

Scott Primary School—Anglo Saxons Knowledge Organiser



Stone Age c.9500bc - c.2500bc.	Bronze Age c.2500bc - 800bc.	Iron Age 800bc - AD43.	Romans AD43- 410AD	Anglo - Saxons C.410- 1066 Vikings	Middle Ages, Tudors, Stuarts and Georgians 1066- 1837	Victorians 1837- 1901.	20th Cent
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Important Facts

- The Anglo-Saxons came from northern Germany and southern Scandinavia in 410AD. They had three tribes: the Angles; Saxons; and Jutes.
- They wanted more land for farming, Britain was easy to attack, they wanted to expand their empire and they wanted our natural resources.
- They settled in the eastern parts of Britain, in what is today is known as Kent, Sussex, Essex, and East Anglia.
- England was not one country. By 556, Britain was divided into 7 Kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Sussex, Kent, Essex and East Anglia.
- Anglo-Saxons lived in small villages with their families. They were surrounded by a palisade for protection and had a Mead Hall at the centre for eating.
- Anglo-Saxon women's roles were mother, wife, caregiver, and teacher. Anglo-Saxon women's jobs included: grinding flour for bread, churning milk into butter or weaving cloth on looms.
- Anglo-Saxon men had a more prominent role in society being mostly leaders, kings, and warriors. Ordinary Anglo-Saxon men could be farmers, blacksmiths, metal workers, and warriors.
- Anglo-Saxon children were given jobs to do around the house and village. Boys did jobs like herding livestock with dogs, chopping wood, fishing and hunting. Girls would do jobs like housekeeping, cooking, collecting firewood, making cheese and weaving clothes.
- The Anglo-Saxons were very religious people who believed in many Pagan gods. Each god and goddess represented something different. People would bring offerings to gods and pray to them in the hopes that it would bring them good luck.
- Death was celebrated with a funeral feast and by burying the dead with their belongings so they could use them in the afterlife. Sutton Hoo is where a great king or warrior was buried in a ship along with his belongings.

Key Vocabulary

Kingdon	An area ruled by a king or queen.	Heptarchy	The seven kingdoms of Anglo-Saxon England.
Invasion	To enter a place in a forceful way	Sporadic	Scattered and isolated
Invader	Invaders enter a country by force with the intention of conquering it. Invaders may take land,	Defenceless	Without defence or protection; totally vulnerable.
Settler	Settlers move into a new area peacefully and make their homes there.		

1. The Hall
This was owned by the chief and was the biggest house in the village. He lived here with his warriors.

2. Living Houses
These houses only had one room, where the family would cook, eat and sleep around an open fire. They had walls of wood and roofs made of thatched straw.

3. Weaving House
Some buildings were made for a specific purpose, like a weaving house, to hold the loom and all the equipment needed.

4. Water Source
Villages were built near natural resources like rivers so the people had access to fresh water.

5. Crops
Farmers grew fields of crops close to the village.

6. Livestock
Oxen were used to plough the nearby crop fields. Farmers also raised pigs and sheep. Animals often lived amongst the village buildings to protect them from predators like wolves.

7. A High Boundary
A common feature of Anglo-Saxon villages were high walls or fences around the perimeter. This was to defend against any intruders and help protect the livestock from predators.

Did You Know...?
It took roughly 18 trees to make one Anglo-Saxon house.

Did You Know...?
Anglo-Saxon houses were built facing the sun so they could get as much light and heat as possible.

An Anglo-Saxon Village