

Tuesday 19<sup>th</sup> November 2024

1) I spent £3.45 in the local shop. I paid with £5.00, how much change should I receive?

2) The following numbers are rounded to the nearest whole number:  
True or false?

4.7 ---> 5

56.2 -----> 57

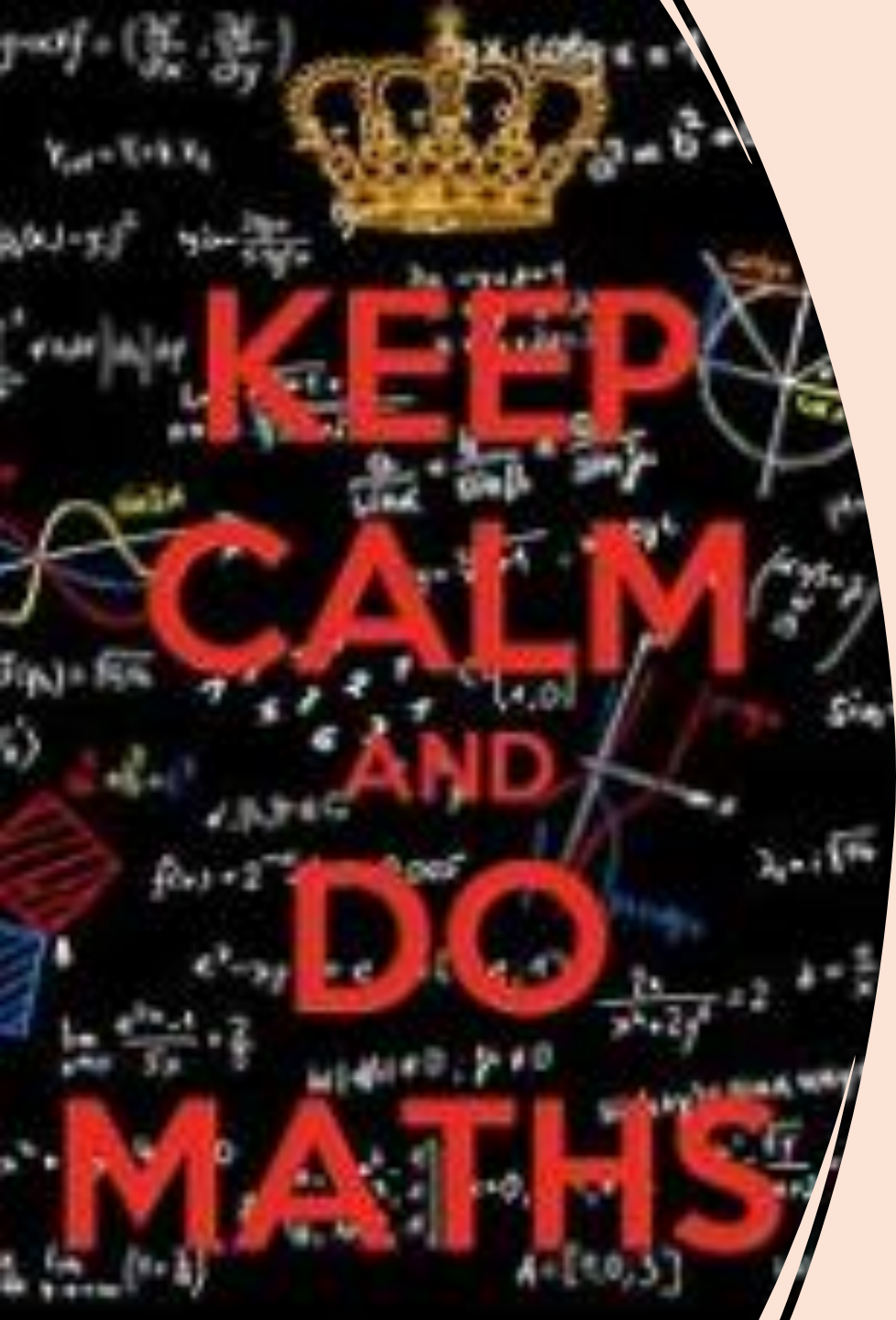
12.5 -----> 12

3)  $\frac{2}{3}$  of £15 =          Divide by the denominator, multiply by the numerator.

