

# Y5 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: **WHAT IMPACT DID THE ANGLO-SAXONS HAVE?**

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Conquered</b>	took control by force.	<b>Christianisation</b>	The act of conversion to Christianity.
<b>Medieval</b>	period of European history between 476 AD and 1500 AD.	<b>Literature</b>	A written work, especially with artistic value.
<b>Pagan</b>	relating to religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions.	<b>Upheaval</b>	A big change.

## Key Ideas

- Anglo-Saxons were a medieval people who, for 600 years, controlled much of what is now England. From the departure of the Roman army in 410 AD to the defeat by William the Conqueror in 1066 AD, the Anglo-Saxons built a lasting legacy of culture and beliefs that still influences us today.**
- The Anglo-Saxons were the descendants of three different tribes who invaded Britain after the Roman army left Britain in 410 AD. The Angles and the Saxons came from what is now Northern Germany and the Jutes came from Denmark.
- The land they conquered was split into small kingdoms and the new invaders brought their own building methods, religious beliefs and language.
- The Anglo-Saxons played a significant part in England's journey to becoming a Christian country. During their rule Christianity spread as monks from Rome came to England.
- They produced great works of art and literature, including the epic poem Beowulf.
- They were skilled craft and metal workers, producing artefacts like the Sutton-Hoo helmet.



### How do we know about Anglo-Saxon Britain?

- The Anglo-Saxons left many archaeological sources of evidence about their lives in Britain, such as the burial horde at Sutton-Hoo. This ship burial site contained some of the most famous artefacts of the time.
- However, there are very few written sources of evidence from this period.

### Timeline



