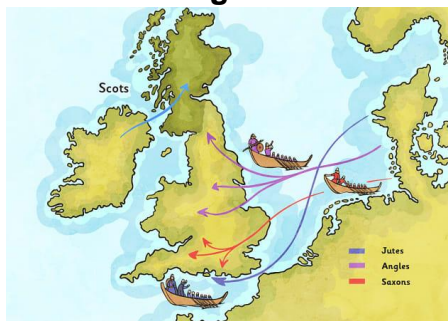


Main Events							
410CE The last Roman soldiers left Britain	597CE St Augustine brought Christianity to Britain from Rome and built Canterbury Cathedral	601 CE King Ethelbert of Kent converted to Christianity	634 CE St Aidan set up a <u>monastery</u> on Lindisfarne (this is important for when you learn about Vikings!)	871 – 899 CE The Anglo-Saxon <u>Chronicle</u> is started during this period, although the exact date is unknown	878CE King Alfred the Great fights back against Viking invaders	927CE Kingdom of England created by King Athelstan	1066 The Norman Invasion led by William the Conqueror end the time of the Anglo-Saxons

Who were the Anglo-Saxons?



The Saxons came from Northern Germany and the Netherlands. The Jutes and the Angles came from Denmark. The land they conquered became known as Angle-land, and later England. They ruled England for 600 years.

Scotland and the Picts were invaded by the Gaels who actually came from Ireland and they settled in the north of Britain.

Artefacts

Sutton Hoo is a famous historical site. Archaeologists found an Anglo-Saxon ship buried there in 1939. They found weapons, gold and jewellery there. The most famous artefact is the Sutton Hoo helmet. These artefacts are important because they show that Anglo-Saxon people were skilled and must have travelled so they could trade.



Beliefs:

Anglo-Saxons were pagans. Worshipped different gods at festivals. Believed in omens, lucky charms and spells. During Anglo-Saxon times, monks came from Rome to convert people to Christianity.

Artefacts:

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle started in late 9th century. Written during reign of King Alfred. Recorded historical events. Copies of original were sent to monasteries. Only 9 copies remain.



Kingdoms and rulers:

Anglo-Saxon England was made up of seven kingdoms. Each had its own king. In 927CE the kingdoms were ruled by one king - King Athelstan. He became the king of England.



The **seven kingdoms** were:

Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex, Essex, Kent and Sussex.



End of the Anglo-Saxon period:

Anglo-Saxons were often attacked by Vikings. After 1066, there was a fight for the throne of England. Harold Godwinson defeated Harald Hardrada of Norway. He fought William of Normandy but was defeated. William the Conqueror became king of England.

What was life like?

Villages were near forests and streams or rivers for wood, fire and water. Small villages with only a few hundred people. High walls around them. Ruled by the Thane. Houses made of wood with thatched roofs and with one room for cooking, eating and sleeping. People were farmers, blacksmiths, weavers, jewellers or leather workers.



Vocabulary

Angles	Germanic tribe who originated from present-day Germany.	monk	A man who lives under religious vows such as obedience.
conquered	To take over land from other people.	monasteries	The place where <u>monks</u> live.
Chronicle	A factual and historical account that is written down.	pagan	A person who worships more than one God or Goddess.
conversion	The act of changing someone's religious beliefs.	Saxons	Germanic tribe who originated from present-day northern Germany.
Heptarchy	An area governed by seven rulers.	Thane	Village leader.
Jutes	Germanic tribe who originated from present-day Denmark.	wergild	A fine or compensation paid for a person's life to their family, should they die or are injured.