4) Complete the following: \_\_\_\_\_ days in a week. \_\_\_\_\_ months in a year. \_\_\_\_\_ hours in a day.

5) There are 16 cakes in a tray. If I have 6 trays, how many cakes are there in total?

6) A train leaves at 7:45 and arrives at 8:02. How long is the journey?



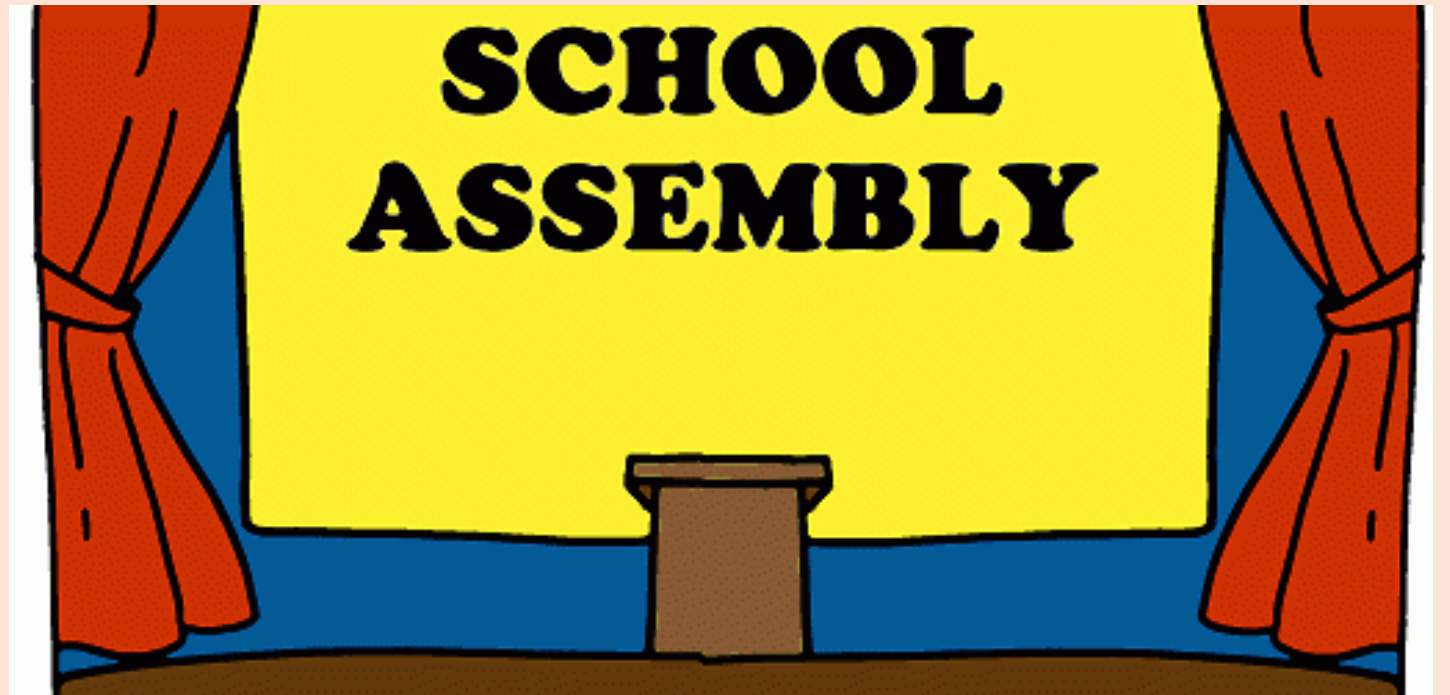
9:10-

9:50

hs Paper 2

Mat

Assembly 10am





11:00-12:00  
Reading Paper

TBAT- know how the Day of the Dead is celebrated.

Blue

What does the word celebration mean?

Green

Give an example of when you may celebrate someone.

# Group Work:

How do other cultures celebrate the lives of their loved ones when they die?



