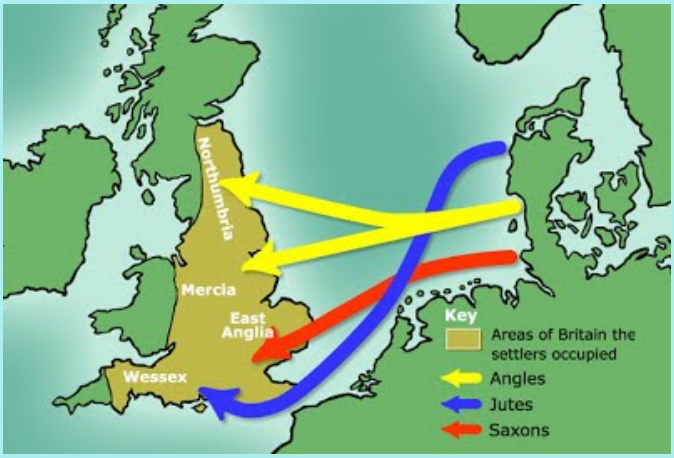
Geography!


Northumbria
Mercia
East Anglia
Wessex
Key
Areas of Britain the settlers occupied
Angles
Jutes
Saxons

Monday 21st June 2021

LO: To summarise reasons that we know the Anglo-Saxons came to Yorkshire.

Starter:

Word		Meaning
Physical features		The biggest cities in a country.
Capital city		A large moving flow of water that travels from a source to the ocean.
Human features		Something that is man-made.
Rivers		The main city in a country - Where the president or prime minister lives.
Major cities		Something that is there naturally.

Our key question this half term is:

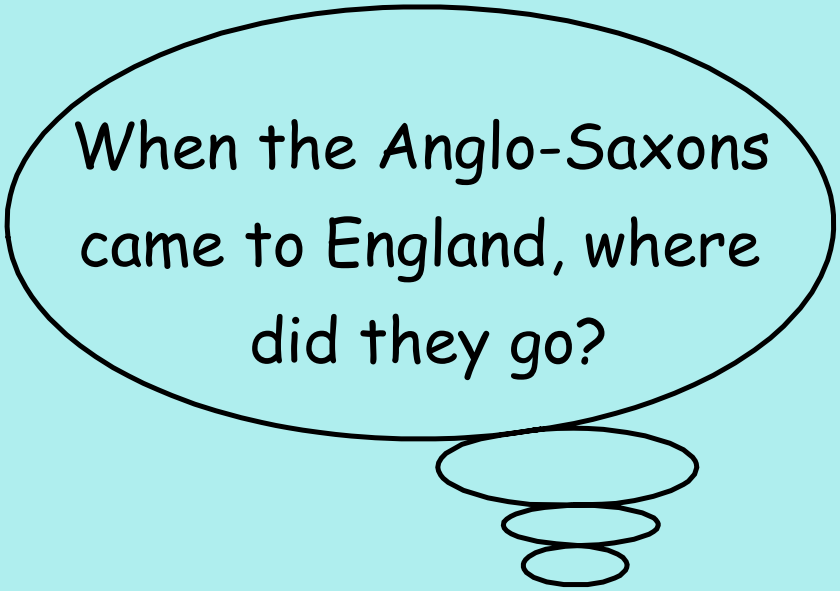


That means we are going to be:

- Examining how the Anglo-Saxons travelled to England

- Researching where they traveled

- And investigating why they settled where they did.


When the Anglo-Saxons came to England, where did they go?

Text: Yorkshire is the most Anglo-Saxon county

Yorkshire is most Anglo-Saxon region in the UK, DNA analysis suggests.

DNA is something in our body that tells us about our genetics. It can tell us where we come from, where our ancestors come from, and what it is likely our children will look like.



According to an analysis of DNA, done by some scientists in Yorkshire, People in this county have more Anglo-Saxon heritage than any other region in the UK. The average person in the county has almost 1/2 Anglo-Saxon DNA, in the rest of the UK, most people have 1/3 Anglo-Saxon DNA.

The family history site 'Ancestry' examined DNA from more than 15,000 people. This examination told them, what sort of people their ancestors were almost 500 years ago. It found that the average UK resident is 1/3 Anglo-Saxon, 1/5 Irish and 1/5 western European (French/German). But in Yorkshire, almost 1/2 of most people's DNA is Anglo-Saxon.

The Anglo-Saxons left a litter of place-names behind them. 'Tun' or 'ton' was their word for village, so Allerton is the 'village among the alder trees' and 'Burh' was a word for a Saxon fort, so Scarborough is 'Skarthi's fort'.

