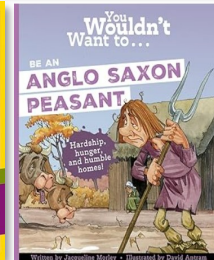
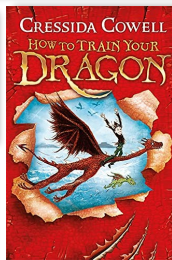


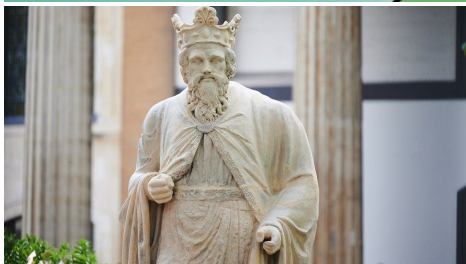
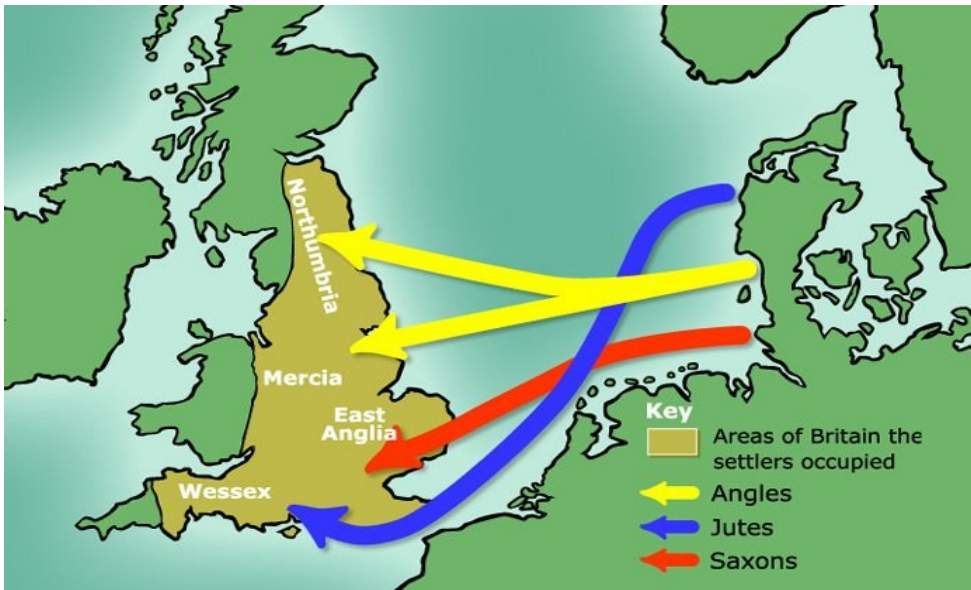
# The Anglo-Saxons - Year 4 - Summer 1

Interesting  
Books

St Nicolas  
Curriculum  
2024/25



## Where they came from



King Alfred the Great.



A recreation of an Anglo-Saxon house in Suffolk.

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>Angle</b>	A member of a Germanic tribe who invaded and settled in Britain in the 5th century.
<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	The people who invaded and settled in Britain from the 5th century up to the Norman conquest.
<b>conquer</b>	To take control or possession of a place or people, by force.
<b>Germanic</b>	Relating to people who speak Germanic, a group of languages that include German, Swedish and English.
<b>invade</b>	To enter a country by force.
<b>Jute</b>	A member of the Germanic tribe who invaded and settled in Britain in the 5th century.
<b>longhouse</b>	A long, single-room building where many Viking people lived together.
<b>monastery</b>	A building in which monks live and worship.
<b>Offa's Dyke</b>	A wall made from earth that King Offa ordered to be built to divide his kingdom of Mercia from Wales.
<b>pagan</b>	Belonging to a religion that worships many gods.
<b>Saxon</b>	A member of a Germanic tribe who invaded Britain in the 5th century.
<b>thatch</b>	Straw or reeds used to make a roof.

