



Burton Bulletin

Messages and diary dates for 18th – 22nd September, 2023

What's on this week

Mon	18 Sep	Pilates with Felicity, 3.20 – 4.15pm KS2 Tag Rugby / Football Club, 3:20 – 4:20pm
Tues	19 Sep	STAMP Drama Club, 3:20 – 4:20pm
Wed	20 Sep	Celebration Worship, 2.30pm Into Film Club, 3:20 – 4:20pm
Thurs	21 Sep	Forest School – Robin Class Primary Forest School Club, 3.20 – 4.20pm
Fri	22 Sep	Running Club, 8:00 – 8:40am Owl Swimming @ Bridport Leisure Centre (BLC) Kingfisher External PE @ BLC

Latest News

Forest School

Forest School started this week with Wagtails and Robins having lots of fun exploring our wonderful site under the guidance of Miss Osborne our FS leader. All children had a great time and are already looking forward to the exciting things in store for future sessions!



Messages and Reminders

PARKING

A reminder to please be considerate when parking in the village during school drop off and pick up time. Please ensure that you do not block driveways or access to properties.

Clubs

All clubs will be running next week. There are still spaces in some of the school led clubs (see the email sent on Wednesday for details) sign your child up via MCAS.

Robin Class

On Wednesday the children will need a photo of themselves as a baby. They will be looking at the changes as we grow and the similarities and differences between childhood today and in the past.

Please can you send in either a digital copy to the office which we can print ourselves, or a hard copy, whichever is easiest.



The Friends of Burton Bradstock will hold a short meeting on Thursday 28th Sept at 6:30pm in the school hall.

Everyone is invited along to hear what activities and fundraising happened last year and to plan for the year ahead, as well as make decisions about what the fundraising will be spent on. Your ideas and input are very important and we'd love to see you there!

Celebration Worship



Little Chicks and Wagtails have been learning about emotions and feeling. We have read the Colour Monster and made our own feeling jars.

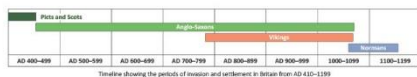


Robins have explored a 'po' (or chamber pot) which children used in the past. Most Robin's thought it was a giant tea cup 😊

Invasion

After the Romans

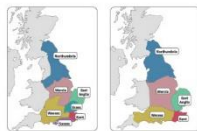
After the Romans left Britain in AD 410, many towns fell into disrepair and the country became vulnerable to attack. This marked the beginning of a period of invasions from different groups: Picts and Scots from Scotland and Ireland; Anglo-Saxons from Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark; Vikings from Scandinavia and Normans from France. This time in history is called the early Middle Ages.



Anglo-Saxons

Invasion

The Picts and Scots tried to invade England after AD 410, because the Britons were undefended. In AD 445, a British leader, Vortigern, asked Hengist and Horsa, two Jutes, to come to England to help the Britons. However, the Jutes realized that the land in England was good for farming, so they, along with the Angles and Saxons, invaded England.



Settlement

The Anglo-Saxons invaded the east and south coasts of England and pushed the Celtic Britons west. They split England into seven kingdoms, which became known as the heptarchy. The rulers of these kingdoms fought each other for land and power. By AD 800, there were five main kingdoms: East Angles, Kent, Mercia, Northumbria and Wessex. Celtic Britons still lived in Wales, Cornwall, Scotland and Ireland.

Christianity

Christianity declined in England after the Romans left, so Irish and Roman Christians were sent to Britain to reestablish Christianity. Monks like St Columba, St Aidan and St Augustine converted the Anglo-Saxon kings, and then their people, to Christianity. They also established churches and monasteries.

Monasteries

Monasteries were significant in Anglo-Saxon England because they spread Christianity, promoted reading and writing and provided help for the poor. Monasteries were usually built in isolated places and were rich with money and precious objects.



Everyday life

Anglo-Saxon society had a hierarchy, with a king at the top. Landowners, called thegns, were below the king and peasant farmers worked on the thegn's land. Slaves were at the bottom of the hierarchy. Most Anglo-Saxons were farmers or craftspeople. They lived in homes made from wood or wattle and daub, with a single room and central fireplaces. Settlements were surrounded by high fences to protect animals and villages from thieves and attack.

Legacy

There are still aspects of life in modern England that date back to the Anglo-Saxons, including the English language, the rule of law, place names, Christianity and even the layout of England itself.

Uniting England

Alfred the Great's grandson, Athelstan, was a successful Anglo-Saxon warrior. During his reign from AD 924-939, he defeated Welsh, Scottish, Celtic and Viking kings to become the first king of all England. England has been united since the reign of Athelstan.



Kingfishers have been looking at our knowledge organiser for our Topic called 'Invasion'. This document contains all the key facts and essential knowledge that will be covered in the weeks to come.



Owls are reading 'Freedom' by Catherine Johnson. Winner of the Little Rebels Children's Book Award 2019 it tells the story of a slave boy Nat, shipped to England from a Jamaican plantation in 1783.

Future dates for the diary

Thursday, 28 September	Friends Meeting, 6.30pm at School Hall
Wednesday, 4 October	Whole School Beach Trip (details shortly)
Thursday 5 October	Open Morning for Reception 2024
Thursday, 12 October	Individual Student Portraits NHS Flu Immunisations
Saturday, 14 October	Year 5 & 6 Tag Rugby Tournament
16 – 18 October	Bikeability
23 – 27 October	HALF TERM
Monday, 30 October	INSET DAY
Friday, 10 November	KS2 Trip to BridLit
Thursday, 14 December	Last day of Autumn Term
Friday, 15 December	INSET DAY