



# Welton Primary School—History Knowledge Organiser



Year: 3

Anglo Saxons

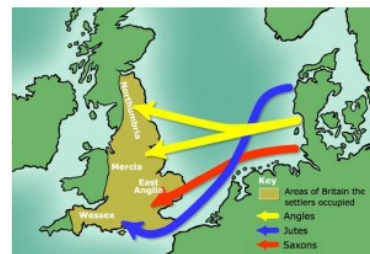
## Timeline

410	497	575	586	597	757	793	871	886	899	1016	1066
Romans left Britain, leaving it unguarded	The kingdom of Wessex was formed	The kingdom of East Anglia was formed	The kingdom of Mercia was formed	St Augustine introduces Christianity	Offa, King of Mercia, declares himself King of England	Vikings attack Lindisfarne	Alfred the Great becomes King of the Anglo-Saxons	King Alfred agrees to share Britain with the Vikings	King Alfred dies in Winchester	Canute the Great becomes the King of England	Battle of Hastings. Normans defeat the Saxons

## Vocabulary

raid	A quick, surprise attack on an enemy
raiding	To attack a place suddenly
evidence	The facts or information about an event that shows if something is true
ransack	Go through a place stealing things and causing damage
monastery	A building in which monks live and worship
marauder	A person who steals something and then moves on
extortion	Getting something through force or threat
migration	Movement to a new area or country to find work or better living conditions
conquest	Invading or controlling a place or people
archaeology	The study of human history by digging up things from the past
pagan	Belonging to a religion that worships many gods
Anglo-Saxon Chronicle	A collection of historical records that tell us about the history of the Anglo-Saxons. They were mostly written in the 9th century

During the Roman rule of Britain, tribes from Denmark and Germany attempted to invade Britain but the Romans stopped them. After they left in AD 410, three tribes called the Angles, Saxons and Jutes invaded England. They attacked and killed the Britons and by AD 600 the invaders had claimed England as their own and divided it into seven kingdoms. Each kingdom was ruled by an Anglo-Saxon king.



## Anglo-Saxon Way of Life







After the invasion, people in the south and east of England settled into the Anglo-Saxon way of life. The Anglo-Saxons lived in small villages of huts and farmed the land.

They were craftspeople who used metal, wood, clay and precious stones to make weapons, tools, pottery, furniture and jewellery. When the Anglo-Saxons arrived in Britain, they were pagans, which means they believed in different gods. They spoke Old English and few people could read or write.



A famous Anglo-Saxon archaeological site is Sutton Hoo, where a whole ship was used as a grave. An Anglo-Saxon king was buried inside the ship along with some of his possessions, such as his helmet and sword. Archaeologists discovered 11 mounds over 1 mile away from the nearest river.

Alfred the Great	Bede	King Aldfrith	King Offa
			
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>King Alfred is considered to be one of the greatest Englishmen of all time.</li> <li>He was born in AD 849. He defended his kingdom against the Vikings and united the Anglo-Saxon leaders.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Much of what we know about the Anglo-Saxons comes from Bede's writing and the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, which was ordered by King Alfred.</li> <li>He was a Christian priest who lived in a monastery in Northumberland.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>King Aldfrith was the king of Northumbria from 685 until his death. He was described as a man of great learning.</li> <li>Some of his works and letters written by him still survive.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>King of Mercia, and most of England in the mid-8th Century.</li> <li>Historians regard him as the most powerful Anglo-Saxon king until Alfred the Great.</li> </ul>

## End of Anglo-Saxon rule

By AD 870, the only Anglo-Saxon kingdom left was Wessex, which was ruled by King Alfred. When the Vikings tried to invade Wessex they were defeated but Alfred made a deal to share Britain between them. They continued to fight and the different kingdoms came together to defend themselves against the Vikings. The end of Anglo-Saxon rule did not come until 1066 when the Normans invaded.