

Sticky Knowledge

The Anglo—Saxons invaded Britain to find new land. Their Scandinavian homelands (Netherlands, Denmark as well as Germany) were often flooded so it was difficult to grow food. They settled in Britain between 410 AD and 1066 AD.

Sutton Hoo is the site of the grave of an Anglo Saxon King named Raewald (he died in 627 AD). He was the King of East Anglia—the King of the Angles people. During his move and stay in Kent, he returned a Christian. Although he was still open to the Anglo Saxon Pagan beliefs, he practised Christianity.

More and more Anglo-Saxon kings and their people became Christians too. This is because they realised that by converting to one God, they could unite their people. It took about 70 years for English kings to give up Paganism and become fully Christian. Bede was one of the greatest scholars of the Anglo-Saxon period. He produced a large number of works on subjects as varied as science, music, poetry and biblical commentary, making him one of our best-written sources for early English history.

In 865AD, the Vikings invaded and **finally conquered** Britain because they needed more good land to survive, like the Anglo-Saxons before them. By AD874, almost all of the kingdoms of Britain had been won by the Vikings.

Alfred the Great (849-899) was the most famous of the Anglo-Saxon kings. Despite overwhelming odds he successfully defended his kingdom, Wessex, against the Vikings.

Anglo Saxons welcomed Christianity at the edge of the world, they embraced the wisdom of the east, gave us the idea of the English nation, gave us the greatest of all Britons, fashioned our legal system and shaped the England we know today.

HISTORY : YEAR 4



Prior & Future Learning

After the fall of the Roman Empire in **410AD**, German people from places such as Angeln and Saxony, made their way over to Britain.

Anglo Saxons ruled for a long time: from **410 AD to 1066 AD**.

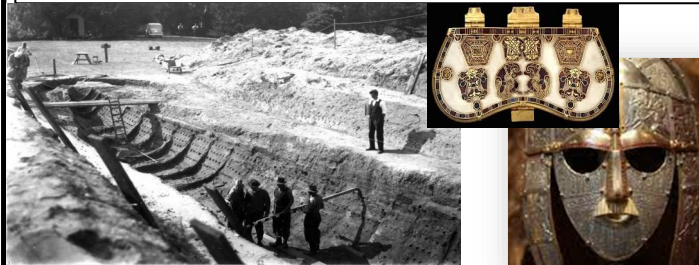
The Anglo-Saxon era ended with William of Normandy's triumph at the battle of Hastings in **1066 AD**, which ushered in a new era of Norman rule.

Legacies — Important Historical Places

The Saxons left their legacy on England.

This included; **the language, culture, and politics of the land**.

The earliest English kings were Anglo-Saxons, starting with Egbert in the year 802. Anglo-Saxons ruled for about three centuries, and during this time **they formed the basis for the English monarchy and laws**.



Key Vocabulary

Angles , Saxons , Jutes - The main groups being Jutes from the Jutland peninsula (modern Denmark); Angles from Angeln in southwest Jutland and the Saxons from northwest Germany. They invaded areas and their armies established their kingdoms.

Paganism (Pagan) - A religion where many gods are goddesses are worshipped. **Gods such as Tiw, Woden , Thor, Frig.**

Conversion - The act of changing : the process of being changed or a change of religion.

Monastery - A building where people worship and devote their time to God.

Christianity - The religion based on the person and teachings of Jesus Christ.

Kingdom - An area ruled by a king.

Settlement - A place where people have come to live.

Exile - To be sent away.

Invade - To enter and occupy land.

Viking - The Vikings were people who came from an area called Scandinavia: Sweden and Denmark. The word Viking means 'a pirate raid'. They were fearsome warriors and often raided monasteries for treasure.

Outlawed - Having all property taken away and no longer being able to live in the community.

Danelaw - The area where the Vikings resided, North-West of the divide, was called the Danelaw.

Sutton Hoo - A site of the grave of an Anglo-Saxon king in Suffolk, England, discovered in 1939.

Alfred the Great - To help protect his kingdom from Viking attacks, Alfred built forts and walled towns known as 'burhs'.

