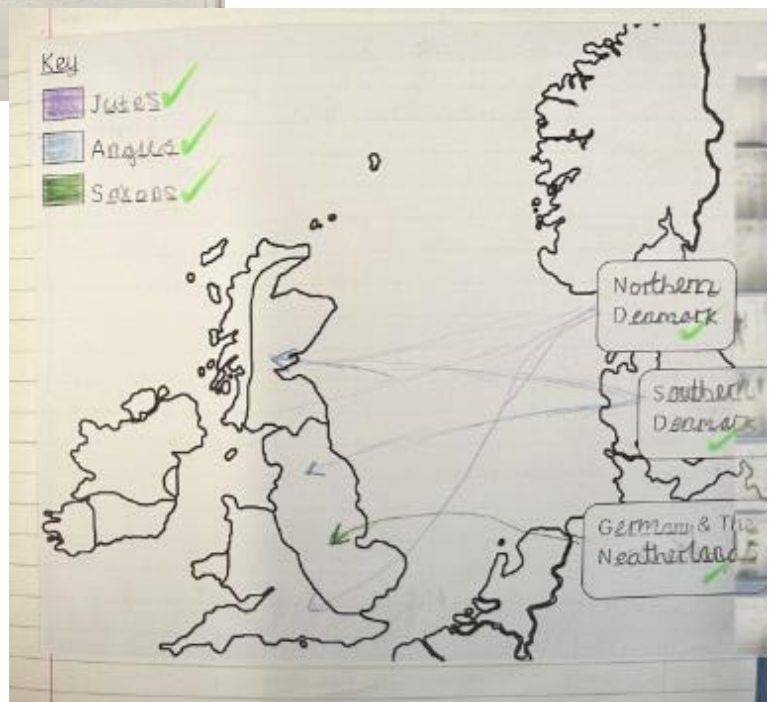
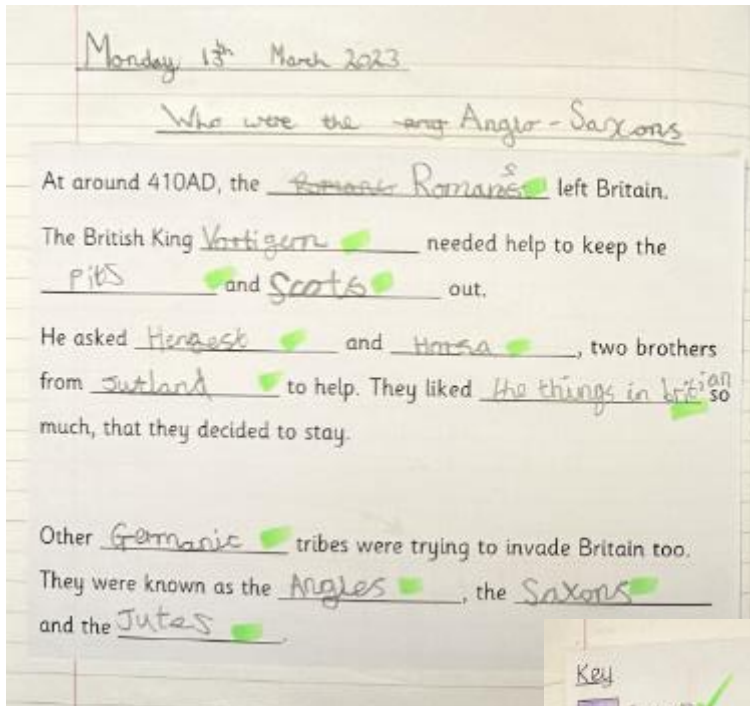


Y4 Honeybees Enquiry based learning photo story

What was the impact of the Anglo-Saxon settlement in Britain?



We began by learning about where, when and why the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain. We made links to previous learning about the Romans and what Britain was like when they had been in charge and began to think about how the Anglo-Saxon's might have changed things.

Wednesday 22nd March 2023

Why did the Anglo Saxons invade Britain?
How many connections and links can you find?

Saxony was a cold and plain but in Britain it was warm and there was lots of space.

Many Anglo-Saxons were farmers.

There were better crops in Britain than Saxony.

Britain in AD 400

Saxony in AD 400

There was crop in Britain but in Saxony it was growing.

Britain in AD 400

Saxony in AD 400

Britain in AD 400

Saxony in AD 400

Britain in AD 400

Saxony in AD 400

The King asked Hengest and Horsa for help.

They were invited to Britain.

Many Anglo Saxons were warriors who wanted to fight.

The Romans had left so that meant that Britain was free and was easy to invade.

The Romans had left Britain.

We looked at a range of clues to give us a better understanding about why the Anglo Saxons invaded Britain. We looked for links and connections between the clues, and thought about push and pull factors.

Friday 24th March 2023

Anglo Saxon place names

Kingdom name	Meaning
Wessex ✓	West Saxons.
Essex ✓	East Saxons.
Kent ✓	The Jutes, who settled here called themselves 'Kentings'.
Mercia ✓	Border people.
Sussex ✓	South Saxons.
East Anglia ✓	Comes from the fact that the Angles first settled here.
Northumbria ✓	Land of people living north of the River Humber.






Place name	Meaning
Woking ✓	Wocce's people.
Oxford ✓	Ford for the oxen to cross through.
Birmingham ✓	The village of Beorma's people.
Woolwich ✓	Sheep farm.
Greenwich ✓	Farm with fields.
Chiswick ✓	Cheese farm.
Butterwick ✓	Dairy farm.
Amwich ✓	Farm on the river Aln.
Ischam ✓	Village by the river Ise.

