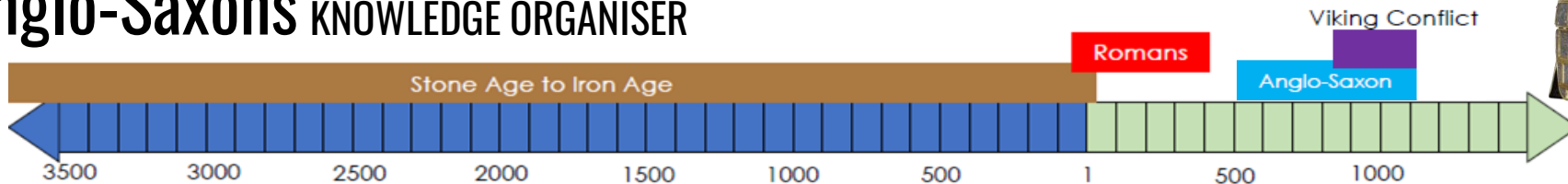


Anglo-Saxons KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Vocabulary

| | |
|---------------|--|
| agriculture | the practice of cultivating plants and livestock |
| Christianity | belief that God sent his son, Jesus, to the world to save humans. Anglo Saxons converted to Christianity around the 7th. |
| conquered | defeated by strength or military invasion |
| craftsmanship | The Anglo-Saxons were skilled at crafts and traded a lot with other countries. They used gold, gemstones and glass beads to make necklaces and brooches to fasten cloaks and dresses with. |
| Earl | A title of nobility meaning 'chieftain'. An Earl could rule their territory on behalf of the monarch. |
| invader | an army that enters a territory by force in order to take control of it |
| monarch | a king or queen ruling a state, usually an inherited title |
| paganism | an ancient belief in many gods |
| settlement | a small group of houses, such as a village, in a new country or place. |
| Thane | a nobleman who held land granted by the monarch |
| voyage | travelling or undertaking a journey, usually by sea |
| Witan | a council of Thanes and advisors who could be called upon by the monarch to discuss the running of the country |
| weaponry | Anglo-Saxon warriors fought on foot. They carried spears, swords, axes, bows and arrows. They wore helmets and carried shields that were often made of wood. |

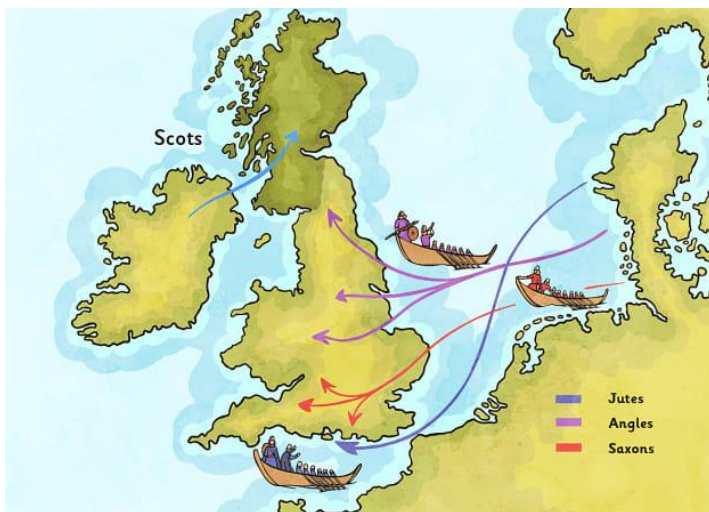
What is the legacy of the Anglo-Saxons? (Hedgehogs - Summer Term)

Previous Learning:

This unit of work builds upon the chronological narrative of invasion and settlement of the British Isles throughout history; Children have learnt about the history of Ancient Britain up until the time when the Romans left Britain, and that different civilisations have different cultures. Pupils have used timelines to order events, and atlases to identify countries.

Intended Learning:

The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes who came to Britain from across the North sea in the middle of the 5th Century. The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angleland', became 'England'. For a long time, England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land. The Anglo-Saxons fought many battles, including fighting each other. The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.



Essential Reads

