

## Invaders: Raiders or Traders? Part 1 Anglo-Saxons

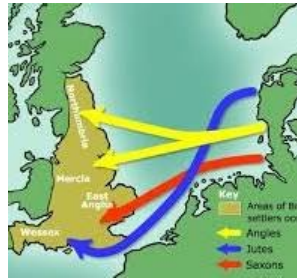
## Golden Threads: Social Change; Trade & Exploration

Chronology: 410CE – 1066CE

Year 2 Summer 1

### 1) When and why did Anglo-Saxons come to Britain?

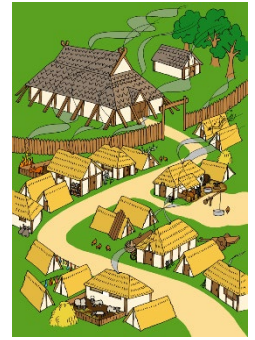
New people arrived in Britain after the Romans left from across the North Sea, the place we now know as Germany and Denmark.



#### Chronology

### 2) How did Anglo-Saxons like to live and was it different to the Romans?

Anglo-Saxons liked to live in small communities, usually near a water source and space to live off the land.



#### Similarities & Differences

### 3) What was life like for children in Anglo-Saxon Britain?

Anglo-Saxon children had to grow up very quickly. By the time they were ten, they were seen as an adult.



#### Similarities & Differences

### 4) How do we know what happened all those years ago?

When the Romans left, very few people wrote about Britain. Much of the evidence comes from archaeology: burials, grave goods, treasure hoards and building remains.



#### Cause & Consequence

### 5) What evidence is there of Anglo-Saxons in our local area?

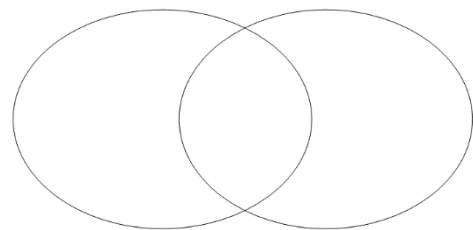
Built from stone, Anglo-Saxon churches lasted a lot longer than the timber-framed houses, some of which can still be seen today.



There is one in central Guildford and another can be found at Albury.

#### Continuity & Change

### 6) Comparison between Roman and Anglo-Saxon Britain. What was the same, what was different? (Assessment Lesson)



# Anglo-Saxon Word Bank

 <p>village</p>	 <p>settlement</p>	 <p>invade</p>	 <p>raid</p>	 <p>trade</p>	 <p>farming</p>
 <p>Germany</p>	 <p>water source</p>	 <p>Anglo-Saxons</p>		 <p>craftspeople</p>	 <p>carpenter</p>
 <p>Netherlands</p>	 <p>Denmark</p>			 <p>job</p>	 <p>storyteller</p>
 <p>Romans</p>	 <p>excavate</p>	 <p>Sutton Hoo</p>	 <p>evidence</p>	 <p>archeology</p>	 <p>artefact</p>