

# Raiders and Traders Topic 3 Class 3

## History: The Anglo - Saxons

- **The Anglo-Saxons were groups of people who came to Britain from places like Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands about 1,500 years ago.** They settled in villages, built wooden houses, and worked as farmers, warriors, and craftspeople. The Anglo-Saxons divided the land into small kingdoms and had leaders called kings. They told exciting stories, like the legend of *Beowulf*, and believed in many gods before becoming Christians. Many of the words we use today, and even some place names, come from the Anglo-Saxons, so their influence is still part of our lives!
- **They had lots of small kingdoms** — Instead of one big country, Britain was split into kingdoms like **Wessex, Mercia, and Northumbria**.
- **We still use their words** — Many everyday English words (like *house, bread, and child*) and place names (like anything ending in **-ham** or **-ton**) come from the Anglo-Saxons.

### KEY QUESTIONS

#### History:

- Recall some key historical dates from the Anglo-Saxon period.
- What impact did the Anglo-Saxons have on Britain?
- Why was Alfred the Great, called 'Great'?
- Can you explain how some sources are more useful than others?

#### Science:

- I can describe the function of different parts of flowering plants and trees.
- I can explore and describe the needs of different plants for survival.
- I can explore and describe how water is transported within plants.
- I can describe the plant life cycle, especially the importance of flowers.

## Design Technology

- **Anglo-Saxon purses were small bags used over 1,000 years ago to carry important everyday items.** Because people didn't have pockets in their clothes, they wore their purses tied around their waist on a belt. These purses were usually made from **leather or strong cloth**, and were stitched together using simple sewing techniques—perfect for children to recreate in DT.
- Inside, Anglo-Saxons often kept things like **coins, tiny tools, charms, or personal treasures**. The most famous example was found at **Sutton Hoo**, where a high-status man had a beautifully decorated purse lid made from **gold and jewels**.



### Science: Plants

Plants are living things that need light, water, air, warmth, and space to grow. They have different parts that each do an important job: roots take in water and nutrients, the stem carries food and water around the plant, leaves make food using sunlight in a process called photosynthesis, and flowers help the plant make seeds. All plants have a life cycle that starts with a seed, which germinates and grows into a seedling and then an adult plant. When flowers are pollinated by insects or the wind, they make new seeds that can be spread by wind, animals, water, or even by exploding seed pods. This helps new plants grow in different places and keeps the plant cycle going!

# Vocabulary: Wessex Reign Winchester Treason Tithing Kingdoms Pollination Stigma Pollination Flowering Ovary Reinforce Fastening Overlock Stitch

## Art – Drawing Anglo-Saxon artifacts



### French

Où habites-tu ? In French, we will be learning all about our house and where we live



PE – Tag Rugby on Wednesday and Thursdays

## Topic homework ideas:

- Create an Anglo-Saxon Fact Poster Task: Make a colourful poster that teaches someone else all about the Anglo-Saxons. 🔍 Possible topics to include: - Anglo-Saxon homes (what they looked like, how they were built) - Clothes and jewellery - Anglo-Saxon food and farming - Gods, beliefs, and runes - Daily life for children - Weapons and warriors - Anglo-Saxon kings or kingdoms - Artefacts like the Sutton Hoo helmet or purse
- Diary based on the Battle of Hastings
- Label and drawing of King Alfred the Great – why was he so great?
- Art based on the Anglo Saxons
- Model of an Anglo-Saxon house
- Map of Anglo-Saxon Britain (BBC Bitesize can help..) What are the Kingdoms names?
- Model/drawing/art of your home nowadays to compare

### Events:

AD 878 – King Alfred the Great King Alfred defeated the Vikings at the Battle of Edington. He made peace and helped protect Anglo-Saxon lands.

★ AD 886 – Alfred Unites the English Alfred became known as “King of the English” and helped bring the kingdoms together.

★ AD 1016 – King Cnut Rules England The Viking king Cnut (Canute) became ruler, bringing peace after years of conflict.

★ AD 1066 – The Battle of Hastings William the Conqueror defeated King Harold. This ended Anglo-Saxon England and began the Norman period.