

# Big Ideas Anglo-Saxons

## Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>archaeologist</b>	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
<b>Anglo-Saxon kingdoms</b>	The Anglo-Saxons formed many regions each with one ruler, known as kingdoms.
<b>shires</b>	Saxon lands were divided into shires, which helped to make up the counties we have today
<b>Shire reeve</b>	The peace officer of a shire, later known as 'sheriff'.
<b>thane</b>	An important Anglo-Saxon person.
<b>legacy</b>	Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the shires are our boundaries for counties today.
<b>Wessex</b>	Known today as Dorset, Hampshire, Somerset and Wiltshire.
<b>Witan or witenagemot</b>	A council that helped the Saxon king rule.
<b>wergild</b>	A fine imposed for stealing or killing.
<b>churl</b>	A lower-class Anglo-Saxon but better than a slave.
<b>Mercia</b>	Known today as East Anglia, Essex, Kent and Sussex.



## Sticky Knowledge about the Anglo-Saxons

- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes.
- The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angle-land', became 'England'.
- They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5<sup>th</sup> Century.
- For a long time, England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.
- The Anglo-Saxons were fierce people who fought many battles, including fighting each other.
- The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.

## Exciting Books



## Anglo-Saxon Settlements

