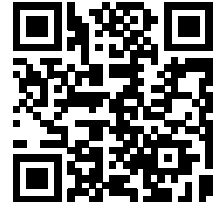


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The Anglo-Saxon Economy



The Anglo-Saxon economy was primarily based on _____, with the majority of the population living in small communities and working the land. Each village had its own _____, woods, and pastures, which were used collectively. The main crops grown were _____, barley, oats, and rye, providing the essential food for the people. Livestock, including _____, sheep, pigs, and chickens, played a vital role in the economy, not only for _____ but also for clothing, through wool and leather. The Anglo-Saxons were also skilled _____, producing goods like pottery, tools, and jewelry, which were traded both locally and further afield.

Trade was an essential aspect of the Anglo-Saxon economy. Local _____ and trading centers facilitated the exchange of goods within _____, while long-distance trade brought in items from across Europe and beyond. The use of _____ as currency became more common during this period, indicating a sophisticated _____ of economic activity and organization. The _____ was crucial for trade, with ports developing along the coastline to support the _____ of goods and people.

Apart from agriculture and trade, the Anglo-Saxons extracted _____ from the natural environment, such as wood from forests and metal ores from the ground, to produce _____, weapons, and other items. The management of land and resources was closely linked to social and political _____, with kings and nobles owning vast estates worked by peasants and slaves.

Education and _____ of craftsmanship, as well as farming techniques, were passed down through generations, ensuring the survival and _____ of the community. Religious institutions, like monasteries, also played a role in the economy, owning land and engaging in agricultural _____, craftsmanship, and trade.

In summary, the Anglo-Saxon economy was a complex _____ that supported the lives of the people through a combination of agriculture, craftsmanship, trade, and the management of natural _____. This foundation laid the groundwork for the development of the economy in later medieval _____.

craftsmen agriculture markets cattle England system level tools coins
regions fields structures wheat food knowledge sea movement production
resources resources growth