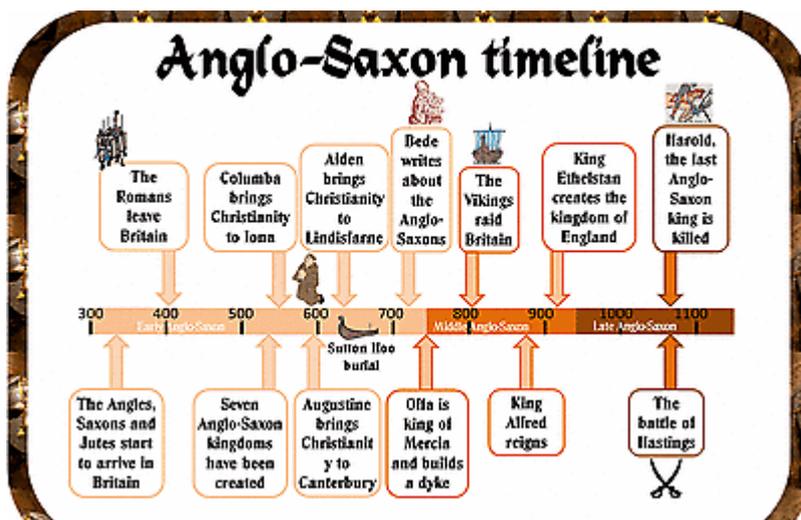


Anglo Saxon Timeline	
350 -	Anglo-Saxons raid English shores and are beaten back by the Romans
410	Romans Leave England and England shores are unprotected
449 - 550	Arrival of Jutes from Jutland, Angles from South of Denmark and Saxons from Germany.
450	Saxons, from Germany, settle in Kent.
556	Seven kingdoms are created across Britain
597	St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome and becomes Archbishop of Canterbury
617	Northumbria becomes the Supreme Kingdom
779	Mercia becomes the Supreme Kingdom and King Offa builds a Dyke along the Welsh Border



- The last **Anglo-Saxon** king was Harold II in 1066.

Key Information

Who were the Anglo-Saxons?

- The Anglo-Saxons first tried invading in the **4th century**, but the Roman army defeated them
- Years later – around 450AD – the Ancient Romans left Britain, the Anglo-Saxons seized their chance
- Romans had left Britain & no-one to defend Britain. Scots (from Ireland) & Picts (over Hadrian's Wall) invaded.
- Angles & Saxons were paid to defend Britain and then refused to go back home.
- They left their homes in Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark and sailed over to Britain on wooden boats
- Many of them were farmers before they came to Britain and it's thought they were on the look-out for new land as floodwaters back home had made it almost impossible to farm.

How did the Anglo-Saxons live?

- A settlement was made up of Thanes, Slaves & Churls.
- Saxon law was upheld (by Thanes).
- Punishment including wergild and the prices of body parts, as well as trial by ordeal
- Written language was recorded using runes
- The Anglo-Saxons didn't like the stone houses and streets left by the Romans, so they built their own villages.
- They looked for land which had lots of natural resources like food, water and wood to build and heat their homes
- They surrounded each village with a high fence to protect cattle from wild animals like foxes and wolves, and to keep out their enemies, too!
- Their houses were small wooden huts with a straw roof, and inside was just one room in which the whole family lived, ate, slept and socialised together
- The biggest house in the village belonged to the chief, which was large enough to house him and all his warriors – and sometimes even the oxen, too!
- Early Anglo-Saxon villages were named after the leader of the tribe so everyone knew who was in charge
- The Anglo-Saxons settled in many different parts of the country – the Jutes ended up in Kent, the Angles in East Anglia, and the Saxons in parts of Essex, Wessex, Sussex and Middlesex (according to whether they lived East, West, South or middle!)
- **Anglo Saxon beliefs**
- Anglo-Saxons were Pagans
- They worshipped many Gods (e.g. Tiw, Woden, Thunor & Frigg)

Ruling England

- Egbert was the first **Anglo-Saxon** king to rule England.
- The last **Anglo-Saxon** king was Harold II in 1066.
- The two most famous **Anglo-Saxon** kings are Alfred the Great and Canute the Great.
- The **Anglo-Saxon** period covers about 600 years, and **Anglo-Saxon** kings ruled England for about 300 years

