#### **Knowledge Organiser**

Tribes invaded Britain:

Jutes, Franks and Frisians.

the Angles, Saxons,

The two largest tribes

were the Angles and

# **Anglo-Saxons and Scots**





410AD

Saxons.



#### 540AD

Gildas, a British historian, wrote a book called 'On the ruin and conquest of Britain' which criticises the actions of the Anglo-Saxon kings.



#### 597AD

Pope Gregory sent the monk Augustine to Britain to tell the Anglo-Saxons about Christianity and convert them from Pagans to Christians. Over the next 100 years, many Anglo-Saxons turned to Christianity.



# 871AD

Alfred became king. He is known as Alfred the Great for the way he protected and improved his kingdom.



### c.700AD

Bede, an English monk, historian and scholar, wrote the 'Ecclesiastical History of the English People' which is a source of Anglo-Saxon history.



### 600AD

Britain was divided into seven kingdoms: East Anglia, Sussex, Wessex, Essex, Northumbria, Mercia and Kent. Each kingdom was ruled by a different group of Angles or Saxons.



#### 886AD

King Alfred negotiated with the Danes to divide England. This was called the Danelaw.



The Sutton Hoo burial was discovered by archaeologist Basil Brown. The incredible Anglo-Saxon archaeological discovery on Edith Pretty's land was donated to the British Museum.

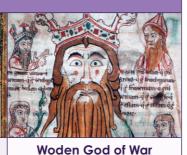


# Significant People and Places



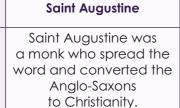






## Alfred the Great

King Alfred was known as Alfred the Great because of his social, educational and military achievements.



### Bede Bede was a 9<sup>th</sup> century historian who is known as the Father of English History because of his

influential work.

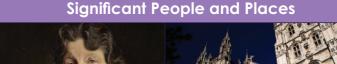
pagans who believed in many Gods.

# and Wisdom The Anglo-Saxons were

the British Museum. © National Trust / Robin Pattinson



Glossary		
1	archaeologist	a person who digs up artefacts and buildings from the past and studies them
2	bretwalda	a king who claimed to be in charge of all of England
3	ceorl	a poor common person, or peasant, usually a farmer or a craftsman
4	convert	to change someone's mind, especially about religion
5	cyning	the Anglo-Saxon word for King. The war-chief and leader of many tribes
6	Danelaw	the area of land given to the Vikings in the east of England
7	Danes	another name for the Viking invaders
8	fertile	land which has lots of nutrients, so is easy to grow crops in
9	fortification	a defensive wall built to strengthen a place against attack
10	fyrd	the fyrd army was made up of any free man that the king could call upon
11	heptarchy	the name given for the seven kingdoms that were in Britain during Anglo-Saxon times
12	invasion	an armed force entering another country
13	kingdom	an area of England ruled over by one King, usually a great warrior
14	pagan	a religion other than one of the main world religions, e.g. non-Christian
15	thane	a village chief, leader of the local tribe
16	tithing	made of 10 men responsible for each others' behaviour
17	tribe	a community of people who live and work together, with a common leader
18	wergild	'man payment' — payment given to a family if you injured or killed someone



5



**Edith Pretty** 

Edith Pretty was the

landowner who asked

the archaeologist Basil

Brown to investigate a

burial mound on her

land. They discovered

Sutton Hoo and donated its treasures to

**Sutton Hoo** 

The site of an

Anglo-Saxon burial

ground which was a

major archaeological

discovery in 1939.



buildings in the world.



of Christianity across the

North of England.

Canterbury Cathedral	Lindisfarne Priory
Augustine founded	Lindisfarne Priory
Canterbury Cathedral	became a very
and became the first	influential place. Using
Archbishop of Canterbury.	the priory as a base, the
Canterbury Cathedral is	monks from Lindisfarne
one of the most important	were successfully able
and famous Christian	to promote the spread