We learnt about how many place names in Britain come from when the Anglo-Saxons settled. We worked in pairs to try and match up different place names to their root meanings.

We also looked at how some of the other words we use today came from Old English.

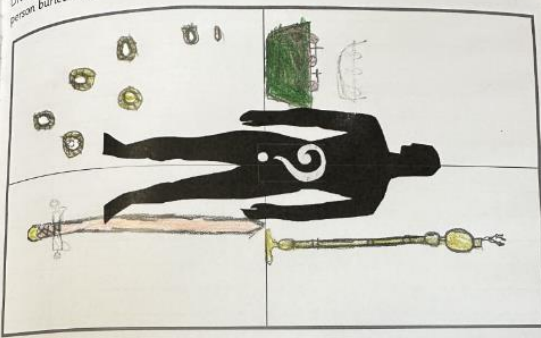
Monday 17th April 2023

Anglo-Saxon gods and goddesses

				
Name: Woden	Name: Frige	Name: Tiw	Name: Thunor	Name: Eostre
God of: Battle and War	Goddess of: Childbirth	God of: War	God of: Thunder	Goddess of: rebirth
Special animal: wolf	Special animal: Stork	Special animal: Wolf	Special animal: goat	Special animal: Hen
Special object: Spear	Special object: spinning wheel	Special object: None	Special object: hammer	Special object: None
Other facts: People believed that he would visit them in disguise. He was the chief of all the gods and goddesses.	Other facts: Her name means beloved. The day Friday came from her. She is married to Woden.	Other facts: The day of the week Tuesday is named after him. A wolf bit one of his arms. He is known for making sacrifices in war.	Other facts: He is also known as Thor. We got Thursday from Thur. Thur was one of the most powerful of the most powerful of the gods.	Other facts: She is worshiped during April. People give her eggs and hot cross buns. She is also a goddess of dawn.

We learnt about Anglo-Saxon gods and their religion of Paganism. We used the internet to research the different gods to find out about them. We found it interesting that some of our days of the week came from the Anglo Saxon gods, and that there are some similarities with our festivals and traditions today.

Draw four items found in the archaeological site and write about the person buried there.



Item	What clues does it tell us about the person buried there?
Sword	So it could have been a king. It was a man. It gave us that the sword was decorated greatly. It was a rich man. They died around the time of AD 625.
coin	could be a king that believed in christianity but the people forced him to bury something with him.
Plate	He is an important person or a noble.
ceptre	

I think the person buried at Sutton Hoo was a Saxon king because it could be that the king was a man. The people made him bury something because it got to be a king that he has the large sword with crossbar.

Next, we learnt about an Anglo Saxon archaeological site Sutton Hoo. We looked at images of the items found and decided on four which we felt gave us good clues about who the person buried there could have been. We had to think about whether the person was an Anglo Saxon king, warrior or a Christian monk. We had lots of good discussions about how the evidence gave us different clues.

Finally, we gathered all of our learning to create a poster to show the impact of the Anglo Saxon settlement. We also had group discussions about which impact we felt was the most significant.

Wednesday 19th April 2023

What was the impact of the Anglo Saxon settlement in Britain?

Days of the Week

Did you know some of the days of the week come from Anglo-Saxon gods. For example: The god Woden has the day Wednesday so it's Wednesday.

Place names

Some place names are the same as they were at the time. For example: Birmingham means Beorn's people. Arncliffe meant a farm on the river Aln.

Language

Some of our language comes from the Anglo-Saxons like apple was ~~apfel~~ and fire was ~~fyr~~ and cheese was ~~cese~~.

Religion

Most Anglo-Saxons were Pagans. They had no many gods and goddesses but the chief was Woden.

Wednesday 19th April 2023

What was the impact of the Anglo Saxon settlement in Britain?

Days of THE week

Some Anglo-Saxons gods are named after the days of the week.
 Tuesday = Tiu's day
 Wednesday = Woden's day
 Friday = Frigg's day

Language Paganism

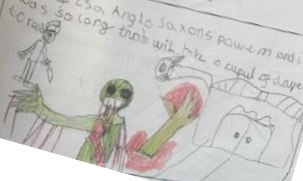
Some words from Anglo-Saxons like:
 apfel = apple
 fyr = fire
 bera = bear
 cise = cheese
 modur = mother
 dohter = daughter
 sunu = son
 faeder = father
 beru = tree
 wæter = water
 soða = food
 wulf = wolf

Festivals

Festivals are similar to the Anglo-Saxons but on Easter you get chocolate eggs and the Anglo-Saxons give Easter eggs every year so they can worship.

Scary as like Beowulf

Beowulf is an Anglo-Saxon poem and it was so long that it took a couple of days to read.



Wednesday 19th April 2023

What was the impact of the Anglo Saxon settlement in Britain?

Language


Some words we have are from Anglo-Saxon language for example: apple and red. We now prefer and better to eat...

Place names

Some place names come from Anglo-Saxon like for example: Birmingham means Beorn's people or Beorn meaning village by the river.

Festivals/Traditions

They had similar festivals like us. They gave gifts like Christmas they decorate Christmas trees like us but different names for festivals.



Facts time


Pagans offer hot cross buns to Easter to represent four quarters of the man.

Days of the week

Some days of the week come from Anglo-Saxon gods. For example: Tuesday = Tiu's day
 Wednesday = Woden's day
 Thursday = Thor's day
 Friday = Frigg's day

Stories

We read an Anglo-Saxon book called Beowulf. We learn about him.



Learning Anglo-Saxons is so much fun!!!!