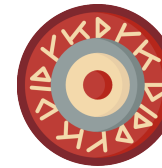
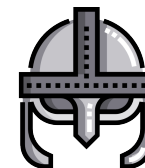




# Anglo-Saxons KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



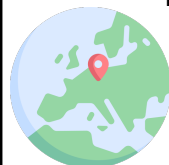
## ESSENTIAL ANGLO-SAXONS VOCABULARY

<b>monarch</b>	A king or queen who is the leader of the country.
<b>Danelaw</b>	The area of England where the Vikings settled after the invasion.
<b>rune</b>	Symbols used as an alphabet in the Anglo-Saxon writing system.
<b>weaponry</b>	The weapons that a group or country has.
<b>paganism</b>	A religion that involves the worship many different gods.
<b>Christianity</b>	The religion based on the life and teaching of Jesus Christ.
<b>medieval</b>	The period of history from 500 AD to 1500 AD.
<b>jewellery</b>	Small, decorative items worn for personal decoration.
<b>coin</b>	A piece of metal with a stamp used as money.
<b>helmet</b>	A protective covering for the head worn during battle.
<b>divided</b>	Splitting an area or object into different parts.
<b>conquered</b>	Gaining or acquiring by force.
<b>invaded</b>	Entering an area by force in order to take over.
<b>religion</b>	A set of beliefs held by a group of people, usually involving worship or prayer.
<b>voyage</b>	A journey to a distant or unknown place.

AD 449	AD 600	AD 793	AD 871	AD 924	AD 937	AD 939	AD 1042	AD 1066
Anglo-Saxon invaders arrive in Britain	Anglo-Saxons take over England	Vikings attack from Norway	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex	Athelstan becomes the King of Wessex	Athelstan defeats rebels in battle	Vikings invade England and take back the north	Edward the Confessor becomes king	King Harold is killed in the Battle of Hastings

### Who were the Anglo-Saxons?

The Anglo-Saxons were a group of people made up from tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. They sailed across the North Sea and invaded different parts of Britain.

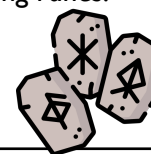


Historians don't know exactly why the Anglo-Saxons invaded, but it may be because their land often flooded. This meant that they needed to find new places to settle down and farm.

**Fun fact!** For many years, England wasn't really one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of little kingdoms across the land!

### Runes

When the Anglo-Saxons became Christians, they began to use the alphabet that we still use today. Before that, they wrote using runes. Each one had a name, such as 'joy'. They were made from straight lines to make them easier to carve and they were often carved on precious objects.



### MAKING LINKS TO PREVIOUS LEARNING GOLDEN VOCABULARY

<b>The Romans</b>	The Romans <b>conquered</b> Britain.
<b>The Romans</b>	The Roman <b>invaded</b> Britain looking for riches, land, slaves and metal.
<b>World Religions</b>	There are many world <b>religions</b> which influence wars, politics and culture.
<b>The Romans</b>	The Romans embarked on a <b>voyage</b> across the sea to Britain.

**Fun fact!** Anglo-Saxons once worshipped lots of different gods, but many converted to Christianity around the 7<sup>th</sup> century.

### Weaponry

Anglo-Saxon warriors fought on foot. They carried spears, swords, axes, bows and arrows. They wore helmets and carried shields (that were often made from wood).



### Craftsmanship

The Anglo-Saxons were skilled at crafts and traded a lot with other countries. They used gemstones (such as amber and amethyst) and glass beads to make necklaces and bracelets. Their cloaks and dresses were fastened with brooches and belt buckles.

### Alfred the Great

Alfred the Great was the monarch who made a peace treaty with the Vikings. The Vikings would remain in the eastern of England in the Danelaw area and the Anglo-Saxons would stay in the western side.