Day of the Dead (not as scary as it sounds!)  
[Day of the Dead for Kids! \(Overview with Review\) | Mi Camino](#)  
Spanish



- 1) How often is Day of the Dead celebrated?
- 2) What does the day celebrate?
- 3) Give two examples of what is brought to the cemetery.
- 4) People decorate alters in their homes. Name two offerings that people put on them to welcome home the souls of the dead.
- 5) What does the round shape represent?  
The circle of life and death.  
The flowers.  
The skull.



# Q: How was Anglo-Saxon England ruled?

3 in 3

1. Early Anglo-Saxons relied on which **two** materials which rot easily?  
**leather**      **stone**      **paper**      **wood**
2. The Sutton Hoo ship burial was found in...  
**1639**      **1739**      **1839**      **1939**
3. Treasure found in the Sutton Hoo site included: (Circle **two**.)  
**silver wear**      **wooden objects**      **an iron helmet**      **clothing**

1

What happened after the Romans left?

2

How do we know about the Anglo-Saxons?

3

**How was Anglo-Saxon England ruled?**

4

What was daily life like for the Anglo-Saxons?

5

How did the Anglo-Saxons converting to Christianity change England?

6

Why is King Alfred known as Alfred the Great?





The key term for this lesson is  
**kingdom.**

A kingdom is the area ruled by a  
king.

# How was Anglo-Saxon England ruled?

## Key knowledge

- Anglo-Saxon England was divided into seven kingdoms.
- Each kingdom was ruled by a different king.
- Earls ruled large areas of England on behalf of the king.
- Anglo-Saxons had a system of laws and compensation known as 'wergild'.

## Key vocabulary

- earl
- hue and cry
- **kingdom**
- punishment
- tithing
- wergild



## What were the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms?

- Most of England had Anglo-Saxon migrants and had adopted many laws and customs by around 600CE.
- Over time, England was divided into seven **kingdoms**.
- The successful leaders of these kingdoms became a 'cyning' (the Anglo-Saxon word meaning 'king').
- Each king ruled a kingdom and also led a small army.
- The kingdoms were named by the dominant group that settled there.



The Anglo-Saxon kingdoms around the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> centuries.



## What were the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms?

- The **Angles** mainly settled in **East Anglia** and the lands north of it.
- The **Saxons** named the areas they went to: **Sussex** for the **South Saxons**, **Wessex** for the **West Saxons**, and **Essex** for the **East Saxons**.
- **Northumbria** was named as the land of people living north of the **River Humber**.
- **Mercia** was named after the ‘border people’ as it was next to **Wales**.
- **Kent** was where the **Jutes** settled and called themselves ‘**Kentings**’.



The Anglo-Saxon kingdoms around the 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> centuries.



Talk partners: Which group is each kingdom named after?

| Kingdom     | Named after |
|-------------|-------------|
| Northumbria |             |
| Essex       |             |
| Wessex      |             |
| Sussex      |             |
| Mercia      |             |
| Kent        |             |
| East Anglia |             |

East Saxons

The border people

Jutes or Kentings

West Saxons

Those north of the

River Humber

South Saxons

Angles



## Which group is each kingdom named after?

| Kingdom     | Named after                     |
|-------------|---------------------------------|
| Northumbria | Those north of the River Humber |
| Essex       | East Saxons                     |
| Wessex      | West Saxons                     |
| Sussex      | South Saxons                    |
| Mercia      | The border people               |
| Kent        | Jutes or 'Kentings'             |
| East Anglia | Angles                          |





Many cities/towns/villages with the suffixes -ham, -ford and -worth were named by Anglo-Saxons.

1. You have 7 minutes to work in groups to study a map of England and make a note of all the Anglo-Saxon place names you can find.

Group 1 – ham

Group 2 – ford

Group 3 - worth

**Challenge:**

Are there any local place names that you know of that might suggest a local Anglo-Saxon settlement?



## Places named by Anglo- Saxons.

Ham-Birmingham, Nottingham, Durham, Tottenham, Rotherham, Gillingham, Oldham, Mitcham, Beckenham, Horsham;

-ford: Oxford, Bradford, Bedford, Hereford, Chelmsford, Stafford, Salford, Dartford, Telford, Hertford;

-worth: Backworth, Bedworth, Emsworth, Epworth, Failsworth, Farnworth, Halesworth, Hemsworth, Highworth, Isleworth.



