

# Blue Coat History Knowledge Organiser



Year Group: 5	Themes: Settlements, Food and farming, Society, Culture and pastimes	Period of History: The Anglo-Saxons (410 AD - 790 AD)	Strand: a non-European society that provides contrasts with British history
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Key Vocabulary	
Spelling	Definition
Angles	People from Germany who invaded Britain around 410 A.D.
Anglo-Saxon	The name given to people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain
Jutes	People from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and South Denmark)
migration	Movement from one place to another in order to settle there
settler	People who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
pagan	A person who follows a religion that is not a major religion
Missionary	A person from religion sent to spread the faith
thatch	The craft of building a roof with dry vegetation such as reeds and straw
wattle-and-daub	The weaving of small wooden branches with mud, straw, horse hair and dung to create walls
Conversion	change

### Where

**Who went where?**  
This map shows the different groups of people living in Britain in around AD 550.

In the north, the **Scots** from Ireland had settled alongside the **Picts**. The Scots' kingdom was known as **Dál Riata**.

The **Angles, Saxons and Jutes** ruled what's now **England** in the east.

The **Britons** controlled most of **Wales** and the **west**.

The map of Britain didn't stay looking like this. By AD 600, the Anglo-Saxon tribes were moving further west.

**Britain 400 - 500 CE**  
Anglo-Saxon homelands and settlements

Key Figures	
<p><b>Houses</b></p>	The Anglo-Saxons homes were small wooden huts with straw roofs, and one room in which the whole family lived. There was a hole in the roof to allow the smoke to escape when cooking. Some homes were made using wattle and daub.
<p><b>Religion</b></p>	Most Anglo-Saxons were pagans, believing in lots of different gods, until the Pope in Rome sent over Augustine as a missionary, in 597AD. Slowly, the country became Christian. Augustine became the first archbishop of Canterbury.
<p><b>Food</b></p>	Anglo-Saxons enjoyed huge feasts. They ate bread, meats such as pork and lamb, vegetables such as carrots and parsnips, and drank milk and beer! Food would have been home grown or obtained through trading goods they had made.
<p><b>Clothes</b></p>	Men wore long-sleeved tunics made of wool or linen, which were often decorated with patterns. Women would wear an underdress of linen, and an outer pinafore-like dress called a 'peplos.' Shoes were made of leather. They wore belts to hang tools and weapons from.
<b>Learning Objectives:</b>	
<b>I can</b> explain why/how the Anglo-Saxons came to Britain.	
<b>I can</b> describe an Anglo-Saxon settlement and the buildings in them.	
<b>I know</b> the important Anglo-Saxon gods and that they converted to Christianity.	

Timeline	
350 AD	Anglo-Saxons raid English shores and are beaten back by the Romans.
410 AD	Last Romans leave Britain, leaving the Celts defenceless.
449-550 AD	Arrival of Jutes, Angles and Saxons from <b>Denmark, Germany &amp; The Netherlands</b> .
455 - 586 AD	England is divided into 7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: <b>Northumbria, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, East Anglia, Mercia, Kent.</b>
597 AD	597 AD St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome and becomes Archbishop of Canterbury.
731 AD	Bede, widely thought of as the greatest Anglo-Saxon scholar, finishes his 'History of Britain'.
757 AD	Offa King of Mercia declares himself king of England and he built Offa's dyke, to divide England & Wales.
789 AD	First recorded Viking attack (Dorset).