

ANGLO-SAXONS

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

The Romans Leave Britain

By c. AD 410, the last of the Romans had left Britain. This made Britain vulnerable to invasion. The warriors that **invaded** became known as the first Anglo-Saxons. Most of Britain was divided into seven Anglo-Saxon **kingdoms**.

The **Picts** and **Scots** were a constant threat without Roman support.

- 1 Northumbria
- 2 Mercia
- 3 East Anglia
- 4 Wessex
- 5 Essex
- 6 Kent
- 7 Sussex



King Alfred the Great (849-899)

Alfred was the ruler of Wessex, he united many of the Anglo Saxon Kingdoms against the Vikings and was able to bring peace. He built ships and fortified towns, introduced new laws and was known for his love of education. Alfred was the first person to be known as 'King of the English'



Villages

Usually situated by Forests as a source of wood and Rivers/Streams for fresh water.
Usually very small- no more than a few hundred people.
High fences around the village to keep out enemies/ wild animals.
Would have a 'Hall' which would be where the Thane would live and for the warriors.

Houses

Made from wood with thatched roofs.
Only one room in the house where everyone ate, cooked, slept and entertained their friends.
Built facing the sun to get as much heat and light as possible.

Vocabulary	
Angles	people from Germany 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
archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
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
Jutes	people from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and Southern Denmark) who invaded Britain around AD 410
migration	movement from one place to another in order to settle there
monk	a member of a male religious community
pagan	a person who follows a religion that is not a major religion, including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sikhism
Picts	ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland
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
source	where something comes from

AD 449



Anglo Saxon invaders arrive in Britain.

AD 600



Anglo Saxons gradually take over England.

AD 793



The vikings attack from Norway.

AD 871



Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex.

AD 924



Athelstan becomes the King of Wessex.

AD 937



Athelstan defeats rebels in battle.

AD 939



The vikings invade England and take back the north.

AD 1042

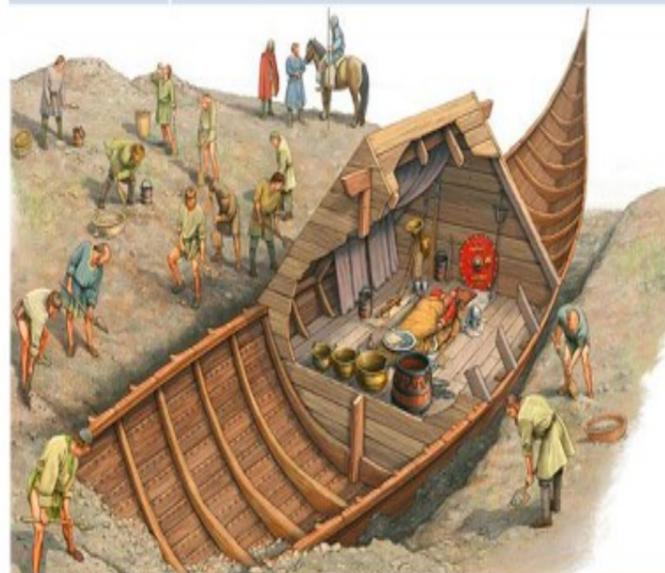


Edward the Confessor becomes king.

AD 1066



King Harold is killed in the Battle of Hastings.



Sutton Hoo. Why is it important?

In 1939 a series of mounds at Sutton Hoo in England revealed the remains of an Anglo-Saxon ship and a cache of seventh-century royal treasure. Archaeologists have since worked on the site to preserve the findings.

Important Dates

410 AD	Roman rule in Britain ends
449-550 AD	Angles and Saxons invade
597 AD	St. Augustine came to England and introduced people to Christianity
871 - 899 AD	Alfred the Great ruled
1016 - 1035 AD	Cnut the Great ruled as the first Viking King
1066 AD	The Battle of Hastings, resulting in the Normans defeating the Anglo-Saxons