

Year 5 – Anglo Saxons

Key Knowledge

- The Anglo Saxons were made up of three tribes: Angles, Saxons and Jutes who came from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.
- The Roman withdrawal contributed to Anglo-Saxon settlement.
- Anglo Saxon England was made up of seven kingdoms all ruled by different Kings
- To know why Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain.
- The burial ship at Sutton Hoo taught us lots about the Saxons. It was discovered in 1939.
- Anglo Saxons were Pagans and believed in many different gods.
- To find out about Anglo-Saxon life, including homes, food and leisure.
- King Alfred became King in 870AD, defeated the Danes and ruled half of England in Wessex.



Key Skills

- To understand chronology and place of the Anglo-Saxons on a timeline.
- To use a range of sources to gather information and infer about life in Saxon times
- To give reasons for the Anglo-Saxons coming to and settling in Britain
- To describe some of legacies left behind by the Saxons today
- To explore and try some Saxon arts and culture
- To understand the term 'Christian conversion' and how a Saxon King was the first to convert, leading the way for Christians.

Do you remember learning?

- About The Victorians and Stone-Age in Year 3
- Roman invasion and settlement of Britain in Year 4

Key Vocabulary

Angles	People from Germany who invaded Britain around 410 A.D.
Anglo-Saxon	The name given to people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain.
Archaeology	The study of ancient people from the remains of their physical objects and buildings.
Christianity	The religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.
Convert	To persuade someone to change their religious beliefs
Jutes	People from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and South Denmark).
migration	Movement from one place to another in order to settle there.
pagan	A person who follows a religion that is not a major religion. They often believe in more than one god
Picts	Ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland.
runes	Alphabet consisting of between 26-33 letters used to write Old English.
Settler	People who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement.
thane	An important Anglo-Saxon person
thatch	The craft of building a roof with dry vegetation such as reeds and straw.
wattle-and-daub	The weaving of small wooden branches with mud, straw, horse hair and dung to create walls.

Timeline

410 A.D.	497 A.D.	573 A.D.	586 A.D.	597 A.D.	757 A.D.	793 A.D.	871 A.D.	1016 A.D.	1066 A.D.
Romans left Britain leaving it unguarded	The kingdom of Wessex is formed	The Kingdom of East Anglia was formed	The Kingdom of Mercia was formed	St. Augustine introduces Christianity	Offa King of Mercia declares himself king of England	Vikings attack Lindisfarne	Alfred the Great rules	Canute the Great rules as the first Viking	Battle of Hastings Saxons defeated by Normans