

Why do we study this topic?	The Anglo-Saxons		Vocabulary Dozen	
<p>Local Link – Chester The culture of Ancient Rome was spread throughout Europe during its rule. As a result, Rome's culture still has an impact in the Western world today. The basis for much of Western culture comes from Ancient Rome, especially in areas such as government, engineering, architecture, language, religion, and literature.</p>	AD 410	The Romans Leave Britain.	Amphitheatre	A place to watch people and animals fight.
	AD 400 - AD 600	The Dark Ages – little is known about these times.	Aqueduct	An artificial channel/bridge for carrying water- usually across a gap
	AD 550	Britain is broken up into small kingdoms (see below)	Barbarian	A person who lives outside of Rome.
	AD 660	Anglo-Saxons control most of Britain. Anglo-Saxons came from northern Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark.	Census	A count of people.
Prior learning...	AD757 – AD 796	Offa is the king of Mercia. Mercia is the most powerful kingdom at the time.	Chariot	A cart with two wheels pulled by horses.
<p>*Developing a chronologically secure knowledge; know where events they study fit within a chronological framework. *Noting connections, contrasts and trends over time; identifying similarities and differences between ways of life in different periods. *Developing the appropriate use of historical terms; using common words and phrases relating to the passing of time. *Addressing and sometimes devising historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance; understanding some of the ways in which we find out about the past.</p> <p>Transferable Concepts: Change, Invention, Civilisation, Empires, Monarchy, Migration, Invasion, Settlements and Religion</p>	<p>Seven Kingdoms Britain was spilt into 7 kingdoms in AD 660: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Wessex, Sussex and Kent.</p>		Forum	Open space in the middle of town for a market and meeting people.
			Gladiator	A slave trained to fight animals or other slaves.
			Hypocaust	A space under floors and between walls where hot air travels around a house.
			Latin	Language spoken and written by Roman people.
			Legion	Military unit recruited from Roman citizens.
			Mosaic	Pattern made from pieces of stone and pottery.
			Strigil	Metal object used in baths to scrape off sweat and dirt and oil.
<p>Why did the Romans invade Britain?</p> <p>Their main goal was to make their empire as big and powerful as possible. They were also seeking natural resources, such as precious metals, slaves, and farmland. Britain had lots of materials including iron, lead, copper, silver, and gold that the Romans needed to support their growing empire and army.</p>			<p>Ideas to think about...</p> <p>Did you know that there were around 5000 soldiers in a legion? Can you explain what you know about life in Anglo-Saxon Britain after the Romans left and before the Vikings arrived? Why do you think so little is known about the Dark Ages? Why do you think Mercia became the most powerful kingdom?</p>	