## Anglo-Saxons

During the Roman rule of Britain, tribes from Denmark and Germany attempted to invade Britain. The Romans built shore forts on the east and south coasts of England to protect themselves from invasion. After the Romans left in AD410, three tribes called the Angles, Saxons and Jutes invaded England. They split the country into seven kingdoms, each ruled by an Anglo Saxon king. They lived in small villages of huts and farmed the land. They came over as pagans, later converting to Christianity and were also talented craftspeople.

## King Alfred the Great

King Alfred is considered to be one of the greatest Englishmen of all time. He was born in AD849. He defended his Kingdom, Wessex, against the Vikings, agreed to share England with the Viking Leader Guthrum, and united Anglo-Saxon leaders.

## Anglo-Saxons in Abingdon

Abingdon was an important town during Anglo-Saxon times and played a key role in early English history. It was home to a famous abbey where monks lived, worked, and helped spread Christianity. The town was part of the powerful kingdom of Wessex, one of the strongest Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. People in Abingdon lived in simple homes made from wood, straw, and mud, and their way of life helped shape the early English language, religion, and culture.

## Maths

### Fractions

- Counting beyond 1, mixed numbers, improper fractions, converting mixed numbers to improper fractions, equivalent fractions, adding and subtracting fractions.

### Decimals

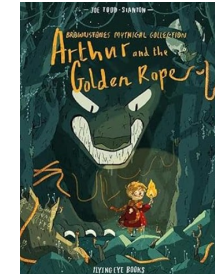
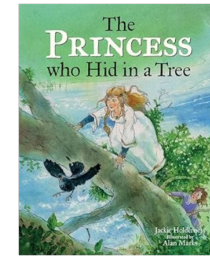
- Tenths, dividing 1 and 2 digit numbers by 10, hundredths as decimals and fractions, dividing a 1 or 2 digit number by 100.

## Timeline

AD 410	The Romans leave Britain.
AD 450	Angles, Saxons and Jutes invade England and settle on the south and east coast.
AD 450-600	The invaders claim England as their own and divide the country into seven kingdoms.
AD 685	King Ecgrith of Northumbria loses a fierce battle to the Scottish Picts, ending Anglo- Saxon rule in Scotland.
AD 731	Bede writes about the Anglo-Saxon invasion in the Ecclesiastical History of the English People.
AD 785	King Offa, the Anglo-Saxon king of Mercia, builds an earth wall to protect the border between his kingdom and the Welsh kingdom of Powys.
AD 793	Vikings attack the monastery of Lindisfarne.
AD 866	Vikings capture the city of York.
AD 870	Wessex is the only remaining Anglo-Saxon kingdom.
AD 871	Alfred of Wessex becomes king of the Anglo-Saxons.
AD 886	King Alfred agrees to share Britain with the Vikings.
AD 899	King Alfred dies in Winchester.
AD 1066	The Normans, under William, Duke of Normandy, invade from France and defeat the Anglo-Saxon King Harold II at the Battle of Hastings. This ends the Anglo-Saxon era.

## English

In English this term continue our work on Arthur and the Golden Rope and create our own comic strips. We will also be writing our own interviews with an Anglo-Saxon using non-fiction texts for research.



### D.T

Design and make an Anglo-Saxon longhouse.

### PE

*Class 10: Tennis*  
*Class 9: Hockey*  
*Both classes: Swimming*

### French

Ma famille.

### History

Who were the Anglo-Saxons? Research daily life.

### RE

How and why has Christian practice changed over time?

### Music

Learning songs for the Middle Years performance

### Science

Animals, including humans.

### Jigsaw (PSHE)

Healthy Me

### Computing

Online safety.

### Geography

What is a settlement? Why did the Anglo-Saxons choose to settle in Abingdon?