

# Year 5 – Autumn 2 – The Struggle for England

Key Words	Definitions
<b>Angles</b>	One of the main Germanic peoples (from current day N. Germany) who settled in GB in post-Roman period.
<b>archaeology</b>	The study of the buildings, graves, tools, and other objects that belonged to people who lived in the past, in order to learn about their culture and society.
<b>artefact</b>	An object that has been made by a person, such as a tool or a decoration, especially one that is of historical interest.
<b>BC</b>	Before Christ: used in the Christian calendar when referring to a year before Jesus Christ was born.
<b>BCE</b>	Before Common Era or Before Current Era or Before Christian Era: used when referring to a year before the birth of Jesus Christ when the Christian calendar starts counting years.
<b>Jutes</b>	One of the Germanic tribes (from current day Denmark) who settled in GB after the Romans.
<b>runes</b>	Runes are the letters in a set of alphabets used by the Germanic peoples.
<b>Saxons</b>	The Saxons were a group of Germanic peoples (from current day N. Germany).
<b>settle</b>	To arrive, especially from another country, in a new place and start to live there and use the land.

## Who were the Anglo-Saxons?



The Anglo-Saxons were a mixture of different tribes who came from north Germany, Denmark, and the northern Netherlands. They sailed across the North Sea and the English Channel arriving in Britain after the Romans left in 410CE.

The Anglo-Saxons had different kings who ruled their own kingdoms. After years of fighting and invasions from the Vikings, Alfred the Great and the Vikings made a peace agreement.

They created an imaginary dividing line through England with the Anglo-Saxons to the West and the Viking lands (Danelaw) to the East.

## What was life like for Anglo-Saxons?



**Agriculture** – Anglo-Saxons and Vikings were farmers and kept animals and grew crops. They were also craft workers who made objects from wood and metal.

**Family Life**- Anglo-Saxon houses were made from wood with a thatched roofs and had only one room where everyone ate, cooked, slept and entertained their friends.

**Beliefs** - Anglo-Saxons and Vikings were pagans. They believed in many gods who were in charge of different parts of life. It was around this time that Christianity arrived in England.

## Why did Anglo-Saxons come to Britain?



The Anglo-Saxons migrated to Britain for a number of reasons: better farmland, natural resources, family connections and promises from existing kings of a better life.

They came from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands and settled in Angle-land or England. The Vikings came from Scandinavia (the countries Denmark, Norway and Sweden).

Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday
HWK – Maths Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Grammar Book	HWK – Reading	HWK – Spellings

### Key Dates:

- Anglo Saxons Woodland Session – 12/11/24
- Anti-bullying Week-WC 11/11/24



KEY VOCABULARY

### Anglo-Saxon

Viking

kingdom

Scots

Picts

migration

settlement

raid

trade

invasion

Pagan

Danelaw

danegeld

a mix of people from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands who came to live in England during the 5th Century (the three biggest tribes were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes)

people of Scandinavian origin who travelled by sea and raided, invaded and settled in Europe from the 8th century

a country or place ruled by a king or queen

people who lived in Scotland (previously thought to have migrated from Ireland)

early settlers in Scotland who fought with the Romans

where people move from one place to live in another place

a place where people live, and sometimes work

an unexpected attack where an enemy comes to steal and/or destroy

buying and selling goods or services

to enter a country or place by force with the intent of taking over

a word used to describe people who believe in many gods and goddesses

the area of northern and eastern England ruled by the Vikings

money, or goods, paid by the Anglo-Saxons to the Vikings to stop them invading more places

KEY PEOPLE



King Cnut (Canute)



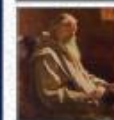
Edward the Confessor



Alfred the Great



Kenneth MacAlpin



Bede (Bede the Venerable)



Ethelred the Unready



William the Conqueror

a Viking king who ruled Denmark, England and Norway

an English king who built the original Westminster Abbey

ruled the kingdom of Wessex and fought back against the Vikings in Britain

King of the Picts who, according to national myth, was the first king of the Scots

a monk who wrote about life in Anglo Saxon England

English king who paid the Vikings to stop them attacking

defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings, 1066, and became King of England

*1066 in the 11th Century*