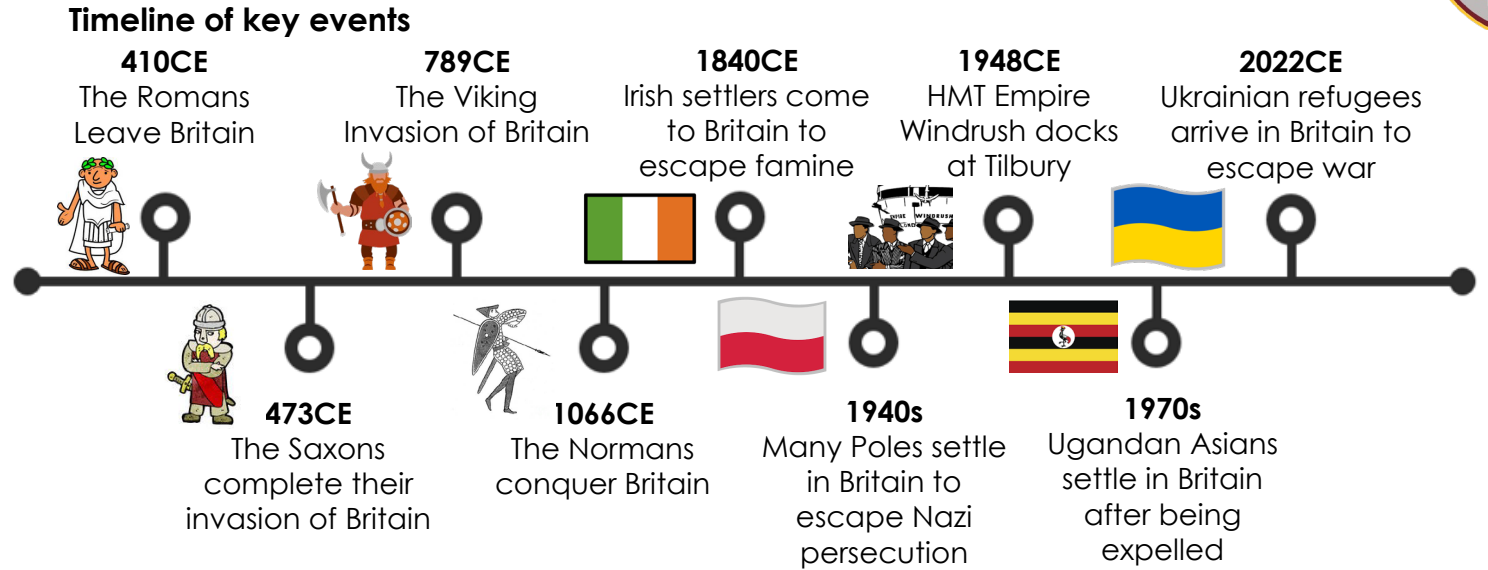


Year 7 - History - Migration to Britain: Case Study 'The Anglo-Saxons'



Key Vocabulary

Chronology	The order in which events happen
BCE	Before the Common Era – sometimes cited as BC (Before Christ)
CE	Common Era – sometimes cited as AD (Anno Domini – meaning 'in the year of our Lord Jesus Christ')
Conquer	To take over another country with military force
Invader	The people who conquer another country to take power for themselves
Settler (migration)	People who move to another country to 'settle' and start a new life
Kingdom	A county or territory (land) ruled by a King or Queen
Government	A group of people with authority who rule (govern) or support the Monarch in ruling the country
Monarch	The King or Queen
Society	Members of the public who make up the population



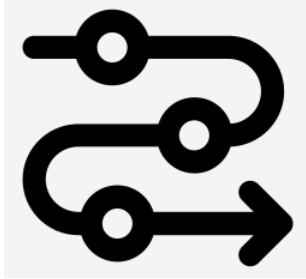
Core knowledge

- After 300 Years of rule the Romans left Britain in 410CE.
- Britain no longer benefited from the support of Rome and the Roman army.
- Britain experienced several invasions between 457CE and 1066CE.
- The Saxons invaded England in 457, 465 and 473CE.
- They favoured England's rich farmland.
- Settlers became known as Anglo-Saxons.
- The Saxons divided England into 7 kingdoms.
- Each Kingdom had its own king (Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Wessex, Sussex and Kent).
- The Anglo-Saxons were firm believers in law and order.
- They established strict laws which clearly defined crimes and subsequent punishments.
- This was a key factor in establishing control of England after invasion.
- By 664CE Christianity became the dominant religion throughout Britain.
- Anglo-Saxon society was structured according wealth and status.
- Most people were classed as peasants (Ceorls)
- They worked the land and provided military service.

