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| **History** | | **Anglo-Saxons** | **Year 5** |
| **Key Vocabulary** | | **Key Knowledge/events and facts** | **Key People** |
| **word** | **definition** | * The last Roman soldiers left Britain in 410 AD. * New people came in ships across the North Sea: the Anglo-Saxons. * The Anglo-Saxons thought the Britons were weak and easy to beat without the Romans around * The Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was from around 410 AD to 1066. * The Anglo-Saxons were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. * The three biggest tribes were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. * The land they settled in became known as ‘Angle-land’, or England. * Some Anglo-Saxons were warriors who enjoyed fighting. * Some Anglo-Saxons came peacefully to find land to farm. * Anglo-Saxon Britain tribes were not united. * They invaded many different areas and each took over different parts of Britain. | **Kings:**  **AD 871-899: King Alfred the Great**  **AD 924-939: King Athelstan**  **AD 1042-1066: Edward the Confessor**  *(AD 1050-1052: Goodwin of Wessex tried to defeat Edward)*  **AD 1066: Harold II** |
| Angles | Tribes from the country that is now modern day Denmark. |
| Danelaw | The name given to parts of the country ruled by the  laws of the Danes. |
| invade | An armed force enters a country or region in order to  occupy it. | **Invasion Map** |
| Lindisfarne | A monastery in northern England. |  |
| Saxons | German – Dutch tribes who settled in Britain from around 450 AD. |  |
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| settle | To live and take up residence |  |
| thatch | The craft of building a roof with dry vegetation, such as straw. |
| **Lifestyle** | |
|  | | **Timeline** | |
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