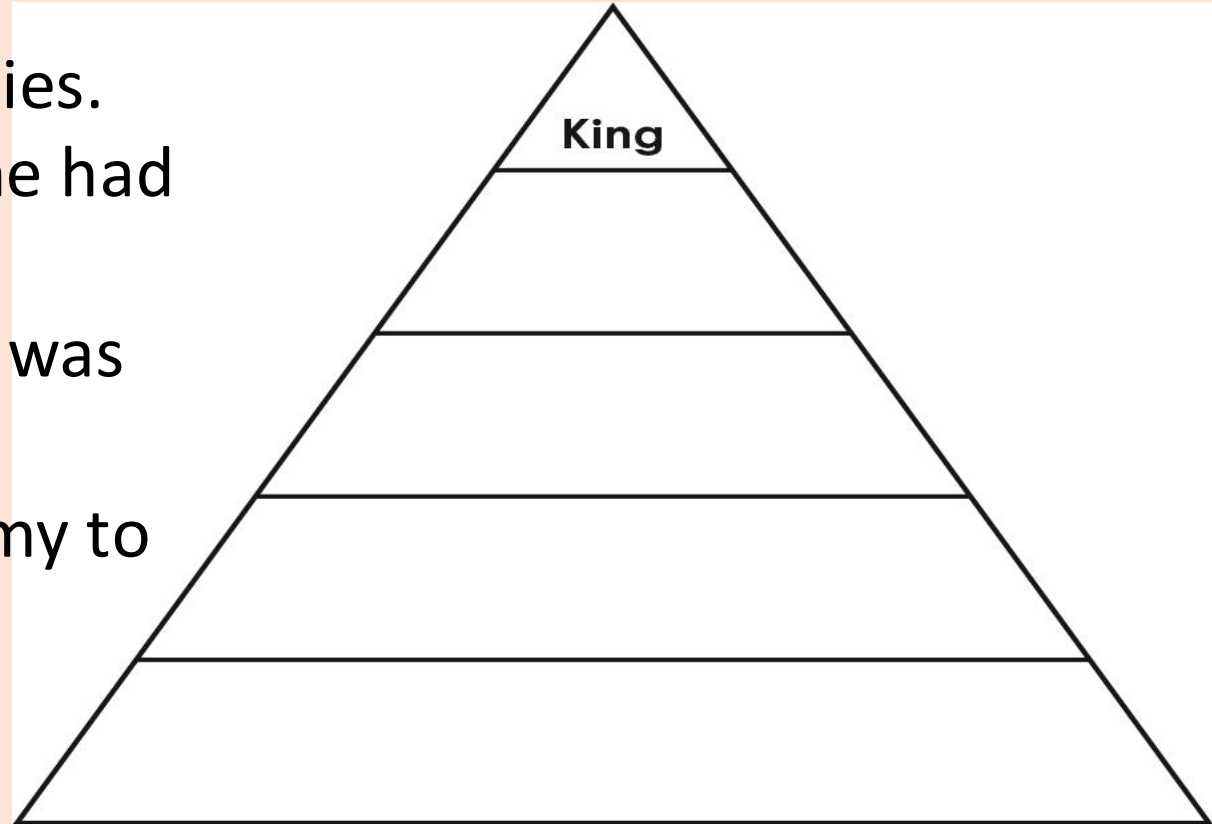
## How was Anglo-Saxon society organised?

Anglo-Saxon society was divided into five levels.

The king had many responsibilities. He made new laws and everyone had to obey them.

