



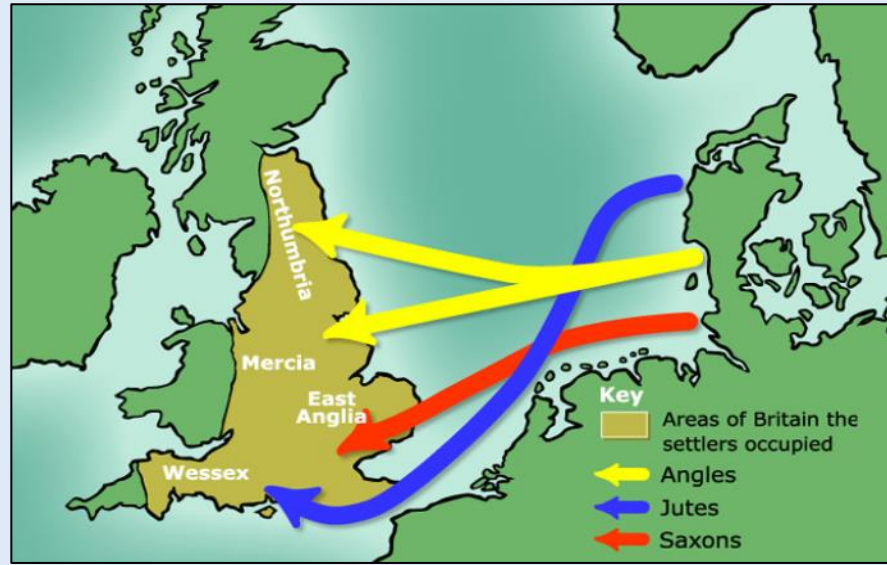
THE ANGLO-SAXONS KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Diagram – Anglo-Saxon Routes

Map of Anglo-Saxon Routes

After the Romans left Britain, it became more open to invasion. The Anglo-Saxons were made up of people who rowed across the North Sea from an area that is now northern Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. These people were from three tribes: the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes. The Angles settled in northern England and East Anglia. The Saxons settled in large sections of southern England. The Jutes, meanwhile, adopted areas of Hampshire, Kent, and the Isle of Wight.

