



GEOGRAPHY: LOCATION

We live in the United Kingdom – which is made up of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland

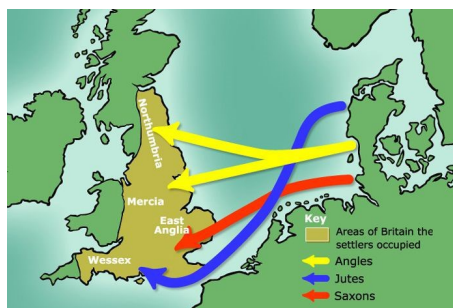
Each of the countries has distinct food, landmarks and areas of interest

The Anglo Saxons came to Britain in around 450AD

The Angles came from Anglia – modern North Germany

The Jutes from Jutland – modern Denmark

The Saxons from Saxon Coast – modern Germany.



HISTORY: EVIDENCE AND SOURCES

Sources are used to investigate the past. PRIMARY sources are from the time; pictures, clothing, sculptures.

SECONDARY resources are someone else's research - a book or magazine, painting or film about that period of history.

HISTORY: EXPLORATION

The Anglo-Saxons settled in areas of woodland and near water sources.

They used the large forests that covered England to provide them with wood for buildings and boats, and often made villages near water.

They never managed to invade Scotland, Wales or Cornwall.



GEOGRAPHY: HUMAN

The Anglo Saxons created 7 huge kingdoms, each with its own royal family and leaders.

The 7 areas of Britain were called the heptarchy and were ruled separately.

Buildings were made from wattle and daub, or wood. Roofs were made from straw. Homes were just one room where everyone ate, slept and cooked together.

Settlements were given names showing their features—farm (wich) or forest clearing (ley)



HISTORY: CULTURE

Anglo-Saxons told lots of stories and riddles (puzzles) as not many people could read or write. They made jewellery and played instruments to sing along to.

The poem of Beowulf and Grendel was a famous Anglo-Saxon story.

They used runes (marks made with an axe or stick) to communicate.

HISTORY: CAREERS



An Archaeologist is someone who looks at history through excavating sites. They use a grid system to mark off a site and will label and draw any finds.

They will then use what they already know, and further research, to try and identify who or what was buried in the site.

A Detective usually works as part of the Police force, using clues and interviews to solve crimes.



DESIGN TECHNOLOGY: FOOD AWARENESS/ DESIGN

Anglo-Saxon people would make food from their own crops and sources that they had grown in their own settlements.

Following and adapting recipes includes reviewing instructions and sticking to steps for a final food product.



ART: STYLES AND PERIODS

Anglo-Saxon people made jewellery from golds and metals, adorned with jewels and precious items. They marked them with animal shapes, patterns and knots inspired by nature.

In 1939, an Anglo-Saxon burial site was discovered in Sutton Hoo, Suffolk. It consisted of a buried ship containing objects of incredible historical and archaeological importance.



ART : TECHNIQUES

Printmaking - potato, relief printing (polystyrene or lino), stencilling.

Tin foil can be used to replicate the use of metals and "engraved" using blunt pencils.



ART : MEDIA AND TECHNIQUES

Drawing— A line drawing is made up of lines and marks but does not include any shading (tone). A tone drawing is a drawing which includes areas of light and dark, often created through shading.

Westacre Middle School Knowledge Web — Year 5 Spring— Detective—Anglo Saxon

***A.D.- Anno Domini-** A latin phrase which means "in the year of the Lord" / Normally shows us a date in time AFTER the life of Jesus.

***Anglo-Saxon-** a group of people who made their way to England from Europe in 400 AD. They lived here after the Romans.

Archaeologist- a person who studies human history through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts.

Artefact-an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest.

***B.C.-Before Christ.** A date in time from before Jesus' life.

***B.C.E-** Before Common Era- (Often used as well as B.C.)

Carbohydrates- one of several substances, such as sugar or starch, that provide the body with energy, or foods containing these substances such as bread, potatoes, pasta.

***C.E.-** Common Era. (Often used as well as A.D.)

Chronological Order- putting objects or events into time order, sorting them (usually) from earliest to latest.

Contaminated- made unsafe by exposure to a poison or polluted substance.

Dairy Foods- food products made from (or containing) milk.

Diet - the kind of food a person habitually eats.

Evaluate - make a judgement about how good or effective something is.

Excavate- to dig up.

Hazard - something that can cause harm.

Heptarchy-the seven parts of the Anglo-Saxon kingdom.

Proteins-one of the many substances found in food such as meat, cheese, fish, or eggs, that is necessary for the body to grow and be strong.

Risk—the likelihood of harm happening.

***Settlement-**a village or dwelling. Originally a small group of houses, it may grow with the addition of services into a town, or city.

Texture- (food)-those properties of a food that are sensed by touch in the mouth and with the hands.

West Mercia- the ancient Anglo-Saxon area of Britain now covering Worcestershire and other parts of the Midlands.