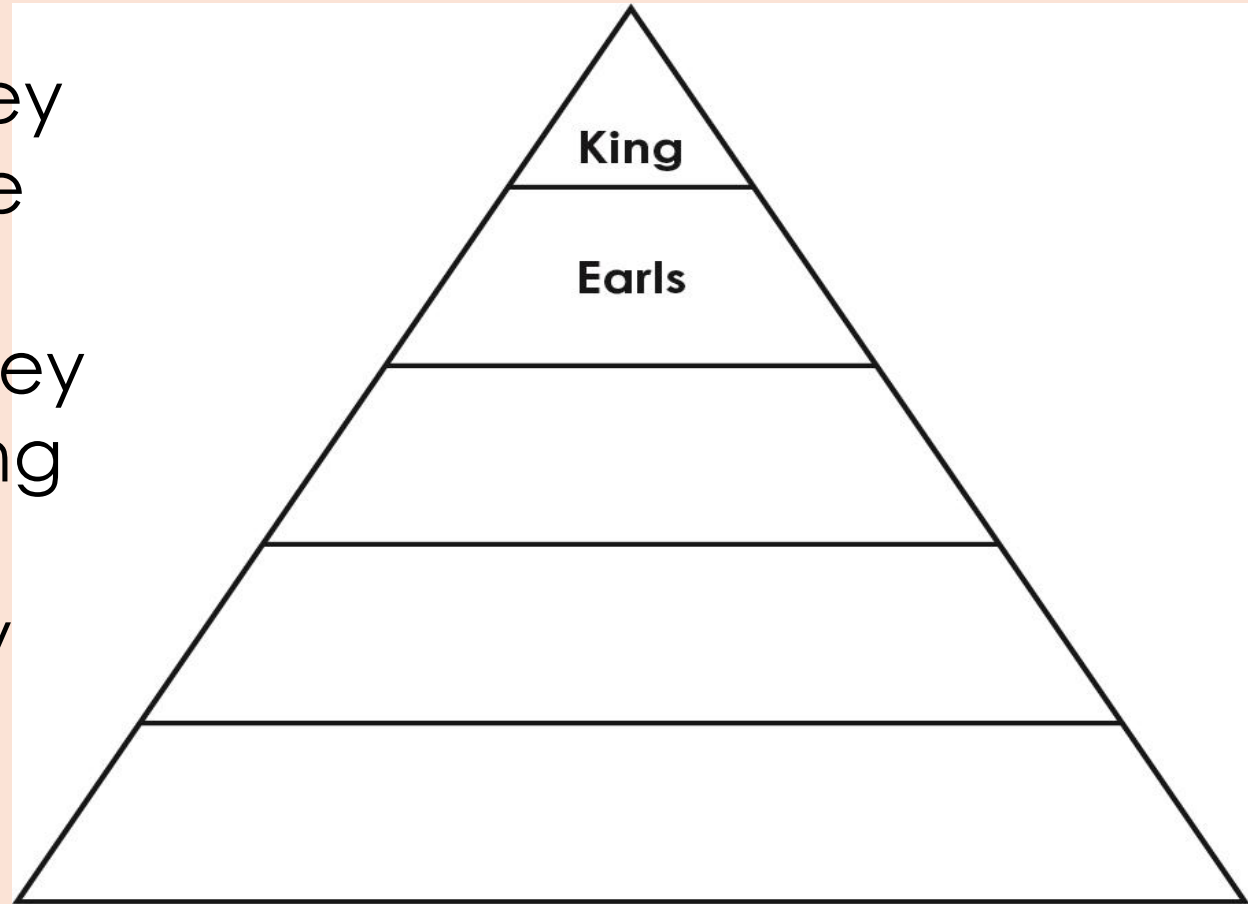
He controlled tax and who land was given to.

The king could also raise the army to protect his people.



