

History Knowledge Organiser – Year 5 Unit: Britain's settlement by the Anglo-Saxons and Scots

Key historical vocabulary

chronological	The order that events happen in.
significant	Judged to be an especially important person, event, place or idea.
primary source	First-hand evidence from the time e.g., eye witness accounts, artefacts, buildings etc.
interpretation	An explanation or opinion of what a historical source means.
cause	Something that leads directly to another event
consequence	Something that happens because of a previous event.
artefact	A man-made object, such as tools, pieces of artwork, jewellery, clothing etc.
settlers	Groups of people who move to a new place and stay there permanently.

Anglo-Saxon kingdoms

By AD 600, the Anglo-Saxons had stopped fighting each other. England was organised into five kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, East Anglia, and Kent. Each one was ruled by a king who made laws. Over time, Wessex became the most important kingdom and, in AD 925, Aethelstan became the first king of England.



Sutton Hoo

A 7th century burial site in Suffolk, England, full of Anglo-Saxon artefacts.

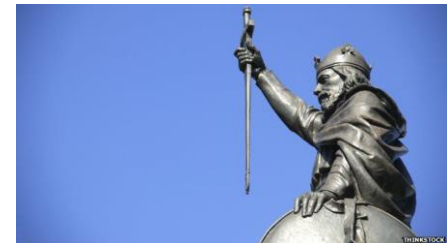


King Offa of Mercia

Built Offa's Dyke to protect his kingdom from the Welsh.



Alfred the Great



Timeline of key events in Anglo-Saxon Britain

c. = 'circa', which means 'around/about'

AD410	c.500 AD	c.600-700 AD	c. 865 AD	870 AD	878 AD	924 AD	1002 AD	1066 AD
Romans begin to leave Britain. The Roman era ends.	Gildas writing on the invasion of Scots, Picts and Saxons .	Sutton Hoo burial	Invasion of the Great Heathen Army (Vikings). Danelaw begins.	Alfred the Great becomes king of Wessex .	Alfred the Great defeats the Vikings at Edington.	Aethelstan becomes the first King of England.	St. Brice's Day Massacre . Sweyn Forkbeard invades.	Normans invade. William the Conqueror becomes king.

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