

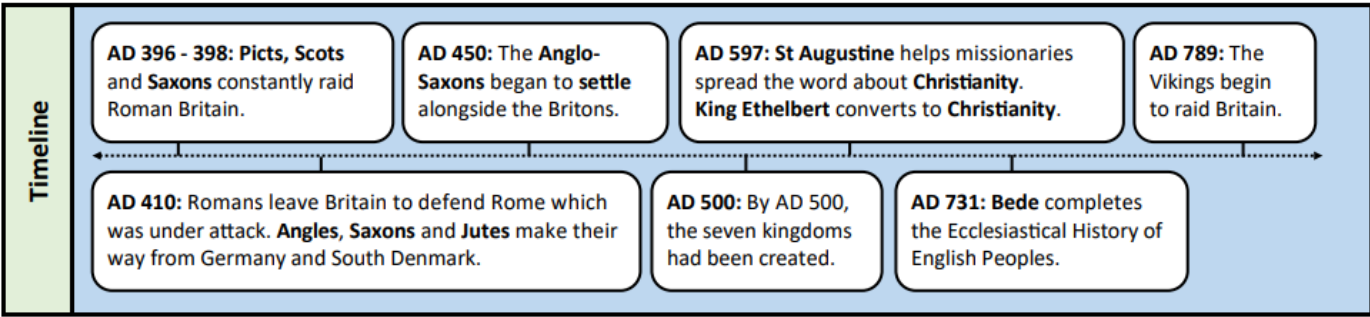


Y5 Knowledge Organiser – Anglo-Saxons

What will I be able to do by the end of the unit?

Year 5 students will examine how the Roman withdrawal contributed to Anglo-Saxon settlement and study what life was like for all groups in Anglo-Saxon society. They will investigate the Anglo-Saxons and Scots using multiple sources to compare the accuracy of accounts. Students will also describe different perspectives of the Anglo-Saxon settlement and suggest reasons for their migration to Britain, using timelines to identify key events. By comparing Anglo-Saxon Britain with Roman life using a Venn diagram, they will understand how Britain changed. Additionally, pupils will explore Anglo-Saxon England, including its religious beliefs before and after the spread of Christianity, and how England was divided.

People	
Bede	A monk who wrote about life in Anglo-Saxon Britain.
Gildas	A monk who wrote about the leaders of Britain offering land and food in exchange for protection against the Picts and Scots.
Hengist and Horsa	The Jute leaders who were invited to Britain by Vortigen to help defend them from the Picts and Scots in exchange for land.
King Alfred the Great	The King of Wessex who eventually became the first king of England.
King Ethelbert	The King of Kent who converted to Christianity.
St Augustine	A monk who helped spread the word about Christianity.
Vortigen	A king in Britain who offered Hengist and Horsa land and food in exchange for protection.



What should I already know?

- The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone. This lasted until the Bronze Age.
- The Bronze Age began when settlers arrived from Europe to Britain. These settlers brought with them ways of making tools from metal (bronze).
- The Iron Age lasted from 800 BC till the Roman invasion (AD 43) - this was when people used tools made from iron.
- In AD 43, the Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, first invaded Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410.

Key Vocabulary	
Angles	people from Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410
Anglo-Saxon	the name given to the people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain around AD 410
Archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
Artefact	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
Century	a period of 100 years
Christianity	the religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ
Invasion	to try and take over a place by force
Jutes	people from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and Southern Denmark) who invaded Britain around AD 410
Migration	movement from one place to another in order to settle there
Monk	a member of a male religious community
Pagan	a person who follows a religion that is not a major religion, including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sikhism
Picts	ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland
Saxons	people from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410
Scots	people from Ireland who eventually settled in Scotland
Settler/ settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement

Unit 1: Where can we find evidence of Anglo-Saxon life?	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Unit 2: The Anglo Saxons originated from which areas? Tick two	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Unit 3: Which year did the Romans leave Britain?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
Artefacts			England			3000 BC		
Archaeological sites			Scotland			0		
Writing by Gildas and Bede			Germany			410 AD		
All of the above			Southern Denmark			450 AD		
Unit 4: How many kingdoms were there in Anglo-Saxon Britain?	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Unit 5: Place these in order of chronology using the numbers 1-4.	Start of unit:	End of unit:	Unit 6: Who is said to have invited the Anglo Saxons to Britain?	Start of unit:	End of unit:
4			Bronze Age			King Ethelbert		
5			Anglo-Saxons settlement			King Alfred the Great		
6			Iron Age			St Augustine		
7			Stone Age			Vortigen		