




Anglo-Saxons Knowledge Mat

Who made Britain Great?





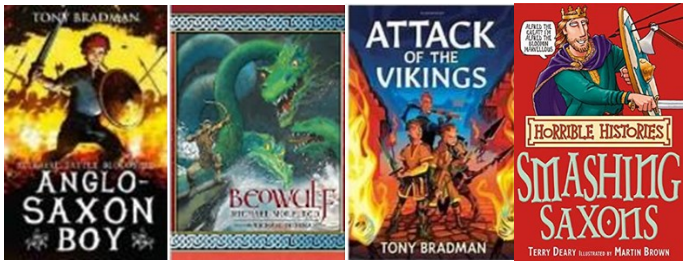

Timeline

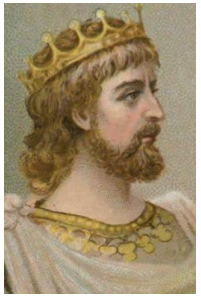
787 CE	793 CE	866 CE	871 AD	878 CE	927 CE	991 CE	1013 AD	1066 AD
First Scandinavian raids on England	Vikings attack the Monastery of Lindisfarne.	King Alfred agrees a treaty with the Vikings (later known as Danelaw).	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex	Battle of Edington	Athelstan unites English kingdoms.	Battle of Malden – links to Danegeld	King Sven of Denmark and his son Cnut claim the throne in Danelaw from Ethelred the Saxon king	King Harold (the last Anglo-Saxon king) is defeated by William the Conqueror at the Battle of Hastings - Noman rule begins

Key vocabulary

Raid	A sudden attack on a place.
King	The most important person and leader of the settlement/county.
Dangeld	Paying Vikings to leave an area alone.
Burh	A walled town build by Saxons to protect them from Vikings.
Conflict	A serious disagreement or argument.
Confessor	A priest who hears confessions and gives absolution and spiritual counsel.
Monarchy	A state or nation in which the supreme power is actually or nominally lodged in a monarch.
Continuity	The unbroken and consistent existence or operation of something over time.

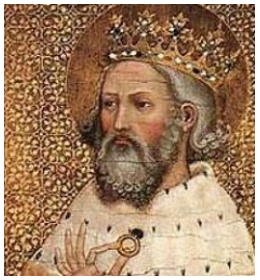
Exciting books





Athelstan

Significant people.



Edward The Confessor

Sticky knowledge

- Anglo Saxon rule began in 410 AD and ended in 1066.
- The Anglo Saxons came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th century.
- By 884, after years of battles, a treaty was agreed that left Vikings ruling over 'Danelaw' in the north of England.
- England was separated into seven kingdoms where Anglo-Saxon's were settled (Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex, Sussex, Essex and Kent).
- The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land became 'England'.
- The Anglo-Saxons were originally pagans and very superstitious.
- The Anglo-Saxons had many gods, however they adopted Christianity after Augustine was sent from Rome by the Pope.
- The Vikings started invading around 700AD, they came from Scandinavian countries - Norway, Sweden and Denmark.

Significant themes

Anglo-Saxon Houses:
They were small wooden huts with a straw roof, and inside was just one room in which the whole family lived, ate, slept and socialised together.

Anglo-Saxon Places:
Many towns and villages still carry their Anglo-Saxon names today, including "England" which comes from the Saxon word "Angle-Land".

Food:
They grew wheat, barley and oats for making bread and porridge, grew fruit and vegetables like carrots, parsnips and apples, and kept pigs, sheep and cattle for meat, wool and milk.

Men's clothes:
Anglo-Saxons made their own clothes out of natural materials. The men wore long-sleeved tunics made of wool or linen, often decorated with a pattern. Their trousers were woollen and held up by a leather belt, with leather shoes.

Women's clothes:
The women would wear an under-dress of linen or wool and an outer-dress like a pinafore called a "peplos" along with lots of jewellery.

Religion:
Many of today's Christian traditions came from the Anglo-Saxons, but they weren't always Christians, they were Pagans.

Useful websites

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z8q487h

http://elizabethanenglandlife.com/anglo-saxons/anglo-saxon-vikings.html

Enhancers

Religious Education

Key vocabulary - R.E	
Resurrection	Bring someone back to life after they have died.
Spiritual	Something that is not of physical matter, substance; supernatural.
Church	A building used for public Christian religious services.
Belief	Something one accepts as true or real; a firmly held opinion.
Moral conduct	Is the tendency for an individual to conform to the social norms for a set of rules.
Holy spirit	The third person of the Trinity; God as spiritually active in the world.
Priest	In many Christian churches, a member of the second grade of clergy ranking below a bishop.
Prayer	A solemn request for help or expression of thanks addressed to Go or another deity.
Pagan	Pagan Viking religion is a polytheistic belief system that worships multiple







Sticky knowledge
Christians use some examples of the Bible texts to guide them in facing life's challenges
Prayer is important to all faiths and different religions have different expectations regarding how they pray e.g. Prayers performed by Muslims, known as salat which are observed three or five times every day at prescribed
Religious art and architecture can express spiritual ideas, examples of great buildings from different religions can be found locally
There are a variety of religious leaders discussed in the curriculum who express their faith in different ways
The role of the Christian community is important to believers in helping people to live a good life and the use of ideas such as