

KEY EVENTS IN THE ANGLO-SAXON TIMELINE

410 AD: The Romans have left Britain to defend the Roman Empire.

Approx 430 AD: King Vortigern gets Danish brothers Hengest and Horsa to help keep the Scots the other side of Hadrian's wall.

449 AD: The Anglo Saxon invaders arrive in Britain following the brothers Hengest and Horsa.

600 AD: The Angles, Saxons and the Jutes are gradually taking over Britain.

739 AD: The Vikings attack from Norway.

871 AD: Alfred the Great becomes the King of Wessex

924 AD: Athelstan becomes the King of the kingdom of Wessex.

937 AD: Athelstan defeats rebels in battle.

939 AD: The Vikings attack and reclaim the North of England

1042 AD: Edward the Confessor becomes the King of the Wessex

1066 AD: The death of the new king, Harold, at the Battle of Hastings.

1070 AD: Canterbury Cathedral is built in the Kingdom of Kent becoming a centrepiece for Christianity in Britain.

Other Key Events:

Christianity replaces Paganism as the countries main religion but uses the Pagan festivals of Modraniht, Eostremonath and Blodmonath as the dates for the Christian time for Christmas, Easter and Harvest.

King Arthur (Arthur Pendragon) is rumoured in legends to have been a king that fought off the Anglo Saxons as they invaded and took over Great Britain.

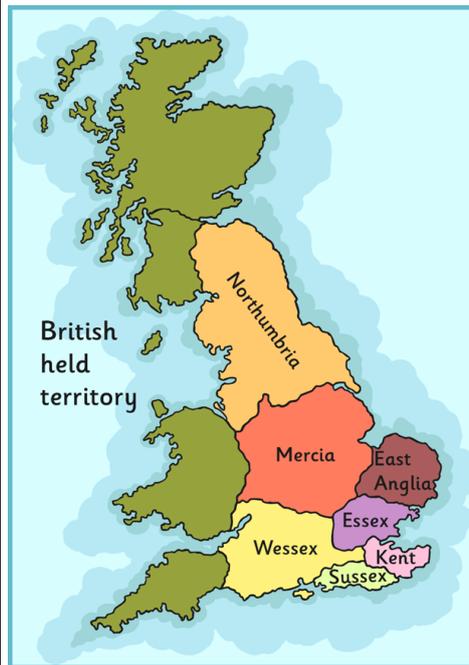
Times Tables:

By the end of this term, the Year 4s will have learnt all of their times tables up to the 12s. It is important that you continue to practice all of them.

Here are the ones we are focussing on being most fluent with:

1 x 6 = 6	1 x 7 = 7	1 x 8 = 8	1 x 9 = 9
2 x 6 = 12	2 x 7 = 14	2 x 8 = 16	2 x 9 = 18
3 x 6 = 18	3 x 7 = 21	3 x 8 = 24	3 x 9 = 27
4 x 6 = 24	4 x 7 = 28	4 x 8 = 32	4 x 9 = 36
5 x 6 = 30	5 x 7 = 35	5 x 8 = 40	5 x 9 = 45
6 x 6 = 36	6 x 7 = 42	6 x 8 = 48	6 x 9 = 54
7 x 6 = 42	7 x 7 = 49	7 x 8 = 56	7 x 9 = 63
8 x 6 = 48	8 x 7 = 56	8 x 8 = 64	8 x 9 = 72
9 x 6 = 54	9 x 7 = 63	9 x 8 = 72	9 x 9 = 81
10 x 6 = 60	10 x 7 = 70	10 x 8 = 80	10 x 9 = 90
11 x 6 = 66	11 x 7 = 77	11 x 8 = 88	11 x 9 = 99
12 x 6 = 72	12 x 7 = 84	12 x 8 = 96	12 x 9 = 108

During the time that the Anglo Saxons were in Britain, the



country looked very different. We will be looking at the names of parts of Great Britain. As well as the different parts of Europe that the Anglo Saxons came from.

A Great tapestry was made following the Battle of Hastings where the Anglo Saxon King Harold was defeated by the Norman Duke who became William the Conqueror. The artwork is called the Bayeux Tapestry. We will look at this way of story-telling through pictures and ask some important questions.

If the tapestry was made by the people who won the war, does it tell the whole truth?