Some other Anglo-Saxon place names include:

- **Pocklington:** 'Pocel's farm'. Pocel may have been an Anglo-Saxon farmer: 'ton' was the old English word for farm or settlement.
- **Pickering:** 'Picer's people'. Picer was possibly a powerful or wealthy Anglo-Saxon landowner.
- **Bradford:** 'Brad and 'ford' which means 'broad ford' which is another name for a river crossing in Anglo-Saxon times.

Key Vocabulary:

- genetics - the cells in our body that tells us who we are and where we come from.
- heritage - where we come from
- ancestors - the other generations in our family. The people who came before us.
- examined - looked at
- average - normal/most

Post-It Questions

Yorkshire is most Anglo-Saxon region in the UK, DNA analysis suggests.

DNA is something in our body that tells us about our genetics. It can tell us where we come from, where our ancestors come from, and what it is likely our children will look like.



According to an analysis of DNA, done by some scientists in Yorkshire, People in this county have more Anglo-Saxon heritage than any other region in the UK. The average person in the county has almost 1/2 Anglo-Saxon DNA, in the rest of the UK, most people have 1/3 Anglo-Saxon DNA.

The family history site 'Ancestry' examined DNA from more than 15,000 people. This examination told them, what sort of people their ancestors were almost 500 years ago. It found that the average UK resident is 1/3 Anglo-Saxon, 1/5 Irish and 1/5 western European (French/German). But in Yorkshire, almost 1/2 of most people's DNA is Anglo-Saxon.

The Anglo-Saxons left a litter of place-names behind them. 'Tun' or 'ton' was their word for village, so Allerton is the 'village among the alder trees' and 'Burh' was a word for a Saxon fort, so Scarborough is 'Skarthi's fort'.

Some other Anglo-Saxon place names include:

- **Pocklington:** 'Pocel's farm'. Pocel may have been an Anglo-Saxon farmer: 'ton' was the old English word for farm or settlement.
- **Pickering:** 'Picer's people'. Picer was possibly a powerful or wealthy Anglo-Saxon landowner.
- **Bradford:** 'Brad and 'ford' which means 'broad ford' which is another name for a river crossing in Anglo-Saxon times.

I do 1. What is DNA?

We do 2. What fraction of DNA in Yorkshire in Anglo-Saxon?

You do 3. What fraction of DNA in the rest of the country is Anglo-Saxon?

You do 4. Can you name 4 anglo saxon cities or towns?

Text: Yorkshire is the most Anglo-Saxon county

Yorkshire is most Anglo-Saxon region in the UK, DNA analysis suggests.

DNA is something in our body that tells us about our genetics. It can tell us where we come from, where our ancestors come from, and what it is likely our children will look like.



According to an analysis of DNA, done by some scientists in Yorkshire, People in this county have more Anglo-Saxon heritage than any other region in the UK. The average person in the county has almost 1/2 Anglo-Saxon DNA, in the rest of the UK, most people have 1/3 Anglo-Saxon DNA.

The family history site 'Ancestry' examined DNA from more than 15,000 people. This examination told them, what sort of people their ancestors were almost 500 years ago. It found that the average UK resident is 1/3 Anglo-Saxon, 1/5 Irish and 1/5 western European (French/German). But in Yorkshire, almost 1/2 of most people's DNA is Anglo-Saxon.

The Anglo-Saxons left a litter of place-names behind them. 'Tun' or 'ton' was their word for village, so Allerton is the 'village among the alder trees' and 'Burh' was a word for a Saxon fort, so Scarborough is 'Skarthi's fort'.

Some other Anglo-Saxon place names include:

- **Pocklington:** 'Pocel's farm'. Pocel may have been an Anglo-Saxon farmer: 'ton' was the old English word for farm or settlement.
- **Pickering:** 'Picer's people'. Picer was possibly a powerful or wealthy Anglo-Saxon landowner.
- **Bradford:** 'Brad and 'ford' which means 'broad ford' which is another name for a river crossing in Anglo-Saxon times.

Key Vocabulary:

- genetics - the cells in our body that tells us who we are and where we come from.
- heritage - where we come from
- ancestors - the other generations in our family. The people who came before us.
- examined - looked at
- average - normal/most

Sentence work:

Yorkshire is most Anglo-Saxon region in the UK, DNA analysis suggests.

DNA is something in our body that tells us about our genetics. It can tell us where we come from, where our ancestors come from, and what it is likely our children will look like.



According to an analysis of DNA, done by some scientists in Yorkshire, People in this county have more Anglo-Saxon heritage than any other region in the UK. The average person in the county has almost 1/2 Anglo-Saxon DNA, in the rest of the UK, most people have 1/3 Anglo-Saxon DNA.