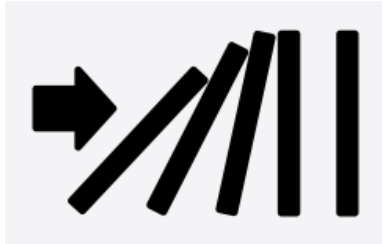
Year 7 - History - Migration to Britain: Case Study 'The Anglo-Saxons'



Key Skills



Chronology



Cause and Consequence

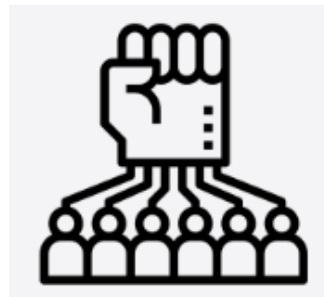


Significance

Curriculum concepts



Migration



Power

Taking it Further



Watch

Anglo-Saxons explained in 10 minutes. [CLICK HERE.](#)



Listen

Everything you need to know about the Anglo-Saxons – Dan Snow. [CLICK HERE.](#)



Read

“Anglo-Saxons- A brief history” The Historical Association. Reading time approximately 15 minutes. [CLICK HERE.](#)

Learning Checklist

- I can accurately recall the chronology of the Anglo-Saxon period
- I can identify a range of causes for migration
- I can identify a range of consequences for the Anglo-Saxon invasion of England
- I can describe the key features of Anglo-Saxon society, government and law and order
- I can evaluate the success of Anglo-Saxon control in England
- I can explain the significance of Anglo-Saxon rule in England

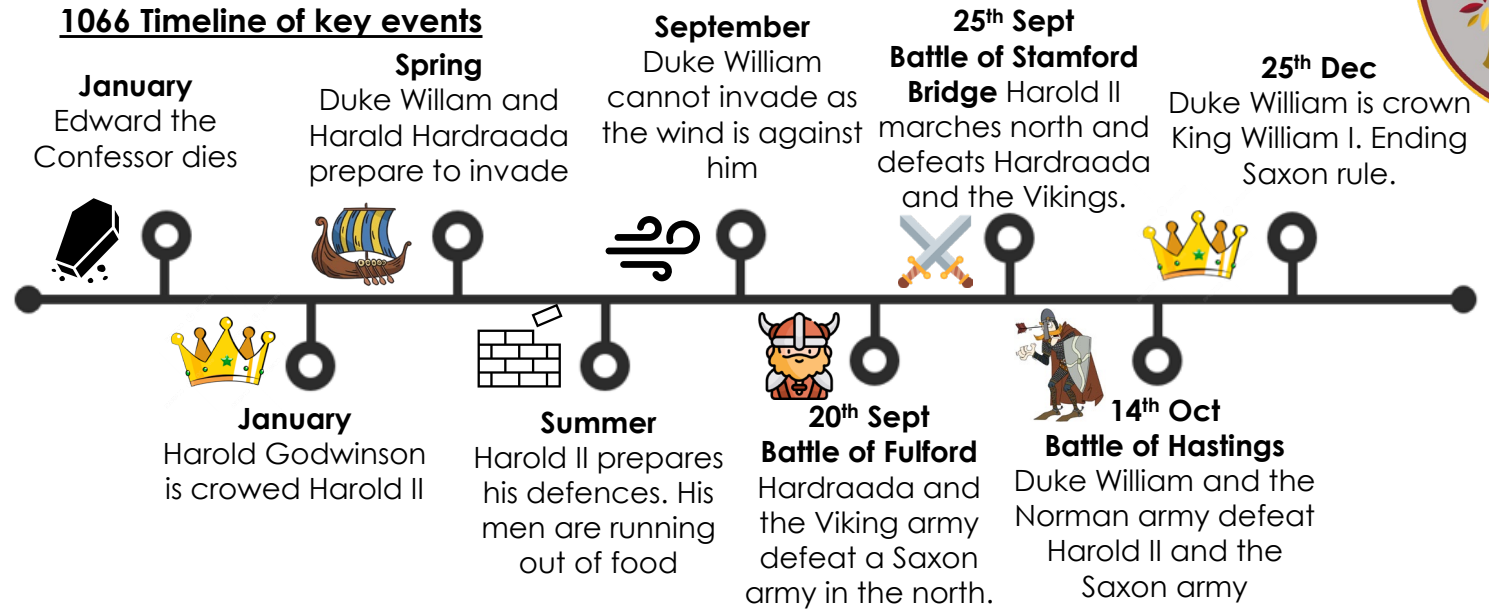
Year 7 - History - Migration to Britain: Case Study 'The Normans'



