

River Bank Primary Knowledge Organiser	Year 3	Summer 1	The Anglo-Saxons
Key Vocabulary		Important Facts	
<p><b>Romans</b> – people who came from Rome.</p> <p><b>Slaves</b> – when someone owns another person.</p> <p><b>Chief</b> – a leader or ruler of people.</p> <p><b>Settlement</b> – a place where people establish a community.</p> <p><b>Ploughing</b> – turning up the earth before sowing crops.</p> <p><b>Blacksmith</b> – a person who makes and repairs things in iron by hand.</p> <p><b>Woodworker</b> – a person who works with wood.</p> <p><b>Jewellers</b> – a person who makes and sells jewellery.</p> <p><b>Brooches</b> – a ornament pinned to clothes.</p> <p><b>Ornaments</b> – a decoration usually made of china.</p> <p><b>Archaeologists</b> – a person who studies human history through excavating places.</p> <p><b>Historian</b> – an expert who studies history.</p> <p><b>Evidence</b> – information found after an investigation.</p> <p><b>Investigate</b> – carry out research.</p> <p><b>Paganism</b> – a type of religion.</p> <p><b>Sacrifice</b> – an act of offering an animal to a higher being.</p> <p><b>Festivals</b> – a day or period of celebration for religious reasons.</p> <p><b>Monk</b> – a member of a religious community of men.</p> <p><b>Superstition</b> – a belief not based on fact.</p>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Around 410 AD the last of the Romans had left Britain as they were needed to fight in Rome.</li> <li>• The British fought hard against the Anglo-Saxons but by about 600AD they had either been forced to escape or had been taken as slaves.</li> <li>• The rest of Britain got divided into 7 kingdoms; Northumbria, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, Mercia, Kent and East Anglia.</li> <li>• The Anglo-Saxons escaped to Cornwall.</li> <li>• The Anglo-Saxons lived differently to the Romans as they mainly lived in towns and cities.</li> <li>• The Anglo-Saxons lived in family houses which were built around a central hall where the village chief lived.</li> <li>• The Anglo-Saxons chose to create their own settlements because they didn't like stone houses, wood was easier to find, they didn't have the skills to repair Roman buildings, they wanted houses near farmland and cattle and they wanted to build their houses with resources close by.</li> <li>• There was a variety of jobs in the village, some of these were; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clearing and ploughing the ground.</li> <li>Grinding flour and making bread.</li> <li>Growing crops and tending to livestock.</li> <li>Blacksmiths forged metal to make tools and weapons.</li> <li>Woodworkers made bowls, wheels and furniture.</li> <li>Jewellers made brooches and ornaments.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Paganism was the religion of the early Anglo-Saxon people.</li> <li>• Paganism is a polytheistic religion, which means many gods are worshipped. The gods were Woden, Frige, Thunor, Tiw, Eostre.</li> <li>• We know about the Anglo-Saxon festivals from a book called De Temporum Ratione – this was written by a Christian monk called Bede in 725AD.</li> </ul>	

<b>Key People and Places</b>	<b>Anglo-Saxon Gods</b>
<p>Bede (725CE) – he was a Christian monk</p>	<p>Some of the Gods include;</p> <p><b>Woden</b> – Chief of the Anglo-Saxon gods (God of battle and war)</p> <p><b>Frige</b> – Wife of Woden (Goddess of the household and childbirth)</p> <p><b>Thunor</b> – God of thunder (also known as Thor)</p> <p><b>Tiw</b> – God of war – associated with courage and sacrifice in war.</p> <p><b>Eostre</b> – Goddess worshiped during Eostremonath.</p>
<b>Key Dates</b>	<b>Artefacts</b>
<p>410AD – Romans left Britain to fight in Rome.</p> <p>600AD – Britain fought hard against the Anglo-Saxons but they had been forced to escape or had been taken as slaves.</p>	<p><b>The York Helmet (1)</b> – Dug up in 1982 in Coppergate. Dated between 750 and 775AD. The Helmet is made of iron and brass and has an inscription in Latin which translates to ‘In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, the Holy Spirit and God, and to all we say amen Oshere’. Oshere was an important nobleman.</p> <p><b>Coin Pendant (2)</b> – Made from gold and beads. Found in Sarre, Kent. Dated to the early 7<sup>th</sup> century. It is believed the coins depict Byzantine emperor Maurice Tiberius (rule 582 – 602AD).</p> <p><b>The Milton Jewel Brooch (3)</b> – Dated 6th-7th century AD. Found in a graveyard in Milton, Dorchester-on-Thames in 1832. Made from gold, shell and garnet. It has intricate filigree knot patterns.</p> <p><b>Coin – Sceatta (4)</b> – Issued between 720 – 749AD. Made of silver. Used across Europe in the 8th century.</p>
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>1</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>2</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>3</p> </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  <p>4</p> </div> </div>	

Quiz

<p>1) When did the Romans leave Britain?  A) 412AD  B) 410AD  C) 413AD  D) 411AD</p>	<p>2) Where did the British people escape to? Tick two  A) Wales  B) Ireland  C) Scotland  D) Cornwall</p>
<p>3) Where did Anglo-Saxon people live?  A) Towns  B) Cities  C) Villages  D) Woodlands</p>	<p>4) Polytheistic religion means...  A) One god is worshipped.  B) Three gods are worshipped.  C) Many gods are worshipped.  D) No gods are worshipped.</p>
<p>5) What were some of the jobs they did?  A) Grinding flour and ploughing the ground  B) Sewing clothes and ploughing the ground  C) Grinding flour and sewing clothes  D) All of the above</p>	<p>6) What was the name of the monk?  A) Bobby  B) Betty  C) Bede  D) Beauty</p>