Key Places	
Sutton Hoo	Sutton Hoo is a set of two 7th century burial sites, one of which was excavated in 1939. The excavation revealed some of the most complete and well preserved Anglo-Saxon artifacts ever found
Offa's Dyke	150 miles along the England/Wales border to protect Kingdom of Mercia against invasions from Powys
Key Figures	
King Egbert	Egbert was the first Anglo-Saxon king to rule England
Alfred the Great	King of Wessex from 871 to c. 886 King of the Anglo-Saxons from c. 886 to 899 Successfully defended kingdom against Vikings
Harold II	The last Anglo-Saxon king was in 1066.
Key Skills	
<p>Chronology – place events and historical figures on a time line using dates / understand timeline dates work backwards / understand the Anglo-Saxon period falls within British history & periods previously studied, such as Romans</p> <p>Investigation - use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past.</p> <p>Review Evidence - suggest sources of evidence for historical enquiries and use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain some understanding of history.</p> <p>Vocabulary - use historical vocabulary to communicate, including: dates, time period, era, change, chronology.</p> <p>Understanding Beliefs - recognise the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society.</p> <p>Study features of the past - including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.</p> <p>Use Geographical map skills – compare & contrast maps from past & present / understand Key symbols on maps</p>	
Key Concepts	
<p>Invasion – know & understand what an invasion was & what it was like (Ufton Court)</p> <p>Consequences of Invasion - understand changes of lifestyle and compromise due to the invaders</p> <p>Know how people lived in the past – explore the differing experiences of men, women and children</p> <p>Human beliefs – explore religion & spirituality</p> <p>Archaeology – know how archaeology gives information about the past</p>	
Key questions	
<p>Why did the Angles and Saxons originally come over to Britain?</p> <p>What impact did they have upon life in Britain?</p> <p>How did the Anglo-Saxons make and impose the law?</p> <p>What punishments resulted from breaking the law?</p> <p>Did the Anglo-Saxons use written communication? How did they record?</p> <p>What was an Anglo-Saxon settlement like to live in?</p> <p>What life was like for a Churl (farmers who owned their own land)?</p> <p>How do we know about the Anglo-Saxons?</p>	
Impact	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They gave us the idea of the English nation - the gens Anglorum, the 'English nation' • Anglo-Saxon poetry – Best known is Beowulf, which tells the story of a brave pagan warrior's battles with monsters and dragons • "Without wisdom, nothing can be done to any purpose." So wrote the most celebrated of all Anglo-Saxon monarchs, Alfred the Great. The acquisition of knowledge was central to the Anglo-Saxon tradition. 	

- The first code of law for all England was enacted in 928 by King Æthelstan.
- AD 928 marks the moment when the English state was created – not only establishing a framework for the nation’s law and assembly politics but also paving the way for the later English parliament
- Shaped Britain of today: Domesday Book gives us a statistical portrait of the England bequeathed us by the Anglo-Saxons, with its structures of local government, its shires and hundreds, towns and villages (13,418 of them!)
- Many towns and villages still carry their Anglo-Saxon names today, including “England” which comes from the Saxon word “Angle-Land”.
- Vocabulary: the words we use for the days of the week for example.
Monandæg Tiwesdæg Wodnesdæg Ðunresdæg Frigedæg Sæternesdæg Sunnandæg

Key Vocabulary

Word	Definition
Scots	People from Scotland
Picts	a member of an ancient people inhabiting northern Scotland in Roman times
Britons	a Celtic inhabitant of southern Britain before and during Roman times
Angles	a member of a Germanic people, originally inhabitants of what is now Schleswig-Holstein, who came to England in the 5th century ad. The Angles founded kingdoms in Mercia, Northumbria, and East Anglia and gave their name to England and the English
Saxons	a member of a people that inhabited parts of central and northern Germany from Roman times, many of whom conquered and settled in much of southern England in the 5th–6th centuries
Thane	(in Anglo-Saxon England) a man who held land granted by the king or by a military nobleman, ranking between an ordinary freeman and a hereditary noble
Churl	a peasant
Slave	a person who is the legal property of another and is forced to obey them
Tiw	Týr, Tíw, and Ziu is a god in Germanic mythology
Woden	another name for Odin.
Thunor	Thunor was the Anglo-Saxon god of Storms, Lightning and especially Thunder. He was the son of Woden.
Frigg	In Norse mythology, Frigg, Frija, Frea, and Frīg is a goddess. In nearly all sources, she is described as the wife of the god Odin
Wergild	Wergild, also spelled Wergeld, or Weregild, (Old English: “man payment”), in ancient Germanic law, the amount of compensation paid by a person committing an offense to the injured party or, in case of death, to his family
Witan	Witan , the council of the Anglo-Saxon kings in and of England; its essential duty was to advise the king on all matters on which he chose to ask its opinion
Trial	a person, experience, or situation that tests a person's endurance or forbearance
Ordeal	Trial by ordeal was an ancient judicial practice by which the guilt or innocence of the accused was determined by subjecting them to a painful, or at least an unpleasant, usually dangerous experience. The test was one of life or death, and the proof of innocence was survival. In some cases, the accused was considered innocent if they escaped injury or if their injuries healed
Lyre	a stringed instrument like a small U-shaped harp with strings fixed to a crossbar
loom	an apparatus for making fabric by weaving yarn or thread
mailshirt	Mail or maille (also chain mail(le) or chainmail(le)) is a type of armour consisting of small metal rings linked together in a pattern to form a mesh

monastery	A monastery is a building or complex of buildings comprising the domestic quarters and workplaces of monastics, monks or nuns
monk	a member of a religious community of men typically living under vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience
runes	a letter of an ancient Germanic alphabet, related to the Roman alphabet / small stones, pieces of bone, etc., bearing symbols with mysterious or magic significance, and used in divination
oxen	any domesticated bovine animal kept for milk or meat; a cow or bull
pagan	a person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions
settlement	a place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community