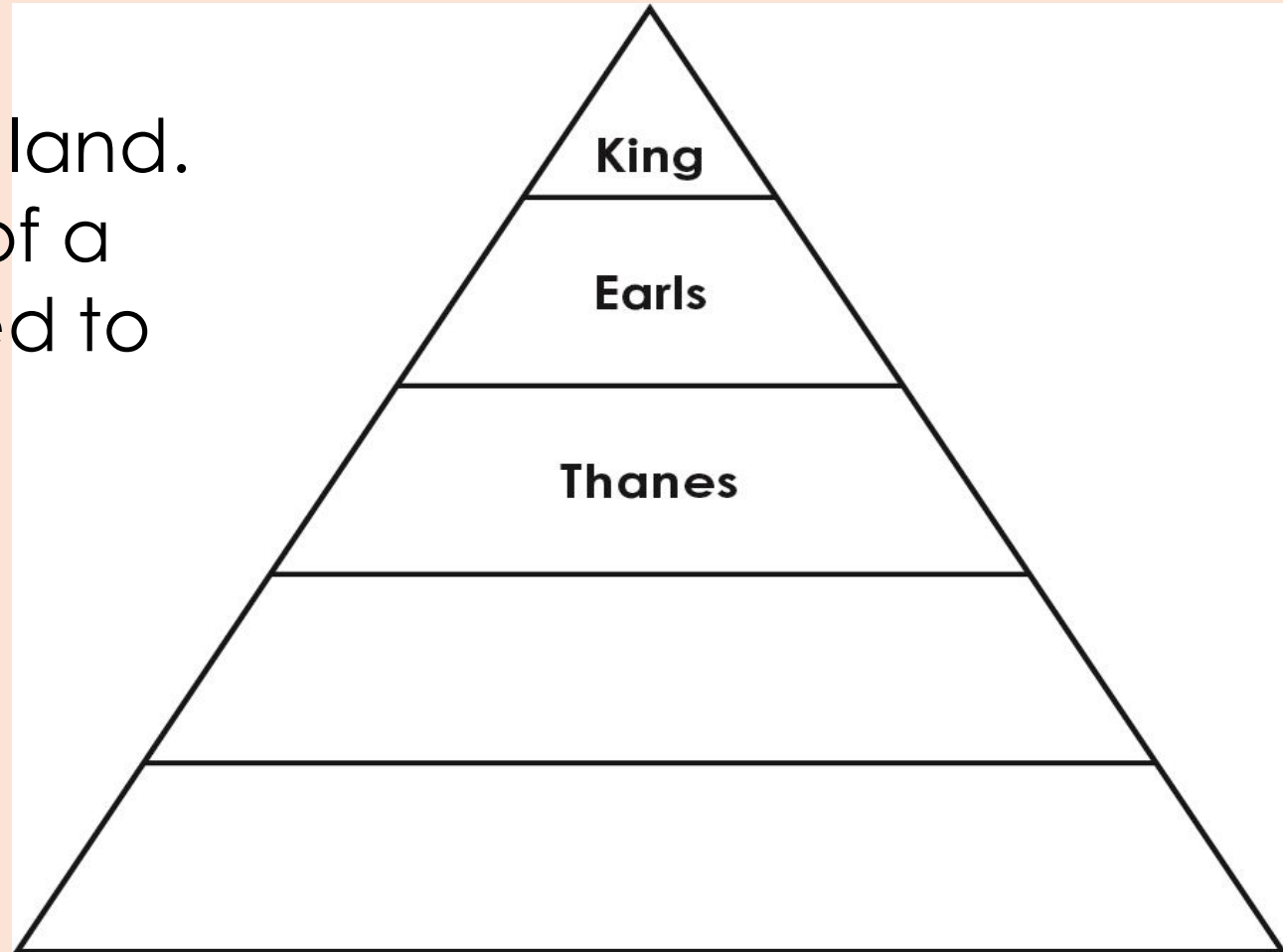
## How was Anglo-Saxon society organised?

The **earls** were the most important men in the country after the king. They were granted some of the king's powers to govern large parts of England. They collected taxes for the king and kept a third for themselves. They oversaw law and order and could become very powerful.



