

Anglo-Saxon: KS2 Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary

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| archaeologist | People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found. |
| Anglo-Saxon kingdoms | The Anglo-Saxons formed many regions each with one ruler, known as kingdoms. |
| shires | Saxon lands were divided into shires, which helped to make up the counties we have today |
| Shire reeve | The peace officer of a shire, later known as 'sheriff'. |
| thane | An important Anglo-Saxon person. |
| legacy | Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the shires are our boundaries for counties today. |
| Wessex | Known today as Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset and Wiltshire. |
| Witan or witenagemot | A council that helped the Saxon king rule. |
| wergild | A fine imposed for stealing or killing. |
| churl | A lower-class Anglo-Saxon but better than a slave. |
| Mercia | Known today as East Anglia, Essex, Kent and Sussex. |



Our History Skills

- Use a time line to place events, periods and cultural movements
- Understand the relationship between beliefs and action in historical change
- Describe how some things from the past affect life today
- Distinguish between reliable and unreliable sources. Identify the most useful sources for a particular task

Sticky Knowledge about the Anglo-Saxons

- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes.
- The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angle-land', became 'England'.
- They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th Century.
- For a long time, England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.
- The Anglo-Saxons were fierce people who fought many battles, including fighting each other.
- The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.

Anglo-Saxon Settlements

