

VOCABULARY

- Angles** people from Germany (modern day Denmark) who invaded Britain around AD 410
- Anglo-Saxon** the name given to the people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain around AD 410
- artefact** an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
- century** a period of 100 years
- Christianity** the religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ
- invasion** to try and take over a place by force
- migration** movement from one place to another in order to settle there
- Pagan** A religion that involves worshipping many gods and goddesses.
- Picts** ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland who were 'foul' and had a 'lust for blood'.
- Romans** The Romans invaded and settled in Britain for over 400 years, starting with their first successful raid in 54 BC.
- Saxons** people from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410
- Scots** people from Ireland who eventually settled in Scotland
- settler/settlement** people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement

HISTORY KNOWLEDGE MAT

11 SUSTAINABLE CITIES AND COMMUNITIES
16 PEACE AND JUSTICE

2 NO DISCRIMINATION

Anglo Saxons, Picts and Scots

30 MINORITY CULTURE, LANGUAGE AND RELIGION

IMPORTANT FIGURES



St Augustine (c.530-604) Augustine of Canterbury was a Christian missionary sent from Rome to convert people from Anglo-Saxon paganism to Christianity. He was considered to be responsible for the widespread adoption of the Christian faith throughout England.

King Aethelbert (c.550-616) King of Kent who created the first Germanic law code in the early 7th Century and became the first English king to convert to Christianity due to Augustine's mission to convert people from paganism.

King Offa (c730-796) King of Mercia, and of most of England in the mid-8th Century. Historians regard him as the most powerful Anglo-Saxon king until Alfred the Great.

King Alfred the Great (849-899) Fought the Vikings and defeated them in the Battle of Edington (878) and thus made an agreement with them (Danelaw). He was known for improving the standard of living, legal and military systems as well as education.

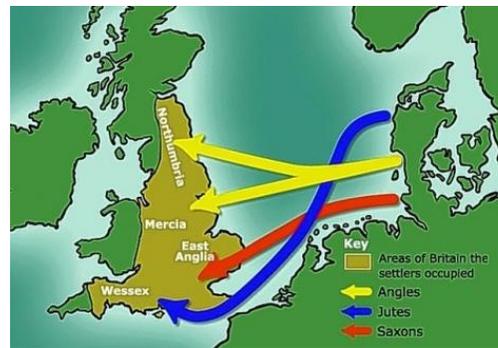


6 LIFE SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT
7 NAME AND NATIONALITY

Why did the Anglo-Saxons come to Britain?

- To fight
- To farm
- To make new homes
- They were invited

8 IDENTITY



KEY LEARNING

Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from?

The Romans left Britain in 410 due to fierce tribes attacking Italy and every soldier was needed back at home to defend the country. Without an army of its own, it left the country vulnerable to attackers. The Anglo-Saxons came from Denmark, Netherlands and northern Germany across the North Sea in wooden boats. The conquered England but failed to conquer Scotland, Wales and Cornwall (an area of south-west England).

What did the Anglo-Saxons believe?

The Anglo-Saxons believed in many gods and had many superstitions. The king of the Anglo-Saxon gods was Woden. Other gods were Thunor, god of thunder; Frige, goddess of love; and Tiw, god of war. These four Anglo-Saxon gods gave their names to the days of the week. Tiw became Tuesday, Woden - Wednesday, Thunor - Thursday and Frige - Friday. Anglo-Saxons were superstitious and believed in lucky charms. They thought that rhymes, potions, stones and jewels would protect them from evil spirits or sickness.

The Vikings

The Anglo-Saxons were under constant attack from Vikings who travelled from Scandinavia and invaded towns and villages in Wales, Scotland, England and the Isle of Man, finally conquering York (Jorvik) in 866. They finally defeated the Anglo-Saxons as the Normans (Norsemen) from Normandy (France) invaded and won the Battle of Hastings in 1066. The Normans in France were originally Vikings from Scandinavia!

Timeline

396 - 398	410	497	575	586	597	757	793	871	1016	1066
Picts, Scots and Saxons raid Roman Britain.	Romans left Britain leaving it un-guarded	The kingdom of Wessex is formed	The kingdom of East Anglia was formed	The Kingdom of Mercia is formed	St Augustine introduces Christianity	Offa King of Mercia declares himself King of England	Vikings attack Lindisfarne	Alfred the Great rules	Canute the Great rules as first Viking	Battle of Hastings Normans defeat the Saxons

WHAT CAME BEFORE

Year 4– Roman Empire in Britain

WHAT COMES NEXT

Year 5 – Vikings and Anglo Saxon Struggle