
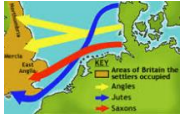






Anglo-Saxons Knowledge Organiser Y5 Autumn 1

TIMELINE

400 AD Last of the Romans leave Britain 	449 AD Angles and Saxons invade by boat 	540 AD Invading Angles, Saxons and Jutes conquer England	585 AD Five separate kingdoms form with each having its own king	664 AD England begins to follow the Christianity of Rome 	789 AD First recorded Viking attack 	865 AD - 878 AD Lots of Viking victories 	878 AD England is split between the Anglo-Saxons and the Danes	937 AD Anglo-Saxon king Athelstan defeats the Vikings and rules over all of England	1066AD Anglo Saxon age comes to an end: The Battle of Hastings  Depicts the action of the Battle of Hastings
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Where the Anglo-Saxons came from: The Anglo-Saxons left their homelands in northern Germany, Denmark and The Netherlands and rowed across the North Sea in wooden boats to Britain. They sailed across the North Sea in their long ships, which had one sail and many oars.

Why the Anglo-Saxons came to Britain: Some historians say that the Saxons were invited to come to England to help to keep invaders from Scotland and Ireland out. Additionally, their lands often flooded and it was difficult to grow crops so they were looking for somewhere to farm and settle.

Anglo Saxon work: Most people were farmers and had to work very hard just to stay alive; food took a lot of effort to produce. Some others were craftsmen - Anglo-Saxons were expert metal workers. Men were buried with their tools and weapons whilst women were often laid to rest with a bowl and a spoon.

Christianity coming to Anglo-Saxon England: About 1400 years ago, the Pope in Rome sent a message to England to persuade the Anglo-Saxons to become Christian. He built a church and Christianity then spread to other parts of Britain.

Homes: There were few cities - instead most people lived in villages in small one roomed homes (which often included their animals) grouped around their thane's home.

Books: The Anglo-Saxons created the first books; using animal skin parchment the pages were bound together

Battle of Hastings (1066 AD): The last Anglo-Saxon King, King Harold, died during the Battle of Hastings in 1066 following the death of King Edward the Confessor. This saw the beginning of Normal rule of England.

VOCABULARY

Christianity	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ (before this, Saxons were Pagans, believing in many Gods)
hoard	Items buried and left, possibly for safekeeping
stronghold	A place that has fortifications or defences to protect it from attack
customs	The way a particular group of people behave or do something
bloodletting	The act of draining blood from a patient to make them feel better
embroidery	Cloth with patterns or figures sewn on it
thane	A lord in Anglo-Saxon England
estate	A large area of land belonging to a noble
churl	A free man, woman or child in Anglo-Saxon society

