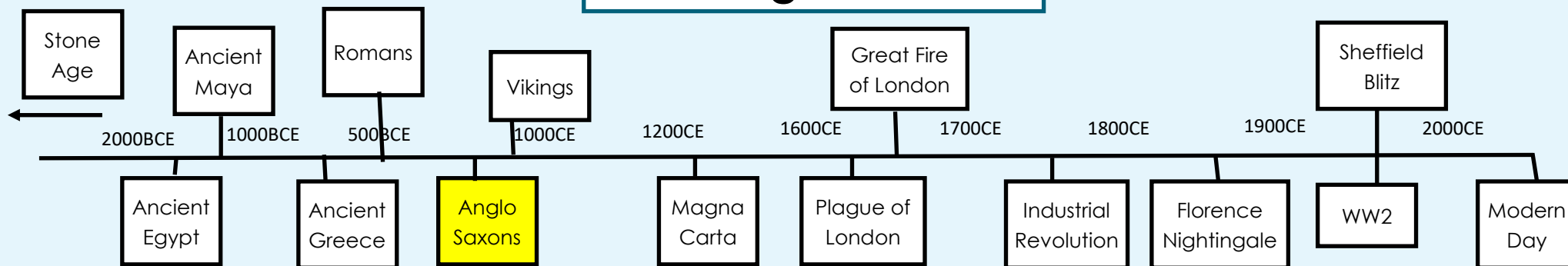


History - Y5 Autumn

The Anglo Saxons



Key vocabulary to remember and use in your learning

usurper	Someone who takes power by force
warlord	Commanders of armies
territory	An area of land ruled by a person or group of people.
raiders	A person or group of people that attack an enemy in their territory.
monk	A person that lives a simple, religious life.
monastery	The name of the place where monks live together.
overlord	A person who was in charge of lots of different territories or Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.
heraldry	Decoration showing which family or kingdom a person belonged to.
knights	An armoured soldier on a horse, serving a Lord/monarch.
crusade	A religious army fighting for change.
martyr	A person killed for religious or cultural beliefs.

Key knowledge to know and use

Originally from Northern Germany and Southern Scandinavia, many Anglo-Saxons came peacefully, to find land to farm. Their homelands often flooded so it was tough to grow enough food.

The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain each ruled their own kingdom and the people in it. They fought to defend their kingdom or take control of other kingdoms.

Christianity became the main religion in Britain. In AD 597, a Roman monk called

Sutton Hoo

Sutton Hoo, in Suffolk, is the site of the grave of an Anglo-Saxon king. It is one of the largest and best-preserved archaeological finds of the Saxon period in Europe. It is very important to historians because it tells them a great deal about the wealth and traditions of early Anglo-Saxon



King Egbert was the king of Wessex and the first Anglo-Saxon king recognised as the sovereign of all England. Pictured here is a stone in Dore that recognises that King Egbert became King of all England in Dore.



ford = shallow river crossing **hurst** = wooded hill **ham** = village **bury** = fortified