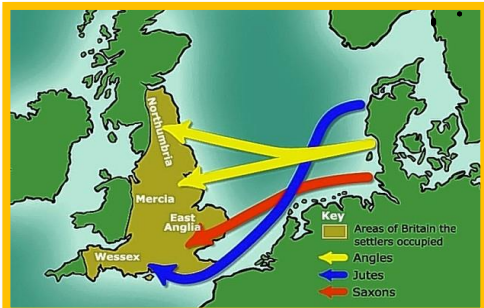


# Anglo Saxon Knowledge Mat

**Concept: Identity and Diversity**  
**Enquiry question: Who do you think you are?**

Subject Specific Vocabulary	
<b>archaeology</b>	The study of things that people made, used, and left behind in order to understand what people of the past were like and how they lived.
<b>excavate</b>	To remove earth that is covering very old objects buried in the ground in order to learn about the past.
<b>artefact</b>	An object made by a human which is of historical interest.
<b>invade</b>	To enter a country by force.
<b>occupation</b>	Control of land by military force
<b>kingdom</b>	An area ruled by a king, queen or government.
<b>community</b>	A group of people living in the same area.
<b>settlement</b>	A place where a community of people come to live.
<b>mead</b>	An alcoholic drink made from honey, yeast and water
<b>Mead hall</b>	A large building with a single room used for feasts and meetings. The chief would also live here.



## Key Knowledge

The Romans withdrew from Britain in AD410 (the fall of the Roman Empire) and Britain was left to look after itself for the first time in approximately 400 years.

Around 450AD, the Anglo-Saxons invaded England and seized land for themselves.

The Anglo-Saxons invaded for a mixture of reasons: land for farming, better climate, floods in homelands, not enough food at home, Romans had left Britain and to help the Celts fight the Picts and Scots.

Anglo-Saxons were made up of different tribes who travelled over the North Sea from Germany and Denmark.

The Anglo-Saxons settled in different parts of England, dividing the country into 7 Kingdoms: Mercia, Northumbria, Kent, East Anglia, Essex, Sussex and Wessex.

Many of today's place names were created by the Anglo-Saxons. Place names ending in *ing* meant followers, *ham* meant settlement, *by* meant farm. Derby means a farmstead where deer are kept.

Our exciting text



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