

Year 3/4: Invaders Knowledge Mat

Subject Specific Vocabulary Dozen

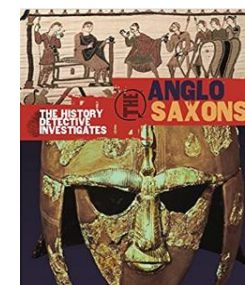
archaeologist	People who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
invasion	To enter an area or country by military force.
settlement	A place where people live and work.
kingdom	An area or country that is ruled by a king or queen.
social hierarchy	A social ranking of groups within a society.
thane	A lord who owned all the land in his local area and served in the military for the king.
churl	A common person or peasant. They were poor and lived in small huts, working on the land of the thane. They also had to fight for their thane.
thrall	An Anglo-Saxon slave.
Sutton Hoo	A site in Suffolk, England where an Anglo-Saxon longboat was found buried full of artefacts.
pagan	A person who practices a religion that worships many gods.
missionaries	A group of Anglo-Saxons who were responsible for the spread of Christianity rather than Paganism.
runes	Symbols used by the Anglo-Saxons as an alphabet in their writing system.

Key questions

Who were the Anglo-Saxons and where did they come from?
Why did they want to invade Britain?
Where did the Anglo-Saxons settle?
What was it like to live in an Anglo-Saxon village?
What was life like for an Anglo-Saxon child?
What did they eat?
How do we find out about the past?
What is the Anglo-Saxon legacy?



Exciting Books



Sticky Knowledge about Invaders

- The Anglo-Saxons were a group of **farmers and warriors**, who lived in Britain **over 1,000 years ago** and were made up of three tribes: the **Angles**, the **Saxons** and the **Jutes**.
- After the Romans** left Britain in **450 AD**, the Anglo-Saxons sailed to Britain from **Germany, Denmark** and the **Netherlands**.
- The Anglo-Saxons **divided Britain** up into **seven kingdoms**: Northumbria, Essex, Sussex, East Anglia, Kent, Mercia and Wessex.
- Many **modern place names** come from the **original Anglo-Saxon name**, giving us clues about the original settlement, e.g. 'ingham' means 'village' so **Birmingham** used to originally be an **Anglo-Saxon village!**
- Early Anglo-Saxons believed in **many different gods** and followed **Paganism**. Later on, **missionaries** brought **Christianity** to the Anglo-Saxons.
- Alfred the Great** managed to **stop the Viking invasion** and had a reputation for being a **clever and merciful king** who really wanted to improve the lives of his people.
- The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.

