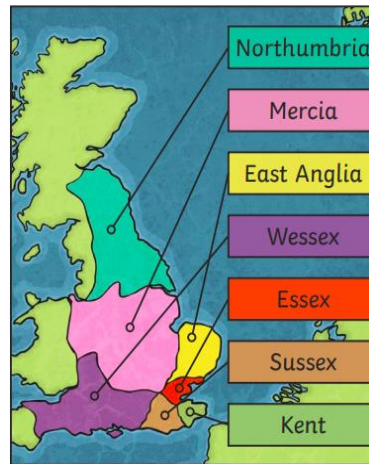
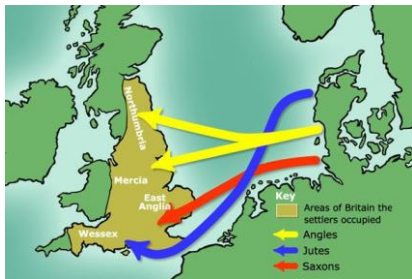


Anglo Saxons

Big Question: What do grave sites, such as the one at Sutton Hoo, tell us about Anglo Saxon life?

										Vikings					
Anglo Saxons															
AD 350	AD 410	AD 449-550	AD 556	AD 597	AD 617	AD 779	AD 700	AD 787	AD 793	AD 866	AD 878	AD 878	AD 1013-1042	AD 1016	AD 1066
Anglo Saxons raid British shores but are beaten back by the Romans.	Romans leave England and shores are unprotected.	Arrival of Jutes from Jutland, Angles from Denmark and Saxons from Germany.	Seven Kingdoms are created across Britain.	St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain and becomes Archbishop of Canterbury .	Northumbria becomes the supreme kingdom.	Mercia becomes the supreme kingdom and King Offa builds a dyke along the Welsh border.	Vikings travel by ship from Scandinavia to explore other countries	Vikings first arrive in Britain.	Viking raids along the coast including the monasteries at Lindisfarne .	Vikings capture York (Jorvik) led by Ivar the Boneless . Becomes the Viking capital.	The Kingdom of Wessex is the only kingdom left. Alfred the Great defends the Kingdom of Wessex.	Peace is made and Danelaw established. Vikings and Anglo Saxons control different areas.	England has 4 Viking kings.	King Cnut becomes King of England but he recognises Anglo Saxon law and customs.	Anglo Saxon rule comes to an end when King Harold II is defeated by the Norman forces of William the Conqueror .



The 7 Kingdoms



Danelaw

Vocabulary		
1	pagan	A religion where many Gods or Goddesses are worshipped.
2	wergild	A payment system used to settle disputes between a criminal and a victim or their family.
3	danegeld	Money or good paid by the Anglo Saxons to stop the Vikings raiding more places.
4	Danelaw	The part of England held by the Danes.
5	raid	A surprise attack on an enemy
6	dark ages	The Anglo-Saxon period is known as the Dark Ages because written sources for early invasion are scarce.

Place names from Anglo Saxon language

Anglo Saxon word	Meaning	Example
ham	village	Birmingham
ford	shallow river	Stamford
lee/ley	forest clearing	Henley
ton	farmstead	Luton

Sutton Hoo

Much of what we know about the Anglo Saxons comes from graves, like the one discovered at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk. At Sutton Hoo there are 11 mounds or 'barrows' dating back to the 7th century. In 1939 archaeologists explored the largest mound and found a ship buried there. The artefacts discovered there tell us a lot about Anglo Saxon life.

Alfred the Great The most famous Anglo Saxon King (849- 899). He successfully defended the Kingdom of Wessex against the Vikings.	Edward the Confessor In AD 1042 Edward the Confessor became king. He led a religious life.	King Cnut King Cnut was a strong Christian ruler and one of 4 Danish kings. A few years later he became King of Denmark and Norway too.	Harold II In AD 1066, Harold II tried to stop Harald of Norway from invading England and killed him at Stamford Bridge. William, the Duke of Normandy, thought he should be king. Harold died in the Battle of Hastings (1066). William the Conqueror became king, bringing Viking and Anglo-Saxon rule to an end.
---	--	---	--

Anglo Saxons were mainly farmers. They lived in wooden houses.

