



# Knowledge Organiser - Year 5



## Anglo-Saxons

Key Vocabulary	Definition
archaeologist	The study of ancient cultures by studying their material remains such as objects and tools.
artefact	An artefact is an object that is made by humans, especially one that is historically interesting.
civilisation	A civilisation is a group of people with its own social organization and culture.
conquest	Conquest is the act of taking over a country or group of people.
Danelaw	The parts of Anglo-Saxon England where Danish law (from Denmark) was followed.
invaders	Invaders are soldiers who are entering a country with force.
kingdoms	A kingdom is a country or region that is ruled by a king or queen.
outlaws	An outlaw is a criminal who is hiding from the authorities.
pagan	Religion followed by Anglo-Saxons that believe in many Gods.
peasants	A peasant is a poor person of low social status who works on the land.
ruler	The ruler of a country is the person who commands the country.
sarcophagus	A sarcophagus is a large decorative container in which a dead body was placed in ancient times.
tribes	Tribe is sometimes used to refer to a group of people of the same race, language, and traditions.

### Knowledge facts

The Romans left Britain in AD410. They left Vortigern in charge. He decided he needed help to run the country so contacted Hengst and Horsa—they decided to take over.

Britain was so weak, tribes from Germany, Denmark and Holland invaded Britain. Tribe called the Jutes, Franks, Frisians, Angles and Saxons became known as the Anglo-Saxons.

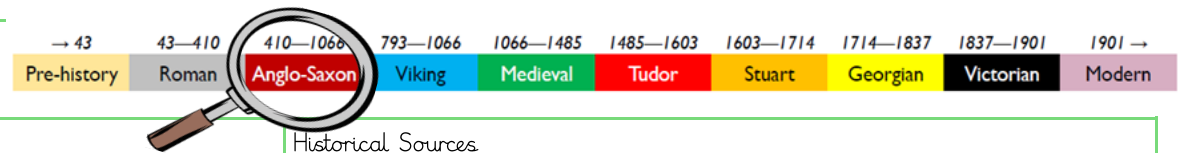
Anglo Saxon Britain was made up of 7 main kingdoms—each kingdom was ruled by a king (a Cyning).

The most famous Anglo-Saxon king was Alfred the Great. He was famous for victories against the Vikings. He made sure there was Danelaw in East England.

Early on Anglo-Saxons were mainly Pagans, worshipping many different Gods. Eventually, Anglo-Saxons began to follow Christianity lead by Augustine.

A famous discovery of Anglo-Saxon artefacts was found in Sutton Hoo, Suffolk in 1939. An outline of a ship was imprinted in the soil and a number of treasures and a sarcophagus were found.

Anglo-Saxon age ended in 1066 when the Normans defeated them.



### Historical Sources

#### Primary Source

A primary historical source is information that was created by someone who witnessed first hand the historical events that are being described.

#### Secondary Source

A secondary historical source is any information that was created after the time about events that have happened in the past.