

**Retrieval Vocabulary**

archaeology, agriculture, BC/AD, BCE/CE, clan, empire, excavate, exile, fort, hunter-gathers, invaders, invasion, monk, raid

**Key Unit Vocabulary**

**an epic** - a long poem, typically one derived from ancient oral tradition, narrating the deeds and adventures of heroic figures

**barbarians** - a member of a people not belonging to one of the great civilisations

**heptarchy** - the seven petty kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England

**hierarchy** - a system in which members of an organization or society are ranked according to relative status or authority

**missionaries** - a person sent on a religious mission, especially one sent to promote Christianity in a foreign country

**monastery** - buildings occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows

**monk** - a member of a religious community of men typically living under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience

**nobles** - a person of noble rank or birth

**oral tradition** - stories, knowledge and culture passed down from generation to generation

**Pagan** - a person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main or recognised religions

**peasant** - a poor smallholder or agricultural labourer of low social status

**polytheism** - a religion that involves worshipping many gods and goddesses



Pages from the Lindisfarne Gospels

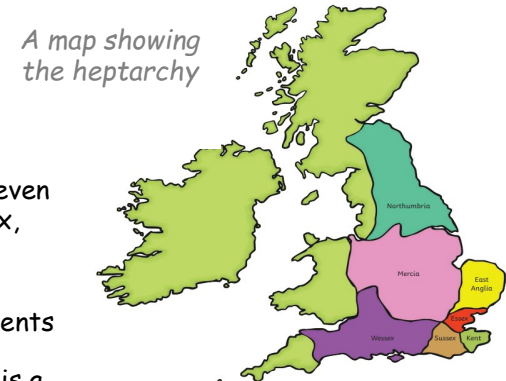
**Year 3 Summer Unit: Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots**

**Enquiry Question: What did the Anglo-Saxons and Scots leave behind?**

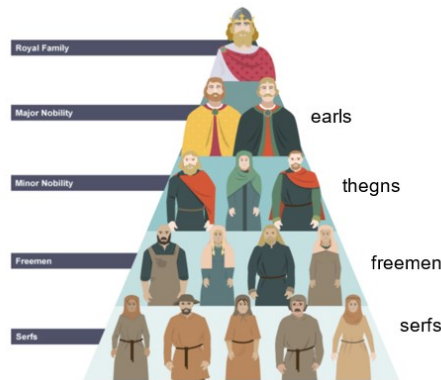
**Historical Concept: evidence, consequence**

**Key Unit Facts**

- Roman forces leave Britain in 410AD, after ruling for nearly 400 years. This left Britain undefended and open to invasion from the Scots.
- By 586, the part of Britain that we now know as England was divided into seven kingdoms, called the heptarchy: Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Sussex, Essex, Kent and East Anglia; each kingdom was ruled by a king, but the number of kingdoms and sub-kingdoms fluctuated as kings competed for supremacy.



A map showing the heptarchy



The Anglo-Saxon social hierarchy

- Anglo-Saxons built their own settlements with each village having a chief who protected the villagers - a settlement is a place where people have come to live and have built homes.
- People in Anglo-Saxon Britain lived mostly as farmers; some people were also very skilled craftsmen, making tools and beautiful jewellery from metal and toys and games from wood.
- The Anglo-Saxons were storytellers; the most famous story from the oral tradition of Anglo-Saxon Britain is an epic poem called Beowulf.
- In AD 596 the Roman Christian Church sent missionaries to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.
- Lindisfarne is a monastery which was built on Holy Island in around AD 630. Monks at Lindisfarne wrote the famous Lindisfarne Gospels.



**Unit Timeline**