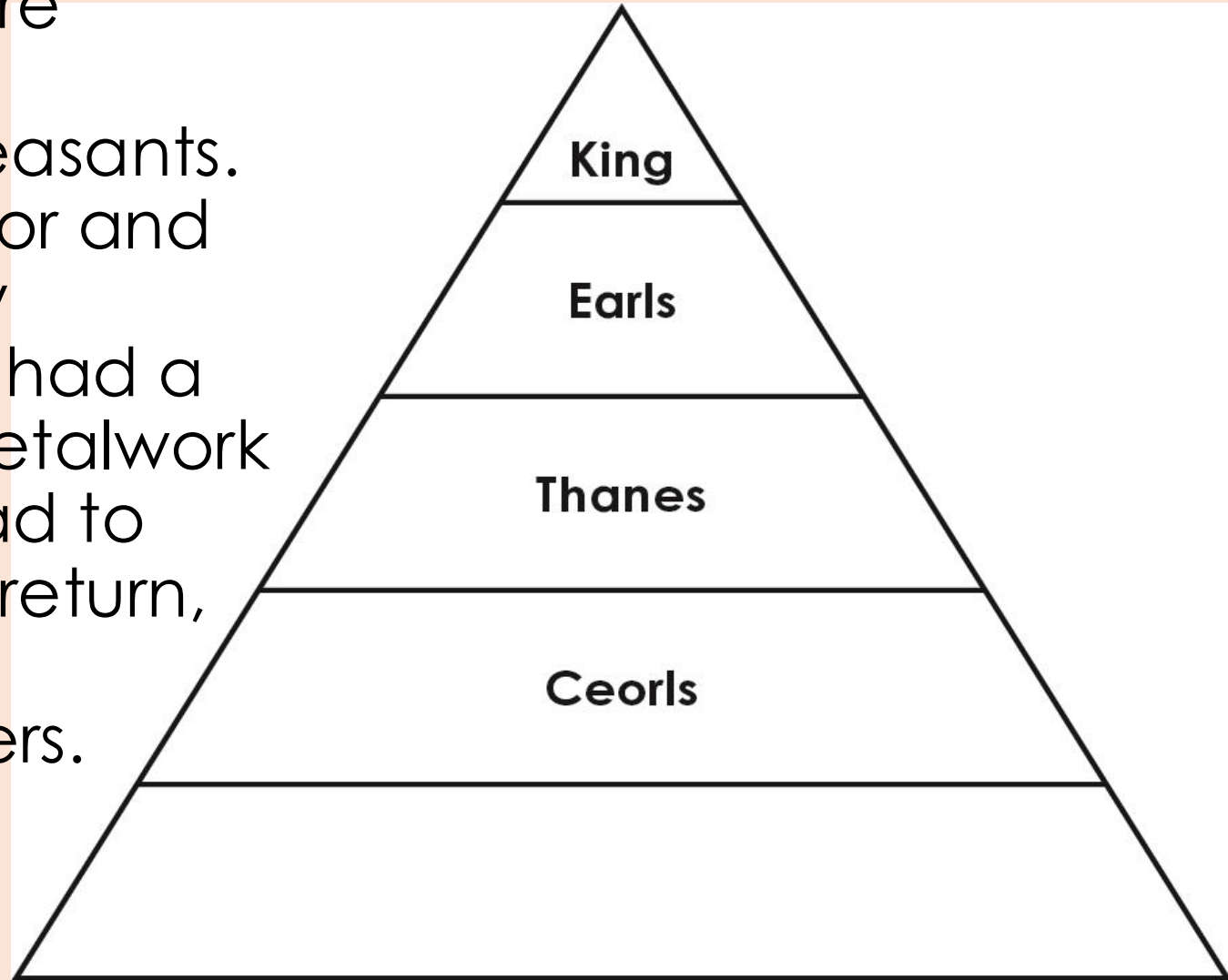
## How was Anglo-Saxon society organised?

Thanes were local lords who lived in large halls and helped the king rule the land. Thanes were in charge of a village and were required to fight for the king.



