

Selby Community Primary School Subject Knowledge Bank

| History: Anglo Saxons | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---------------------|---|
| Sutton Hoo | At Sutton near Woodbridge, Suffolk, the site of two 6th- and early 7th century cemeteries. | invasion | an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country |
| Anglo Saxon | People who settled in England after the Romans left Britain. They came from Germany, Belgium and the Netherlands. | society | group of people who live together in an organized way, making decisions about how to do things and sharing the work that needs to be done. |
| slaves | owning other people who are forced to work for or obey you | civilisation | human society with its well developed social organizations, or the culture and way of life of a society or country at a particular period in time |
| settlement | place where people come to live or the process of settling in such a place: | King Alfred | Alfred the Great was King of Wessex from 871 to c. 886 and King of the Anglo-Saxons from c. 886 to 899. |
| kingdom | a country ruled by a king or queen | European | A part of Europe |
| century | 100 years | decade | 10 years |

Key Knowledge

- England was separated into Earldoms- these were separate areas of Britain each controlled by an earl. They included: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Kent and Wessex.
- England faced constant invasion threats from Vikings in Scandinavia and had in fact been invaded before Edward the Confessor became King in 1042.
- King Alfred is the only British king to be called 'the Great'
- Danegeld was money paid by kings to the Vikings to stop them attacking. Vikings never stayed away for long. Danegeld was raised as a tax on all Anglo-Saxon landowners. King Alfred's greatness had a lot to do with Danegeld!
- Sutton Hoo in Suffolk, was excavated in the 1930s by archaeologists. The site revealed some incredibly important finds that help us understand the Anglo-Saxon way of life. Among the items was an entire ship containing weapons, clothing and gold believed to have been buried with an important warrior.
- The Saxons built mainly in wood with roofs thatched with straw. Much of Britain was covered with forests so wood was readily available.



