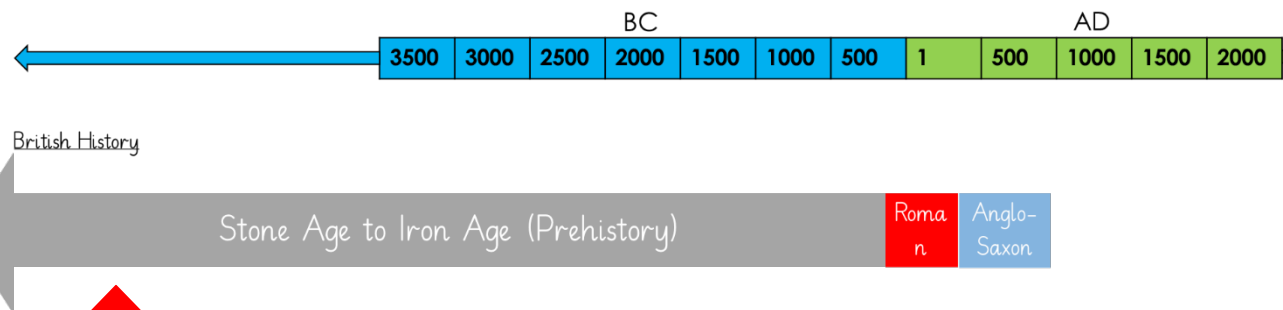


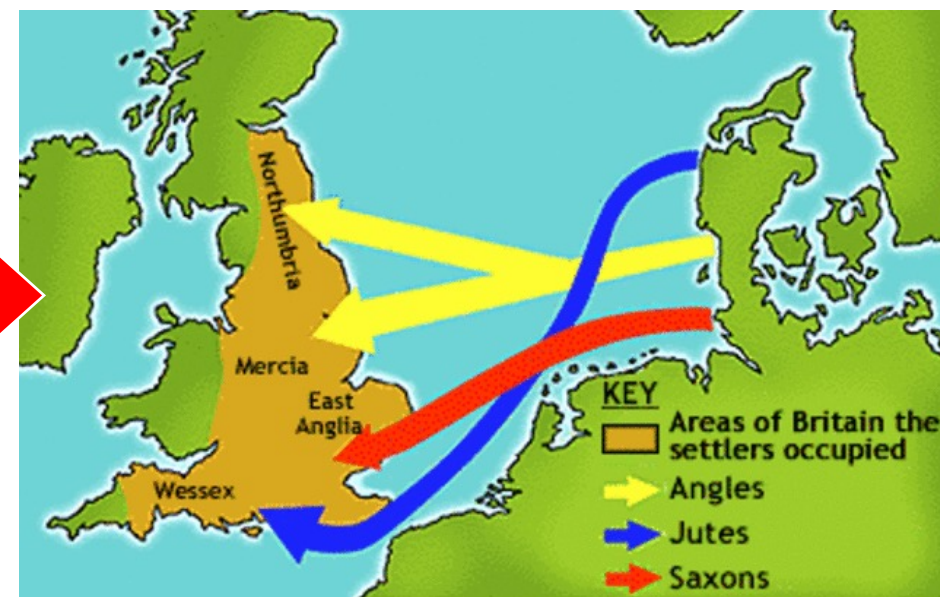
## Year 4 Knowledge Organiser - Anglo-Saxons

Key Vocabulary.	
Invade	To enter by force.
Kingdom	A country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen.
Angles, Saxons and Jutes	Tribes from today's northern Germany and southern Denmark.
Settlement	A place where people establish a community
Old English	The language spoken by Anglo-Saxons.
Runic Alphabet	Writing symbols used by the Anglo Saxons
Christian	Someone who believer in Christianity and follows the life and teachings of Jesus
Monastery	A place where monks live and pray.

The last Roman soldiers left Britain in 410. New people came in ships across the **North Sea** – the Anglo-Saxons. The Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was from around AD410 to 1066.



**What impact did the Anglo Saxons have on Britain?**



## Settlements

At first, tribes began to raid southern Britain, stealing what they could. Then people began to take over the land. These settlers are now called Anglo Saxons. At first these farming families set up villages. Later on, they began to build towns. Saxon Britain was divided into seven Kingdoms. They were often at war with each other.



## How they lived

The Anglo-Saxons didn't like the stone houses and streets left by the Romans, so they built their own. Anglo Saxon houses were small wooden huts with a straw roof. Inside there was only one room and this is where the whole family lived. They did everything in there. There were tiny windows and a hole in the roof to let out smoke. The biggest house in the village belonged to the chief and it was large enough for him and all his warriors.



## Impacts on language

Some of our modern English words come from the Anglo-Saxon language (sometimes called Old English). The word "England" come from the Saxon word "Angle-Land". The days of the week that we use today come from Anglo-Saxon words. Many of the towns and villages in Britain have Anglo-Saxon roots.

burh - town	ley - clearing
bury - fortified place	mer/mere - pool or lake
croft - small enclosure	ney - island
field - open land	stow/stowe - meeting place/holy place
ford - river crossing	ton/tun - farmstead
ham/m - village	wic/wich - farm
ings - _____'s people	worth/worthy - enclosure

## Other impacts made

### Religion

In 597 monks arrived in Southern Britain from Christian Europe and began to convert the pagan Anglo Saxons to Christianity. Monasteries were build around the country. There are still some churches from this period in existence today.



### Writing

Anglo-Saxon monks wrote religious texts on parchment which was made from animals. These were beautifully illustrated. Some of these are still in existence.

