

### Subject Specific Vocabulary

<b>Christianity</b>	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.
<b>Conquer.</b>	Overcome and take control of a place or people.
<b>Danegeld</b>	A tax collected from the Anglo-Saxon people paid to the Viking invaders in exchange for peace.
<b>Invasion</b>	When a foreign army enters a country by force.
<b>Monastery</b>	A building where monks live, work, study and pray, separate from the outside world.
<b>Monk</b>	A member of a male religious community who lives in a monastery.
<b>Pagan</b>	A person who believes in many gods, or does not follow one of the world's major religions.
<b>Raid</b>	A sudden attack, which aims to cause damage.
<b>Reeve</b>	A local official in Anglo-Saxon England.
<b>Scandinavia</b>	An area of Europe, which includes Sweden, Norway and Denmark.



### Sticky Knowledge

*The Ruin* is an Anglo-Saxon poem written by an anonymous author sometime between the 8th and 9th century, 400 years after the Roman withdrawal. It describes the fall of a Roman city in Britain, thought to be Bath.

After the Romans left Britannia in AD 410, many towns fell into disrepair and the country became vulnerable to attack.

The Saxons, Angles and Jutes decided to invade and settle to take advantage of Britain's good farming land. The three tribes invaded from the south and east of England.

The Anglo-Saxons settled across England from east to west. They split England into seven kingdoms: East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Mercia, Northumbria, Sussex and Wessex. Each kingdom was ruled by a separate king and there was unrest as these kings fought each other for land and power. Eventually, there were five kingdoms: East Anglia, Kent, Mercia, Northumbria and Wessex.

Sutton Hoo, in Suffolk, England, is believed to be a royal Anglo-Saxon burial site. Eighteen burial mounds called barrows were excavated and the Great Ship Burial or King's Mound, revealed a buried ship filled with objects.

Most Anglo-Saxons were farmers or craftspeople. They lived in homes made from wood or wattle and daub, with a single room and central fireplace.

Monasteries were significant in Anglo-Saxon England because they spread Christianity, promoted reading and writing and provided help for the poor.

In AD 793, the Vikings arrived on Lindisfarne and destroyed the monastery buildings, stole precious objects, killed and injured the monks and took some as slaves.

#### Link From



EMPERORS AND EMPIRES (Y4)  
The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain.

#### Link To



ANCIENT CIVILISATIONS (Y5)  
The achievements of the earliest civilizations – a comparison between Ancient Sumer and Ancient Egypt.