

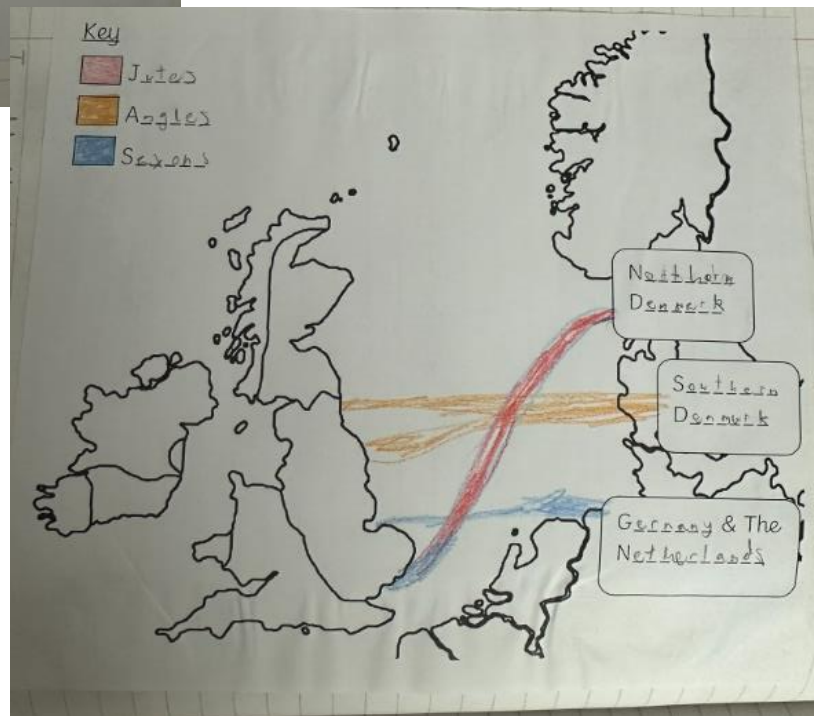
Y4 Honeybees Enquiry based learning photo story

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

Thursday 29th February 2024
Who are the Anglo-Saxons?

At around 410AD, the Romans left Britain.
The British King Vortigern needed help to keep the Sets and Picts out.
He asked Hengest and Horsa, two brothers from Jutland to help. They liked Britain so much, that they decided to stay.

Other Germanic tribes were trying to invade Britain too. They were known as the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes.



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 6th March 2024

Why did the Anglo Saxons invade Britain?

How many connections and links can you find?

Many Anglo-Saxons were farmers.

The weather is bad

The land was better to farm

Britain in AD 400

Saxony in AD 400

They invaded cause the land was in better condition

The King asked Hengest and Horsa for help.

They invited them

Britain needed help to keep out the Scots and the Picts so they sought

Many Anglo Saxons were warriors who wanted to fight.