Key Vocabulary

Contenders	A person or group aiming to achieve something e.g. becoming the next king.
Monarch	The King or Queen.
Heir	The person who is next in line to become the Monarch.
Cavalry	Soldiers who fight on horses.
Housecarls (Huscarls)	Elite soldiers who act as the personal bodyguard for the Saxon Kings.
Fyrd	Ordinary men called up to serve in times of emergency. They were unpaid and had little or no training.
Bayeux Tapestry	Embroidered cloth that shows the events of 1066 (Like a big storyboard).
Motte & Bailey	Wooden castle, with a keep on a raised area of ground called a motte with a surrounded area known as a bailey.
Palisade	Wooden wall surrounding a protected area.
Keep	The building at the centre of a castle, behind the walls. Often the last line of defence.
Trebuchet	Machine used to hurl (throw) large stones at castle walls.
Siege Tower	Large wooden towers used to get over high castle walls.

1066 Timeline of key events



Core knowledge

- Anglo-Saxon king, Edward the Confessor, dies childless leaving no heir to the throne.
- Four contenders emerge all believing they have a rightful claim to the throne.
- Edgar Aethling, Edward's closest blood relative is deemed too young and inexperienced.
- Harald Hardrada, already King of Norway is experienced and has a large army.
- Duke William of Normandy believes the throne has been promised to him.
- Harold Godwinson comes from the most powerful family in England. He is crowned King Harold II
- Duke William of Normandy is furious when he hears Harold has become King. He prepares to invade England.
- Harold II spends the summer preparing his defences for an invasion. He expects both William and Hardrada to invade.
- Hardrada invades in the North of England but is killed at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- After victory at Stamford Bridge, Harold Godwinson marches south to meet the Normans at the Battle of Hastings.
- William and his Norman army defeat the Saxons.
- Harold II is killed. Ending Saxon rule of England.
- Duke William is crowned King William I on the 25th December 1066. William secures Norman power in England by building several castles across the country.

Year 7 - History - Migration to Britain: Case Study 'The Normans'



Key Skills



Chronology



Change and Continuity



Significance

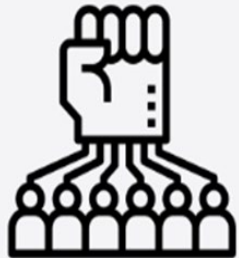
Curriculum concepts



War



Migration



Power

Taking it Further



Watch

Watch the BBC Teach Norman Conquest videos. [CLICK HERE.](#)



Listen

'The Normans – Dan Snow. [CLICK HERE.](#)



Read

The Normans - The Historical Association [CLICK HERE.](#)

Learning Checklist

- I can recall the chronology of the Norman Conquest
- I can identify and explain the reasons why there was a four contenders to the throne in 1066
- I can evaluate the strengths and weaknesses of each contenders claim to the throne
- I can explain the consequences of the key battles of Stamford Bridge and Hastings
- I can describe the key features of a castle
- I can identify several methods for defending and attacking a castle
- I can evaluate the overall impact of the Norman Conquest