The family history site 'Ancestry' examined DNA from more than 15,000 people. This examination told them, what sort of people their ancestors were almost 500 years ago. It found that the average UK resident is 1/3 Anglo-Saxon, 1/5 Irish and 1/5 western European (French/German). But in Yorkshire, almost 1/2 of most people's DNA is Anglo-Saxon.

The Anglo-Saxons left a litter of place-names behind them. 'Tun' or 'ton' was their word for village, so Allerton is the 'village among the alder trees' and 'Burh' was a word for a Saxon fort, so Scarborough is 'Skarthi's fort'.

Some other Anglo-Saxon place names include:

- **Pocklington:** 'Pocel's farm'. Pocel may have been an Anglo-Saxon farmer: 'ton' was the old English word for farm or settlement.
- **Pickering:** 'Picer's people'. Picer was possibly a powerful or wealthy Anglo-Saxon landowner.
- **Bradford:** 'Brad and 'ford' which means 'broad ford' which is another name for a river crossing in Anglo-Saxon times.

DNA is.....

_____ of the DNA in someone from Yorkshire is Anglo-Saxon. This is compared with the rest of the country who have _____ Anglo-Saxon DNA.

Some towns named after the Anglo-Saxons are...

Text: Yorkshire is the most Anglo-Saxon county

Yorkshire is most Anglo-Saxon region in the UK, DNA analysis suggests.

DNA is something in our body that tells us about our genetics. It can tell us where we come from, where our ancestors come from, and what it is likely our children will look like.



According to an analysis of DNA, done by some scientists in Yorkshire, People in this county have more Anglo-Saxon heritage than any other region in the UK. The average person in the county has almost 1/2 Anglo-Saxon DNA, in the rest of the UK, most people have 1/3 Anglo-Saxon DNA.

The family history site 'Ancestry' examined DNA from more than 15,000 people. This examination told them, what sort of people their ancestors were almost 500 years ago. It found that the average UK resident is 1/3 Anglo-Saxon, 1/5 Irish and 1/5 western European (French/German). But in Yorkshire, almost 1/2 of most people's DNA is Anglo-Saxon.

The Anglo-Saxons left a litter of place-names behind them. 'Tun' or 'ton' was their word for village, so Allerton is the 'village among the alder trees' and 'Burh' was a word for a Saxon fort, so Scarborough is 'Skarthi's fort'.

Some other Anglo-Saxon place names include:

- **Pocklington:** 'Pocel's farm'. Pocel may have been an Anglo-Saxon farmer: 'ton' was the old English word for farm or settlement.
- **Pickering:** 'Picer's people'. Picer was possibly a powerful or wealthy Anglo-Saxon landowner.
- **Bradford:** 'Brad and 'ford' which means 'broad ford' which is another name for a river crossing in Anglo-Saxon times.

Key Vocabulary:

- genetics - the cells in our body that tells us who we are and where we come from.
- heritage - where we come from
- ancestors - the other generations in our family. The people who came before us.
- examined - looked at
- average - normal/most

Yorkshire is most Anglo-Saxon region in the UK, DNA analysis suggests.

DNA is something in our body that tells us about our genetics. It can tell us where we come from, where our ancestors come from, and what it is likely our children will look like.



According to an analysis of DNA, done by some scientists in Yorkshire, People in this county have more Anglo-Saxon heritage than any other region in the UK. The average person in the county has almost 1/2 Anglo-Saxon DNA, in the rest of the UK, most people have 1/3 Anglo-Saxon DNA.

The family history site 'Ancestry' examined DNA from more than 15,000 people. This examination told them, what sort of people their ancestors were almost 500 years ago. It found that the average UK resident is 1/3 Anglo-Saxon, 1/5 Irish and 1/5 western European (French/German). But in Yorkshire, almost 1/2 of most people's DNA is Anglo-Saxon.

The Anglo-Saxons left a litter of place-names behind them. 'Tun' or 'ton' was their word for village, so Allerton is the 'village among the alder trees' and 'Burh' was a word for a Saxon fort, so Scarborough is 'Skarthi's fort'.

Some other Anglo-Saxon place names include:

- **Pocklington:** 'Pocel's farm'. Pocel may have been an Anglo-Saxon farmer: 'ton' was the old English word for farm or settlement.
- **Pickering:** 'Picer's people'. Picer was possibly a powerful or wealthy Anglo-Saxon landowner.
- **Bradford:** 'Brad and 'ford' which means 'broad ford' which is another name for a river crossing in Anglo-Saxon times.

Can you write a short paragraph in your book explaining how we know that Yorkshire is the most Anglo-Saxon county?

We know Yorkshire is the most Anglo-Saxon county because...