



## Objectives and Sticky Knowledge



### Previous Knowledge Recap:

Romans built roads to enable soldiers, messengers and traders to travel ore quickly across the country.

The Romans dug wells and built aqueducts to bring clean water to the towns from the hills.

Roman houses were the first in Britain to be built using concrete and glass, and they were the first to have central heating.

### Land Objectives and Sticky Knowledge:

Understand how the Anglo-Saxons attempted to bring about law and order into the country.	Understand how during the Anglo-Saxon period, Britain was divided into many kingdoms.	Know that the way the kingdoms were divided led to the creation of some of our county boundaries today.	Use a time line to show when the Anglo-Saxons were in England.
<p>1. The different villages and communities were divided into tithings, made up of 10 men, who were all responsible for each other's behaviour. 2. Wergild was a payment system used in Anglo-Saxon times to settle disputes between the criminal and the victim or the victim's family.</p> <p>3. People accused of crimes had to go to court and be tried for their crimes, just like the courts in Britain today.</p> <p>4. There were three main ordeals in Anglo-Saxon Britain: Cold water, hot water and iron bar.</p>	<p>1. In 556, seven kingdoms are created across Britain.</p> <p>2. In 617, Northumbria becomes the Supreme Kingdom.</p> <p>3. In 779, Mercia becomes the Supreme Kingdom and King Offa builds a dyke along the Welsh border.</p>	<p>1. Alfreton, Derbyshire was located in Anglo-Saxon Mercia.</p> <p>2. The seven kingdoms were: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, Kent.</p>	<p>1. The Anglo-Saxons (Angle, Saxon and Jute groups) were 3 attacking tribes with a shared language with three different leaders.</p> <p>2. In 350, the Anglo Saxons raid England but are beaten back by the Romans.</p> <p>3. In 410, the Romans left England and the English shores are unprotected. Between 449 and 550, the Jutes arrived from Jutland, the Angles from Denmark and the Saxons from Germany.</p>

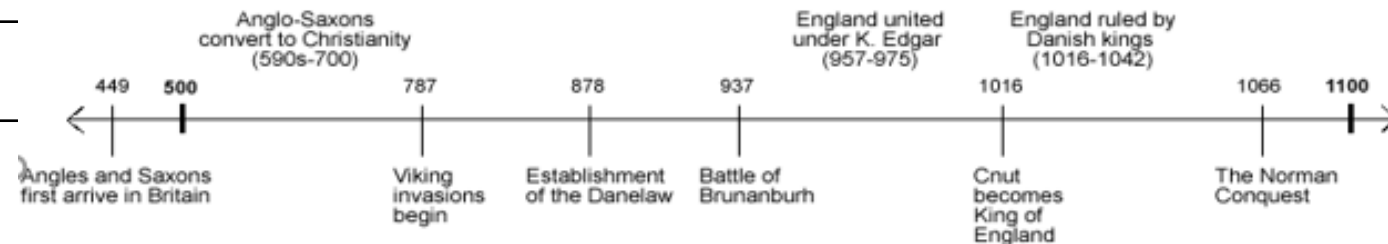
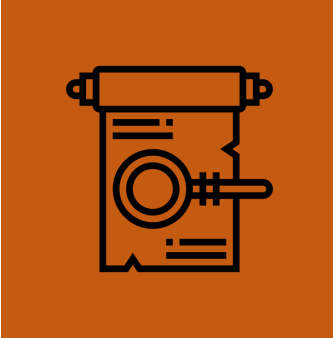
# Year 5 Anglo Saxon Knowledge Organiser

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Anglo-Saxon</b>	People who came from Germany to live in England during the 5 <sup>th</sup> century.
<b>conquest</b>	The act of conquering a country, area or situation.
<b>invasion</b>	To enter a country or place by force with the intent of taking over.
<b>kingdom</b>	A country or place ruled by a King or Queen.
<b>raid</b>	An unexpected attack where an enemy comes to steal/destroy.
<b>settler</b>	A person who arrives in a new place in order to live there and use the land.
<b>tithing</b>	A group of 10 men, who were all responsible for each other's behaviour.
<b>trade</b>	buying or selling goods or services.
<b>wergild</b>	a payment system used in Anglo-Saxon times to settle disputes.



The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain ruled their own kingdom and the people in it. They also controlled their own army. Kings constantly fought to control other kingdoms and defend their land. When the Anglo-Saxons first settled there were 7 kingdoms. However, by 878AD there was only 1 kingdom left: Wessex, ruled by king Alfred the Great. The other kingdoms had been overrun by the Vikings



## Sky Objectives:

- Recognise when something is a primary or a secondary source of information to investigate the past.
- Using appropriate historical terms, examine causes and results of great events and the impact these had on people.
- Accurately order an increasing number of significant events, movements and dates on a timeline.