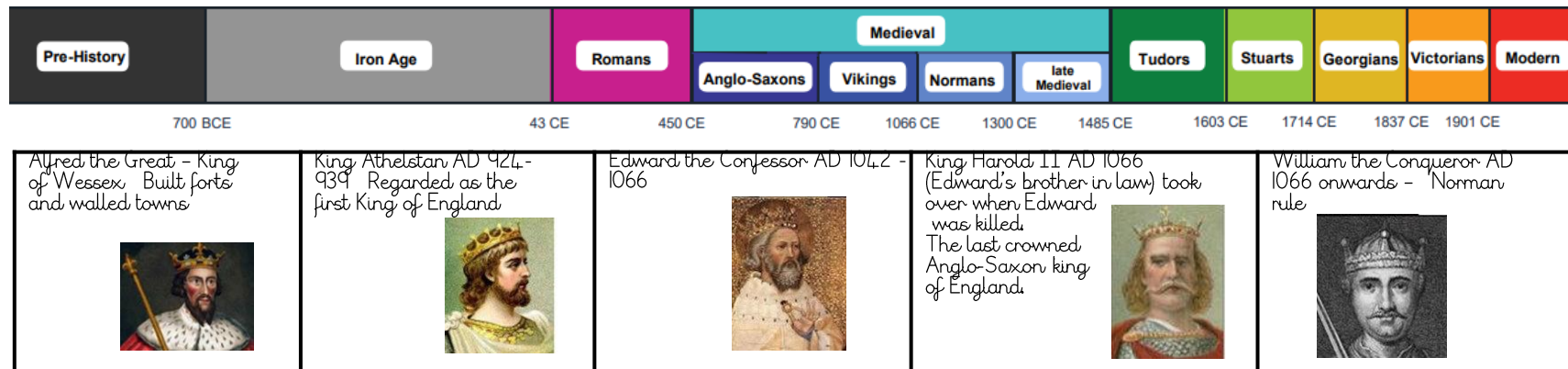


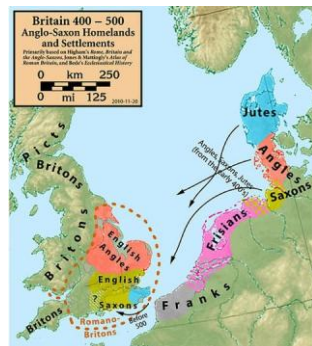
Year 5: Anglo-Saxons

Key Vocabulary

Danelaw	The name given to parts of the country ruled by the laws of the Vikings / Danes.
empire	A state made up of many countries or cultures that are ruled by a single individual
invade	To enter and occupy land.
heptarchy	The seven largest Anglo-Saxon kingdoms
justice	Receiving what you deserve e.g. the punishment received for breaking the law.
kingdom	Land from the same region or territory that is ruled by a king or queen
migration	The act of moving across lands to settle
monk	Member of a male religious community
outlawed	Having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community.
Pagan	A religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped
raid	A surprise attack



Why did the Anglo-Saxons invade Britain?



After the Romans left, Britain was invaded by the Angles, Saxons and Jutes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. They came to raid the riches such as fertile land for crops as their land kept flooding.

How was Anglo-Saxon England ruled?

From the 5th century up until 927 CE, England was not a united country like today and instead it was separated into many kingdoms. Historians refer to the seven largest kingdoms as the 'heptarchy'.

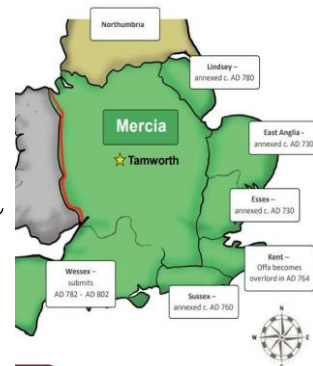
Each kingdom had its own king and they would often fight between each other. Sometimes the people who lived in the kingdom would rebel against the king's power. So, being in complete control of an Anglo-Saxon kingdom required power, influence, and lots of money!



What was life like in Anglo-Saxon England?

Farms - lived on farms and kept cows, pigs and sheep for milk, wool and meat.
Houses - made from wood, mud and a thatch roof.
Women - worked in the home cooking, cleaning and raising their children.
Children - didn't go to school but helped their parents in the home, learning to do jobs for when they grow up.
King - the most important and powerful person.
Important people - The Anglo-saxons had nobles. They were land owners and were often the leaders in battle.
Language - The Vikings brought their own language to Britain known as Old Norse.
Religion - The Anglo-Saxons converted to Christianity.
Stories - The Anglo-saxons told stories orally. One of the most popular was called Beowulf.
Writing - Anglo-Saxons wrote on parchment using the alphabet we use today.

How did England change?



Augustine the monk

Augustine was sent by the pope to help convert people from Pagan religion to Christianity.

The Kingdoms of England slowly converted to Christianity over 100 years. Historians believe that by 686 CE, all Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were ruled by Christian kings.

King Aethelbald

There were shifts in political power in Anglo-Saxon England. We know this because of historical accounts from the time.

King Aethelbald was one of the prominent rulers of the Kingdom of Mercia in the 700s.

Today, there is evidence of the ancient capital of Mercia in Tamworth.