

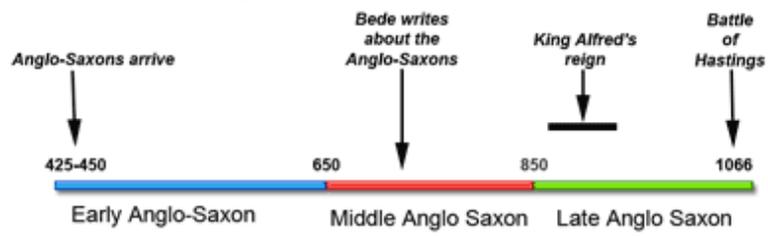
<u>Key dates</u>	
350 AD	Anglo-Saxons raid English shores and are beaten back by the Romans.
410 AD	Last Romans leave Britain, leaving the Celts defenceless.
449-550 AD	Arrival of Jutes, Angles and Saxons from Denmark, Germany & The Netherlands.
556 AD	Britain is divided into seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: Northumbria, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, East Anglia, Mercia and Kent.
731 AD	Bede, widely thought of as the greatest Anglo-Saxon scholar, finishes his 'History of Britain.'
789 AD	First recorded Viking attack (Dorset).

<u>Key Knowledge</u>	
Sutton Hoo	In 1939, archaeologists discovered an Anglo-Saxon ship burial at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk.
place names	Many of today's place names come from Anglo-Saxon words <i>Eg: Birmingham, Oxford, Butterwick</i>
language	Many of today's English words are based on Saxon words. <i>Eg: days of the week, England</i>

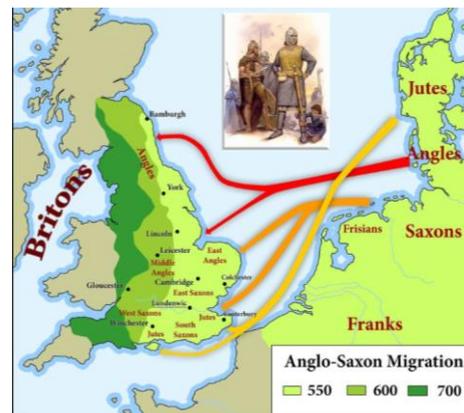
<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	
invaders	People who attack and try to take land from other people.
raiders	People who attack, then take what they find away with them.
Paganism	The religion of the Anglo-Saxons who believed in many gods.
Christianity	The religion of the Romans, based on the teachings of Jesus and belief in one God.
blacksmith	A person who works with metal
carpenter	A person who works with wood
weaver/spinner	A person who makes clothes
society	The people who live in a place and their way of life
thane	Village elder
fertile land	Land that is good for growing crops

<b>Year 5 Knowledge Organiser – Autumn 1</b>	
<u>Beowulf Key characters</u>	
Hygelac	King of the Geats and Beowulf's uncle.
Beowulf	The hero who kills Grendel and his mother and later becomes king of Geatland before being killed by a dragon.
Hrothgar	King of the Danes.
Aeschere	Hrothgar's trusted advisor.
Grendel	A monster who terrorises the Danes.
Grendel's mother	Swamp hag.
Wiglaf	Beowulf's kinsman who helps Beowulf kill the dragon.
<u>Beowulf Stylistic features and symbols</u>	
monsters	Hideous, evil creatures. In Anglo-Saxon literature they represented external threats which must be defeated in order for society to remain safe.
oral storytelling	Anglo-Saxon tales were told in speech and were not written down until much later on in history. Elements were often changed or exaggerated, though the names were kept consistent.
the mead hall	A large hall where the people of a tribe gather. A typical feature of Anglo-Saxon tales and societies. When Grendel attacks the mead hall, it is an attack on the tribe's safety.
banquets	Feasts of celebration. The great banquet at Heorot after the defeat of Grendel represents the restoration of order and harmony to the Danish people.

Which factor was more important in regards to Anglo-Saxon migration – push or pull?



### Migration map



### Reasons for coming to Britain

- Romans had left making it easy to attack
- Natural resources – iron, silver, gold, wood
- Power
- To expand their empire
- Fertile land to grow crops