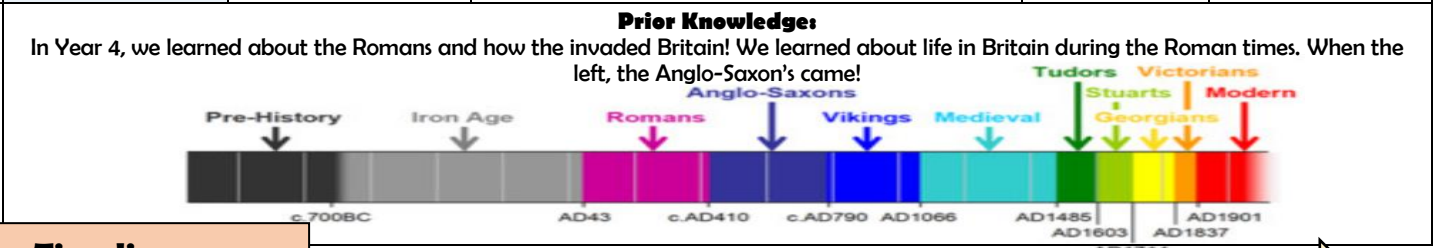


Kingdoms, Battles and Life in the Anglo-Saxon Times

Anglo Saxon Language		Some of our modern English words, such as the days of the week, come from Anglo-Saxon language (sometimes called Old English).	Where? Places like Birmingham, Oxford and Butterwick are Anglo-Saxon.	Key Facts: Lots of place names today originate from Anglo-Saxon places.
Paganism Pagan		In Roman Britain many people had been Christians. But the Early Anglo-Saxons were not Christians, they were Pagans. When the Anglo-Saxons came to Britain they brought their own gods and beliefs with them. The Anglo-Saxons believed in many gods and had many superstitions.	Who? They believed in gods like Woden king of the gods. Other gods were Thunor, Frige and Tiw.	Key Facts: Four of these gods gave their names to the days of the week. Tiw became Tuesday, Woden-Wednesday, Thunor-Thursday and Frige-Friday.
Anglo-Saxon Monasteries		In AD597 the Pope of Rome decided it was time the Anglo-Saxons in Britain heard about Christianity. He sent a monk called Augustine to persuade the king to become Christian.	Who? Three main Saints- St Columba, St Aiden and St Augustine.	Key Facts: Monasteries were the only schools in Anglo-Saxon England. Boys went to live there to train as monks and some girls became nuns.
Sutton Hoo		In 1939, archaeologists discovered an Anglo-Saxon ship burial at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk. Much of what we know about the Anglo-Saxons comes from the graves like the one discovered at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk.	When? The discovery was made in 1939. However, the burial happened in AD624.	Key Facts: They found armour, weapons, jewellery, scepter and coins.
Battle of Hastings		King Harold was killed by the Normans at the Battle of Hastings. William of Normandy, who became the first Norman King.	Who? William became known as 'William the Conqueror.'	Key Fact: The common belief that Harold was killed by an arrow in the eye is unproven.
Houses		The British forests had all that the Anglo-Saxons needed to build their houses. They were small wooden huts with straw roofs, and one room in which the whole family lived.	How? A hole was placed in the roof to allow smoke from cooking fire to escape.	Key Fact: The biggest house in each village was reserved for the chief of the village.
Food		Anglo-Saxons enjoyed huge feasts. They ate bread, meats such as pork and lamb, vegetables such as carrots and parsnips, and drank milk and beer!	How? Anglo-Saxons grew wheat to make bread and porridge.	Key Fact: Extra animal fat was used to fuel oil lamps.
Clothes		Men wore long-sleeved tunics made of wool or linen, and these were often decorated with patterns. Women would wear an underdress of linen, and an outer pinafore-like dress called a 'peplos.' Shoes were made of leather.	How? Anglo-Saxons made their clothes from natural resources.	Key Fact: Belts were used to hang tools and small weapons from.

Famous Anglo-Saxons and Saints

<p>Alfred the Great (849-899 AD) Alfred the Great was an Anglo-Saxon king of Wessex, who was famous for his victories against the Vikings. Alfred, a great military mind, made strategical changes to ensure that Wessex stood strong, where other kingdoms fell to the Vikings. He eventually established Danelaw to keep Vikings in the east. He was also deeply interested in learning – he translated texts from Latin to English, and began to develop law across the land.</p>	<p>St Columba (521-597AD) 563AD He was an Irish Monk who settled in Scotland. He set up a monastery on the island of Iona and converted many Scottish people to Christianity. Although he did well to convert people in Scotland he didn't reach as far as the Anglo-Saxons settled in the South and East of England.</p>
<p>St Augustine (-604 AD) 597 AD He was a monk sent from Rome by the Pope himself. He landed in Kent and converted the powerful King to Christianity. Augustine built Canterbury Cathedral and consequently became the first Archbishop of Canterbury. However, he did not convert the ordinary Anglo-Saxon people.</p>	<p>St Aiden (590-651AD) 634 AD He was a monk from the Monastery of St Columba in Iona. He set up a monastery in Lindisfarne with the permission of the King of Northumbria. He would walk from village to village talking to every person he met about Christianity. Soon, he formed local Christian communities. He focussed on educating future generations about Christianity using books.</p>
<p>Edward the Confessor (777BC-859AD) Edward the Confessor was the last but one of the Anglo-Saxon kings, known for his deep religious faith, which governed all aspects of his life. It is rumoured that Edward promised the throne to up to four different potential heirs before his death. This led to the eventual successor, Harold Godwinson, inheriting an unstable throne. Many believe this triggered the downfall of Anglo-Saxon rule.</p>	<p>Harold Godwinson (1022AD-1066AD) Harold Godwinson, often called Harold II, was the last crowned Anglo-Saxon King of England. He had a short reign, lasting from 6th January 1066 until his famous death at hands of the Normans in the Battle of Hastings (on 14th October of the same year). Only weeks before, he had successfully repelled an attack from the Danish leader Harold Hardrada at Stamford Bridge.</p>



Anglo-Saxon Timeline

410 AD – The Romans leave Britain unguarded.	455 AD – The Kingdom of Kent is established (primarily by the Jutes).	477-495 AD – The Kingdoms of Wessex and Essex are formed.	547-586 AD – The Kingdoms of Northumberland, East Anglia, and Mercia are formed.	597 AD – St. Augustine arrives in Britain and introduces people to Christianity.	802 AD – Egbert becomes the first King of England.	871-899 AD – Alfred the Great rules.	1016-1035 AD – Canute the Great – the first Viking king - rules	1066 AD – At the Battle of Hastings, the Normans defeat the Anglo-Saxons.
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