

Knowledge Organiser - Anglo-Saxons and Scots



Year 5 - History

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Beowulf	A long poem about a hero, probably made up before AD 800, and written, down later.
Monastery	Building where monks live.
Monk	A male member of a religious group, living, praying and working together and following a set of rules.
Scots	People in Scotland; they called themselves Gaels - 'Scots' was a name the Romans gave them.
Runes	The letters of the Anglo-Saxon alphabet
Settlement	A place where people make their homes.
Wergild	Money paid to a murdered Anglo-Saxon's family by the murderer
Burh (burgh)	a well-defended Saxon town
Christianity	a religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ
Interpretation	one person's view of an event in history
Missionary	a person who goes to a different country to spread a religion, usually Christianity
Martyr	someone who dies for what they believe in
Invasion	attacking and conquering another country
Hoard	items buried and left, possibly for safekeeping

KEY KNOWLEDGE:

After the Romans left, Britain was invaded by the Scots, the Picts, followed by the Jutes the Angles and the Saxons.

England was split into Anglo-Saxon kingdoms each with a different name depending on who settled there and town names were derived from the reason why they settled

The Anglo-Saxons built their own villages with small, wooden huts. Most Anglo-Saxons lived close together, sharing the responsibilities of the village. The most important building was the Great Hall, which was used for ceremonies, feasts and celebrations.

About 1400 years ago, the Pope in Rome sent a message to England to persuade the Anglo-Saxons to become Christian. The Augustine landed in the South and converted King Ethelbert of Kent and his people. He built a church and Christianity then spread to other parts of Britain.

Anglo-Saxon Futhorc

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