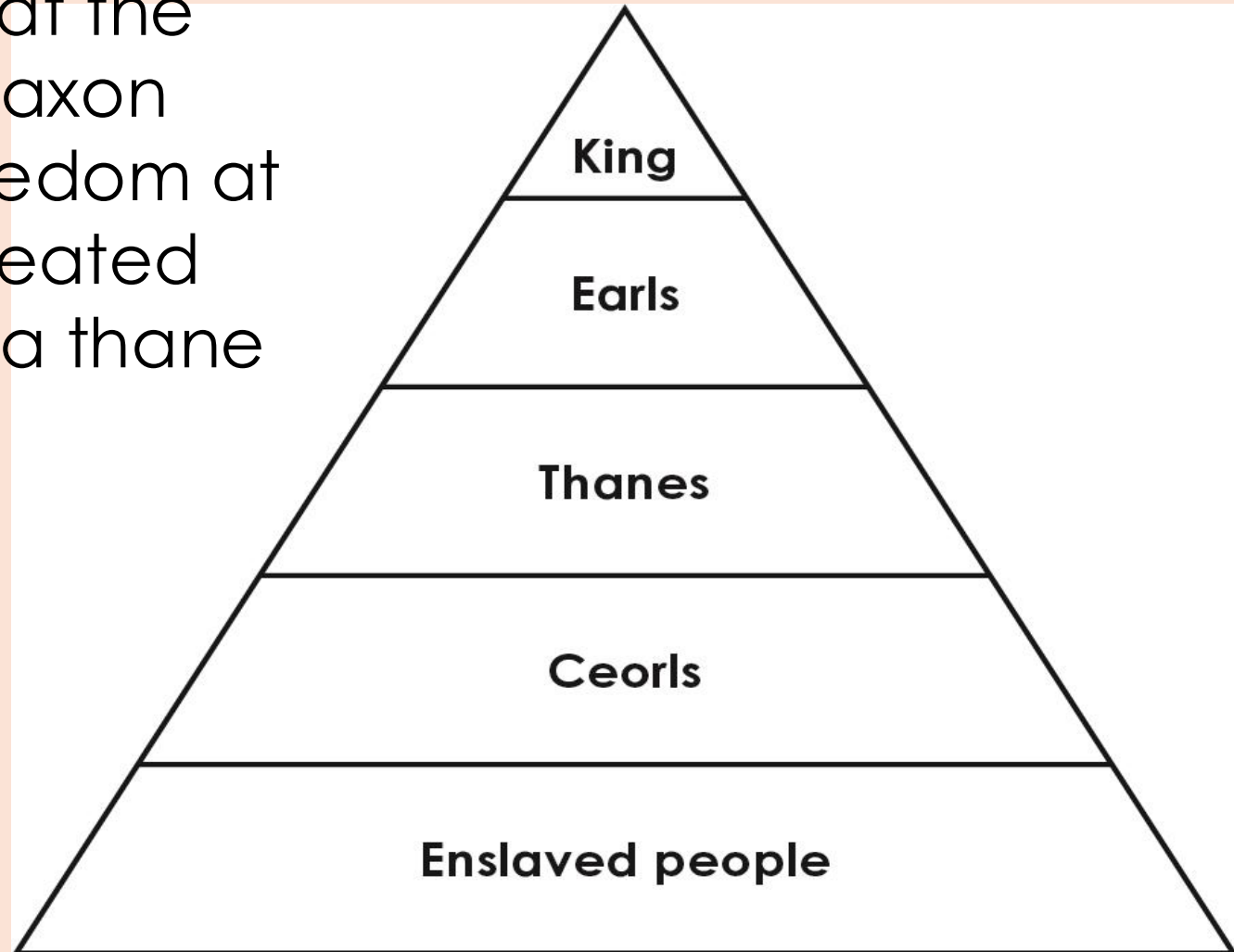
## How was Anglo-Saxon society organised?

Most Anglo-Saxons were ceorls. These were the common people or peasants. Ceorls were usually poor and lived in small huts. They worked on the land or had a trade, like weaving, metalwork or carpentry. Ceorls had to fight for their thane. In return, the thane gave them protection from invaders.



## How was Anglo-Saxon society organised?

Enslaved people were at the very bottom of Anglo-Saxon society and had no freedom at all. Many were badly treated and forced to work for a thane their whole life.



## How was Anglo-Saxon society organised?

Women were treated very differently to men in Anglo-Saxon England and their rights depended on whether they were married or not.

Anglo-Saxon women usually stayed at home. Their role was to cook, make clothes, and look after the children.





## How was Anglo-Saxon England ruled?

Many Anglo-Saxon laws are similar to the ones we have in Britain today.

The villages were divided into **tithings**. A tithing was a group of **ten men, who were all responsible for each other's behaviour**. If a man in that tithing committed a crime, the other men had to bring him to court. If they did not, they would face punishment themselves.

When a village wanted to find a criminal, the people would call upon everyone else in the community to find them. This was called a **hue and cry**.



## How was Anglo-Saxon England ruled?

The thane or earl would decide what **punishment** someone would be given. Most punishments were fines. The fine for breaking into someone's home was five shillings, paid to the homeowner.

The **wergild** system meant 'man payment'. It was used to decide the fines people paid for hurting others. If you killed someone, you had to pay money to the dead person's relatives or to the king.

**Task: Positives of tithings.    Negatives of tithings.**

**Write two for each.**

