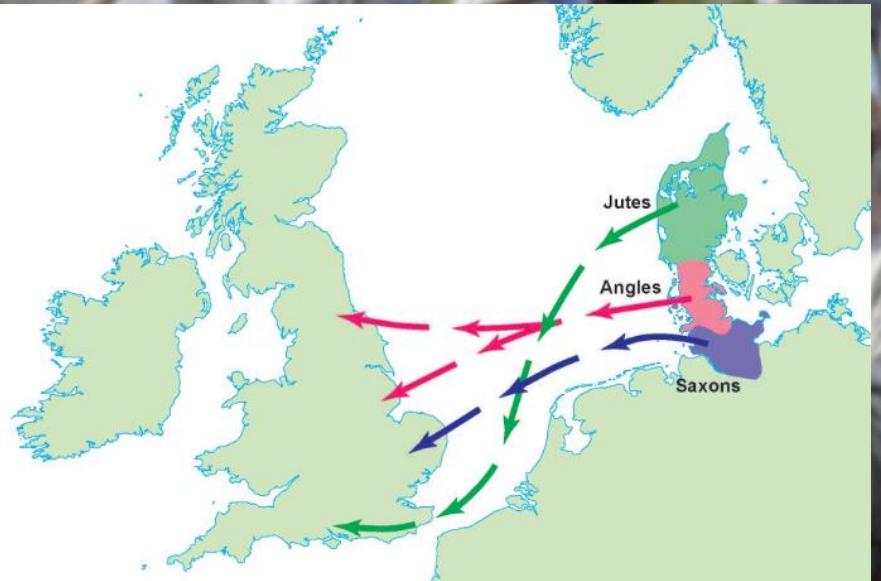


# Who were the Anglo-Saxons and how do we know what was important to them?

## Places I will find out about

Denmark  
Netherlands  
Germany  
Rome  
Kent  
East Anglia  
Lindisfarne  
Whitby  
Sutton Hoo

## The arrival of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes



## Timeline of Events

- 410 AD** – The Visigoths sack Rome
- 410AD** - The Romans are ordered to abandon Britain leaving it open to attack
- 596AD** – St Augustine arrives in Kent
- 599 AD** – Redwald is crowned as King of East Anglia
- 624 AD** – King Redwald dies and is entombed at Sutton Hoo
- 1939** – Archaeologists discover the tomb of King Redwald and begin to excavate



Whitby Abbey today



Lindisfarne Abbey today



King Redwald's burial mound at Sutton Hoo

## Vocabulary

**Angles, Jutes and Saxons** – three tribes of Germanic people who settled in Britain

**Visigoths** – a central European tribe who attacked Rome

**Picts** – a tribe who lived in the North of Britain

**Pagans** – people who believe that nature is sacred

**Plunder** – to violently rob people especially in war

**Superstitions** – belief in the supernatural or fear of the mysterious and unknown

**Monks** – a group of men living apart from the world who strictly follow religious beliefs

**Nuns** – a group of women living apart from the world who strictly follow religious beliefs

**Dues** – a bill or a debt to be paid

**Serfs** – a slave who worked on the land and was sold along with it

**Sceptre** – a hollow rod carried by a ruler to show authority

**Enamel** – a smooth, shiny coating baked onto glass, metal or pottery

**Inlay** – to set into a surface for decoration or strength

**Excavation** – the act or process of digging out

## Important people I will find out about



Saint Augustine



Emperor Honorius



King Redwald



King Ethelbert



Pope Gregory the Great



Saint Werburgh

## Artefacts from Sutton Hoo burial mound

