

# Anglo-Saxon's—settlements

## Anglo-Saxon- invasion, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life

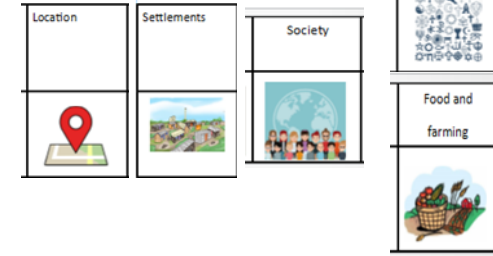
**Chronological knowledge**—Know that by comparing and contrasting the characteristics of periods in history, leads to an understanding of how the wider world has changed over time.

**Range and Depth of Historical Knowledge**—Know that great events had an impact on people's lives and they have shaped society over time.

**Historical interpretation**— Know that a piece of evidence may be biased. Know that evidence can be justified based on usefulness and reliability.

**Historical Enquiry**—Know which sources are generally considered most reliable for gaining an accurate understanding of historical events or periods in time.

### Key categories and concepts



- Wonder**
- Enjoyment
- Love of Language
- Belonging**
- Empathy**
- Courage**
- Kindness

### Previous learning

Meden Vale—settlement  
Romans— invasions and religion

### Making comparisons

Stone age settlements  
Society today and migration

### Key information

The 7 Kingdoms in Anglo Saxon Britain were **Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Sussex, and Wessex.**

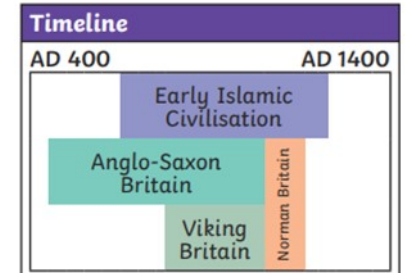
The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles -a collection of historical records recounting the history of the Anglo-Saxons, written in the 9th century. Sutton Hoo is the site of the grave of an Anglo-Saxon king in Suffolk, England.

Life expectancy was around 30 years old. Houses were flimsy, made of wood and windows were rare.

Anglo-Saxon society was hierarchical—the king and members of the royal family-nobility, bishops and other churchmen-unfree members of society, or slaves.

Most Anglo-Saxons were farmers and lived off the land. They made equipment such as ploughs and tools to help them in their work. Some Anglo-Saxons were skilled craftsmen who made decorative jewellery.

Anglo-Saxons converted to Christianity.



### Place Names

Anglo-Saxon place names ending with “ing” or “folk” – literally meaning “people”. Anglo-Saxons named villages after features in the surrounding area and landscape.

“Ton” – meaning a farm or farming village, “Wich” or “Wick” – meaning farm produce

“Ham” – meaning a village – Nottingham

### How did the shape Britain?

- The idea of a Nation
- Poetry
- Legal system
- Christianity
- Place names

### Key Vocabulary

<b>invaders</b>	A group that invades a country, region, or other place
<b>settlers</b>	A person who moves with a group of others to live in a new country or area
<b>migration</b>	Movement from one part of something to another
<b>conquest</b>	The <b>raiding</b> and taking control of a place or people by force
<b>raiding</b>	To enter a place and make a sudden attack.
<b>kingdom</b>	A country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen
<b>Angles</b>	Tribes from modern day Denmark.
<b>Saxons</b>	German – Dutch tribes who settled in Britain from around 450 AD.