare an aspect of life with the same aspect in another period.
- ❖ Examine causes and results of great events and the impact on people.
- ❖ Know and sequence key events of time studied and place current study on a timeline in relation to other studies
- ❖ Begin to identify primary and secondary sources
- ❖ Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event

We will use this vocabulary

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|--------------|--------------------|
| ❖ Period | ❖ Anglo-Saxon |
| ❖ Invasion | ❖ Pict / Scot |
| ❖ Occupation | ❖ Evidence |
| ❖ Sequence | ❖ Primary Source |
| ❖ Timeline | ❖ Secondary Source |

We will learn about these historical figures:



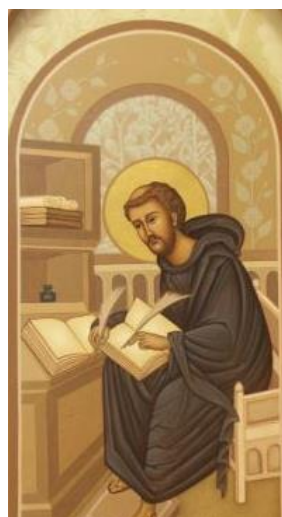
Alfred the Great

Was king of the West Saxons from 871 to c. 886 and king of the Anglo-Saxons from c. 886 to 899. Believed in a common united England and English language.



Queen Aethelflaed

Daughter of King Alfred the Great and ruler of Mercia from 911 – 918. Also known as 'The Warrior Queen' and 'The Lady of Mercia'.



Bede the Venerable

Was a Benedictine Monk who went on to become Saint Bede. Wrote the 'Ecclesiastical History of the English People'.