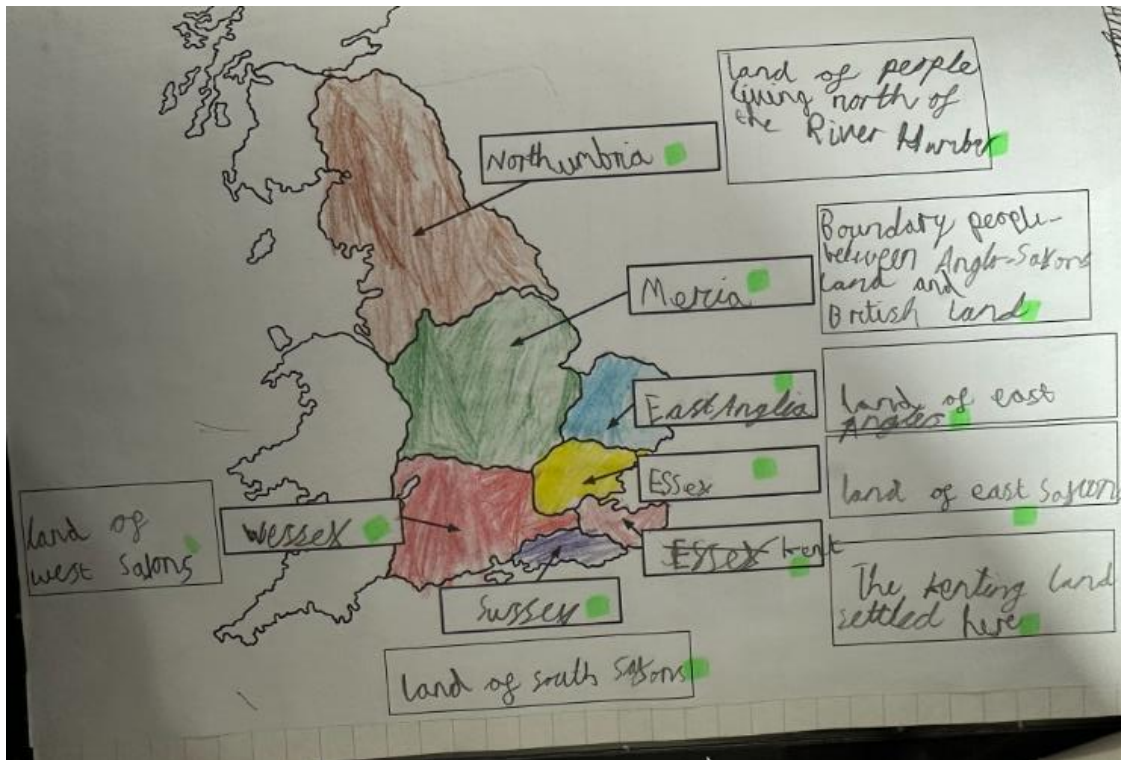
They would beat them easily

The Romans had left Britain.

We looked at various 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.

Clue	What is it telling us?	pull?
<p>Clue 1</p> <p>Britain in AD 400 Saxony in AD 400</p>	Land was flooding in the countries which the Anglo-Saxons lived in so it was more difficult to farm than in Britain.	push
<p>Clue 5</p>	The Anglo-Saxons were invited to Britain by the King to defend against the Picts.	pull
<p>Clue 3</p> <p>Britain in AD 400 Saxony in AD 400</p>	The weather in Britain was much warmer and less harsh than where the Anglo-Saxons lived.	pull
<p>Clue 4</p> <p>Britain in AD 400</p>	The Romans had left Britain so it was left with very little protection.	pull
<p>Clue 2</p> <p>Britain in AD 400 Saxony in AD 400</p>	Britain had good, fertile land which was much better than the land where the Anglo-Saxons lived for growing crops.	pull

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.



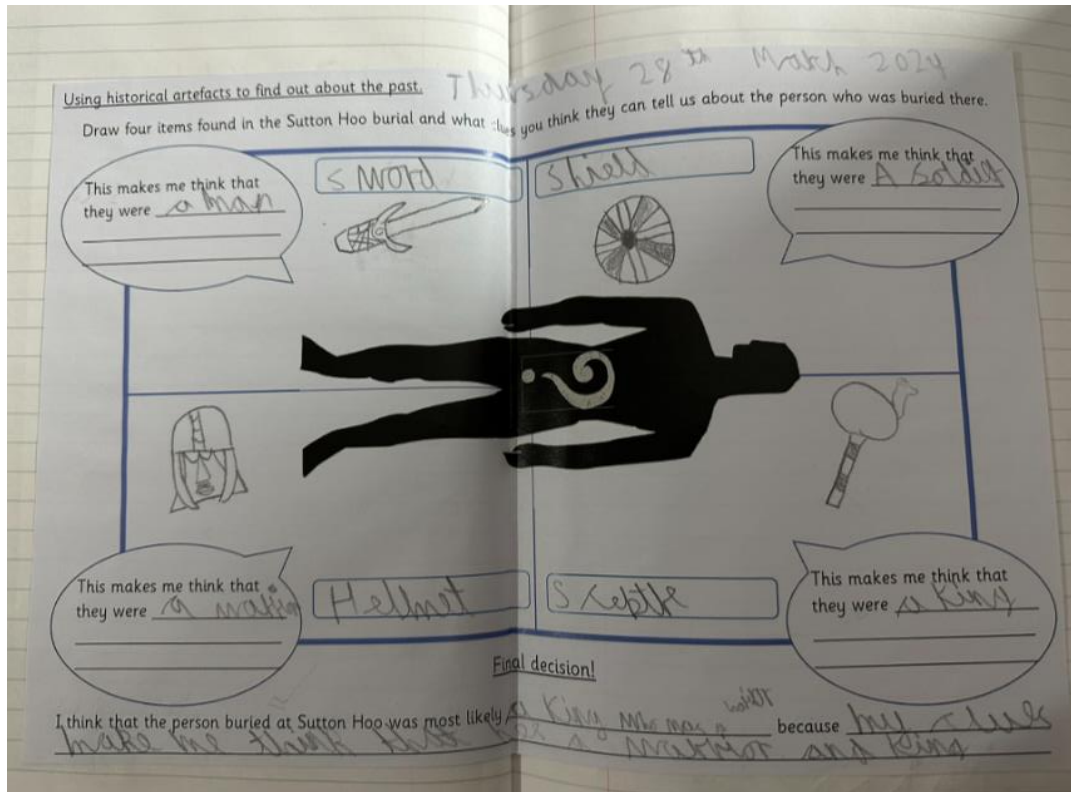
We were interested to find out that some of the other words we use today came from Old English which was used by the Anglo-Saxons.

