

<b>Timeline</b>
<b>350 AD</b> - Anglo-Saxons raided English shores but were beaten back by the Romans.
<b>410 AD</b> Romans left Britain to defend Rome against barbarian tribes. Shores of Britain were unprotected.
<b>449 AD</b> - Angles, Saxons and Jutes launched a major invasion of Britain looking for better farmland to settle with their families. Hengist and Horsa (Saxons) defeated Vortigern and settled in Kent.
<b>556 AD</b> - Anglo-Saxons established kingdoms in all of England. Monasteries were established in the North.
<b>597 AD</b> - St. Augustine arrived from Rome and began converting Anglo-Saxon kings (Aethelbert was the first).
<b>785 AD</b> - King Offa of Mercia dug a dyke dividing England from the Celts in Wales.
<b>793 AD</b> - Vikings attacked Lindisfarne marking the beginning of the Viking age.
<b>1066 AD</b> - End of the Anglo-Saxon age.

**Year 4 – Spring 2**

# Anglo-Saxons

## Knowledge Mat




Links to Prior Learning The Anglo-Saxons came to Britain after the Romans left. They used some of the things the Romans built, like roads and buildings. They also learned some Latin words and traded with places where the Romans still lived.

## Key Knowledge

Angles and Saxons were tribes from Germany - Jutes came from Denmark.

The name England is derived from the Angles.

There were four classes of people:

- the king
- thanes (rich landowners)
- churls (farmed the land of the thanes + fought for him)
- slaves (poor people who sold themselves or prisoners of war)

556 AD, the Anglo-Saxons had established the following kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Kent, Essex, Sussex and Wessex.

Anglo-Saxon place names include *barrow* (wood), *bury* (a fortified place), *ford* (a shallow river crossing), *wick/wich* (farm) and *ton* (enclosed village/ farm/ manor).

Anglo-Saxons were pagan, worshipping Woden (god of wisdom), Thunor (god of thunder) and Frige (goddess of love).

Anglo-Saxons worshipped gods in wooden temples with statues.

They believed in magical spirits: elves, dwarves, giants and dragons.

Men were buried with tools and weapons. Warriors were buried in ships. Women were buried with cooking pots, spoons, a comb and jewellery.

Some people were cremated.

St. Augustine brought Christianity to King Aethelbert of Kent. More monks spread it through the country.

Lethal punishments included hanging, stoning, burning, beheading, breaking the neck and drowning.

Other punishments included removal of body parts, branding and whipping.

They used ploughs to churn up soil and farm the land.

They kept pigs, sheep, goats, horses and cows. These gave them meat, milk, drinking cups, leather and transport.