



# Y5 Knowledge Organiser



## Autumn 2

### Anglo Saxons

#### Prior Knowledge

The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain

The Anglo-Saxons weren't from Britain

Basic knowledge of British history pre-1066.

An understanding of the geography of North-Western Europe

Christianity was not the only religion in Britain

How wars and battles were fought

#### Key Facts

Anglo-Saxons came over to Britain for several reasons including to fight, to farm, to build new homes and they were invited

Anglo-Saxons had a long-lasting effect on Britain including place names such as Wessex, Essex and East Anglia

Archaeological findings, such as Sutton Hoo, help shape our understanding of the Anglo-Saxons and future findings may build on this

#### Curriculum End Points

Children can articulate the Anglo-Saxon invasion and settlement of Britain, including how they lived, key events, places & people and the legacy they left.

Locate key features and places in Northern Europe, explaining the impact of climate and location on people movement of the past

#### Vocabulary

##### Sutton Hoo

Site of very important archaeological excavation in 1939

##### Pagan

Word used describe someone who didn't follow one of the main religions

##### Picts

Group of people who lived in part of Britain what we think of as Scotland

##### Settlement

Place where people moved to live in

##### Hoard

Store of money often hidden away to come to later

##### Turning Point

Time when things change suddenly

##### Archaeology

The study of human history through the analysis of material remains, such as artifacts

## Pictures and diagrams

### In the Village

Look at this picture of a typical Anglo-Saxon village. What can you see? With your group make a list of 5 things we can learn about Anglo-Saxon village life by looking at this picture.

The Anglo-Saxons positioned their villages near a water source, such as a river or lake, which would provide drinking water and fish to eat.

The chief of the village lived in a larger house in the centre of the village. This house might also contain a meeting hall.

Fields for growing crops were ploughed over to prepare them for planting. Oxen would pull a basic plough which was called an ard.

Livestock was kept in the village. Children would often be responsible for looking out for wolves, which were wild in Britain during the Anglo-Saxon times.

Family groups lived in smaller village houses.

Some buildings were reserved for specific purposes, such as a space for performing a craft like weaving or as storage units.

Pots made from clay were fired (baked out and hardened) in a large open fire.