We also looked at the Anglo-Saxon's alphabet - Runes - and had a go at writing our name using those letter shapes.

Old English words used by the Anglo-Saxons	Modern English words we use today
cild	child ✓
fisc	fish ✓
bera	beat ✓
modor	mother ✓
foda	food ✓
wulf	wolf ✓
treo	tree ✓
hus	house ✓
sunu	son ✓
aepel	apple ✓
faeder	father ✓
waeter	water ✓
cese	cheese ✓
snaw	snow ✓
fyr	fire ✓
dohtor	daughter ✓

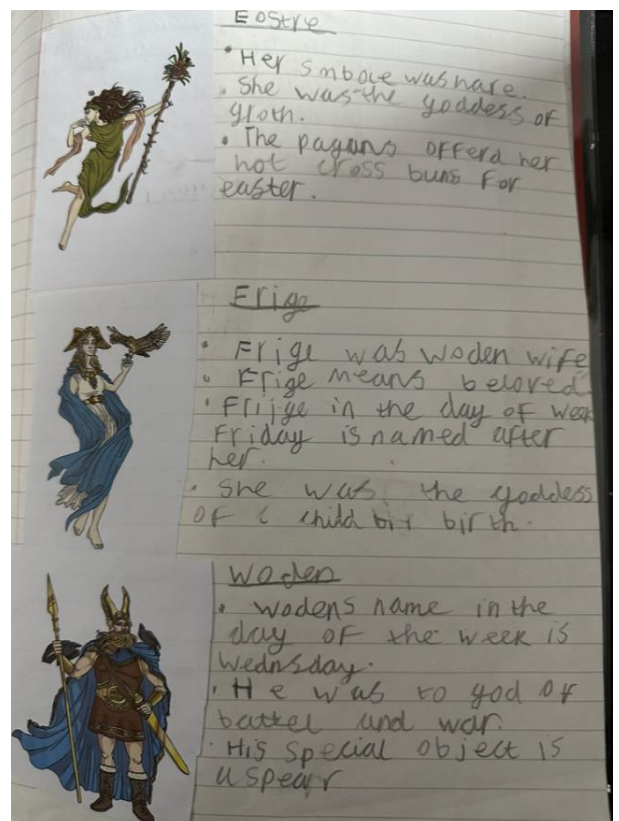
The Anglo-Saxon alphabet was called runes. My name would look like: M A K K A

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 the type of person who was buried there. We then had to come to a conclusion to think about whether the person was most likely an Anglo Saxon king, warrior or a Christian monk. We had lots of good discussions about how the evidence made us think different ideas.



We then 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 to those from the Anglo-Saxon times.



We visited Jarrow Hall where we got to explore and find out about many Anglo-Saxon artefacts.



We particularly enjoyed seeing the replica Anglo-Saxon village and farm, especially seeing the type of house the Chief of a village would live in! Back at school, we drew our own version of a typical Anglo-Saxon village based on what we had seen and learnt.



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.

