



Philosophers Summer Term 1 – Anglo-Saxons Overview, Vocabulary and Sticky Knowledge



What do I already know?

In Explorers I learned that...

- The first and most famous castle in England was the Tower of London.
- William the conqueror decided that Nottingham Castle should be built in 1068 and was a wooden motte-and bailey castle. Today, it looks very different to how it started all those years ago! It is now used as an art gallery.

In Philosophers, I learned that...

- When the Romans came to Britain they helped us by creating roads; a written language (which was Latin); introducing coins and even introducing rabbits to our country.
- The Romans had an organised army of trained soldiers, which enabled them to conquer different countries and build a large empire.

What am I going to learn about this half term?

- Why the Saxons came to Britain.
- Where Saxons lived and their lifestyle.
- All about King Alfred the Great.
- How they fought with Vikings and the impact this had on Britain.
- The importance of Christianity to the Saxons.

Key Vocabulary:

Challenging
vocabulary.

Bayeux Tapestry,
cremation pot, lyre,
rebellion, tithing,
oath,

Words to learn.

Archaeologist, Anglo-Saxon kingdoms,
shires, raid, pillage, legacy, Wessex,
Mercia, runes, thatched wooden house,
Alfred the Great, priory, monks

Words I should
know.

Coins, jewellery, helmet, grave, man, woman,
pendant, fish, horse, hunting, village, settlement

Topic Traveller Question:

Were the Saxons crafty?

Answer this question in a creative way and bring into school at the end of this half term.

Sticky Knowledge:

- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles, Saxons and Jutes.
- The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angle-land', became 'England'.
- They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th century.
- For a long time, England was not one country, Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.
- The Anglo-Saxons were fierce people who fought many battles, including fighting each other.
- The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered Britain in 1066.
- When crimes were committed, the village gathered together in a tithing. Elders or rich noblemen would decide if a person was innocent or not. If a person needed to be caught, they would carry out a hue and cry to capture them.



Anglo-Saxon Settlements

