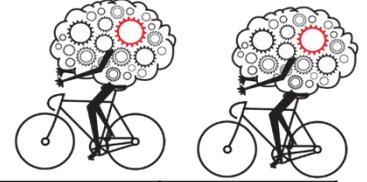


Work out the title!



A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J
K	L	M	N	O	P	Q	R	S	T
				x	✓				
U	V	W	X	Y	Z				
				<i>er</i>	&				
0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

Title:

- Write down any facts you know about this topic.



Fundamental British Values: Respect and Tolerance

25/06/2021

Today's Title:

Life before 1066

Previous lesson:

What is history?

This lesson:

Life before 1066

Next lesson:

Who should be king?

Learning Outcomes:

By the end of this lesson you will:

- **Identify** the different parts of life before 1066.
- **Describe** what life was like in England before 1066.
- **Explain** how England has changed since 1066.

Key Words:

Anglo-Saxon = A race of people who lived in England from 400 AD

Government = The people in charge who lead the country.

Was it a bad thing that we lost our empire?

Areas of life before 1066

Match the picture to the key word!

Religion

Government (King)

Houses

Food

Work



Government



1. Match the picture to the key word.

2. Write down what you can see in each picture.

3. Tell me what this tells you about Anglo-Saxon England.

Before 1066, in Anglo-Saxon England, life was very different. I think that their life was..._____

I think this because they..._____

Areas of life before 1066

Match the picture to the key word!

Religion

Government (King)

Houses

Food

Work



Government



Before 1066, in Anglo-Saxon England, life was very different. I think that their life was...

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King of the Castle

- What else can you learn about life in Anglo-Saxon England?
- Watch this video and fill in the blanks using your key word bank!
- Collect the most right answers to win a prize!



<http://www.bbc.co.uk/guides/zq2m6sg>

Anglo-Saxon England

- The Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was about _____ to _____ and they originally came from Germany and Scandinavia. Some historians say they were driven from their homes by _____ floodwaters.
- They were not one united people, but lots of warring _____ that settled in different parts of Britain. The biggest tribes were the Angles, _____ and the Jutes. But they weren't always at war.
- They were mostly farmers who lived in wooden _____. Children here would generally not go to school. Girls would help around the home and boys learned the _____ of their fathers. I would take a step back if I were you.
- The Anglo-Saxons loved making things from wood. And they made intricate _____ and metalwork. We still see their influence today, with words like, cow, cheese, werewolf and ghost. Plus several place names and even areas that still exist. They even laid the foundation for the creation of _____.

Missing words

tribes / 410 / 1066 / skills / Huts / England / rising / Saxons / jewellery



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The Anglo Saxons

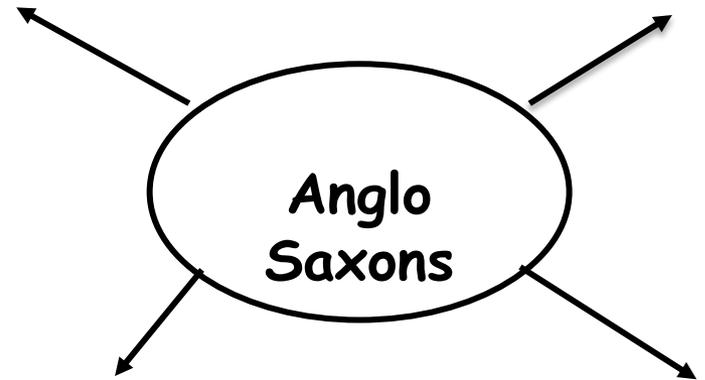
Before 1066 people in Britain were known as **Anglo-Saxons**

Today we are going to research who they were and what they were like.

You will be given information about the **Anglo Saxons**. Use it to make a **spider diagram** in your books with lots of information about who they were and what they were like.

You have **15 minutes** to make this a large and detailed spider diagram.

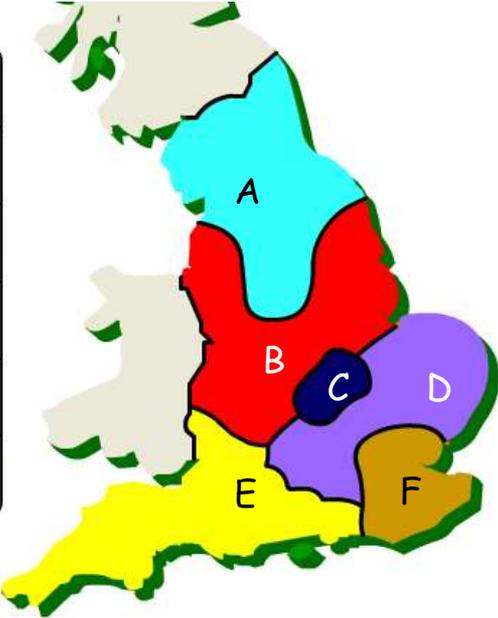
CHALLENGE: Write a short paragraph that explains what the **biggest worries and concerns** were for a normal Anglo Saxon family.



Source A:

In 1065 King Edward the Confessor ruled England and was helped in his role by lots of people. Some were Englishmen from rich and important families called **Earls** who looked after an area of England called an **Earldom**.

A	Morcar
B	Edwin
C	Waltheof
D	Gyrth
E	Harold
F	Leofwine



This map shows the six main **Earldoms** and the Earls who ruled them – These men helped King Edward control England.

They didn't always agree and they were always fighting each other in wars.

Source B:

The population for the whole of England in the 11th century was around **1.5 million** people compared to about 60 million today.

Source C:

Nearly everyone at this time was worked as farmers. Much of England was still covered by forest. People lived in **small villages** and probably spent most of their lives there.

There were a few towns – only about **15** with more than 1000 people living there, and only **8 towns** had a population of more than 3000 people.



Source D:

The English wore short garments, reaching to the knees. They had short hair, their beards shaven; their arms covered with **gold bracelets**; their skin covered with pictured designs.

Source E:

The Anglo Saxons were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. The two biggest were the Angles and the Saxons. The land they settled in was 'Angle-land', or England.

Source F:

There was **no public schools**, only the rich could afford to be educated. This meant a few people were very highly educated while **most** could not read or write.



Source G:

The rich were very **rich** and the poor were very **poor**. The rich made their money from the land they owned (because people paid them rent to live on it) or from selling goods. Some men made so much money they built fabulous homes and churches and lived in **luxury**.

But life was hard for the poor. Each family had to grow its own food and there were no shops like today that they could go to if they ran out. If the **harvest** (food from their fields) was bad, a family would have to eat roots and leaves and wild berries or die.

Source H:

Religion was very **important** to the people of England in the 11th Century. Everyone was a Christian and went to church.

**Source I:**

The Anglo-Saxons didn't have prisons. People found guilty of crimes were either executed or punished with fines. The fine for breaking into someone's home was five shillings (25p), paid to the home-owner. For crimes like stealing, a nose or a hand might be cut off.

Source J:

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

Girls worked in the home. They were in charge of housekeeping, weaving cloth, cooking meals, making cheese and brewing ale.

Boys learned to chop down trees with an axe, how to plough a field and how to use a spear in battle. They also fished and went hunting with other men from the village.



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Plenary!

- Write on your whiteboard one thing you think that has changed that is the most important.
- Think about why this change is the most important!