



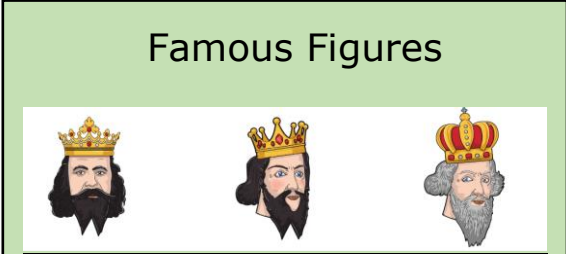
Anglo-Saxons



Timeline									
410	497	575	586	597	757	793	871	1016	1066
Romans left Britain leaving it unguarded	The kingdom of Wessex is formed	The kingdom of East Anglia was formed	The Kingdom of Mercia is formed	St Augustine introduces Christianity	Offa King of Mercia declares himself King of England	Vikings attack Lindisfarne	Alfred the Great rules	Canute the Great rules as first Viking	Battle of Hastings Normans defeat the Saxons

Key Vocabulary	
Bayeux Tapestry	70m long embroidered cloth depicting the events leading up to the Norman conquest.
Beowulf	An Old English epic story consisting of 3182 alliterative lines written in c975-1010.
Lindisfarne	A monastery in northern England where Vikings first landed and attacked from Scandinavia.
lyre	A five to seven stringed musical instrument used in northern Europe.
mead	An alcoholic beverage made from honey, water and yeast, often with spices and herbs.
Offa's Dyke	A larger linear earthwork on the border of Wales and England ordered by King Offa.
runes	Alphabet consisting of between 26-33 letters used to write Old English.
Sutton Hoo helmet	A decorated Anglo-Saxon bronze helmet excavated in 1939 buried around 625.
thatch	The craft of building a roof with dry vegetation such as reeds and straw.
wattle-and-daub	The weaving of small wooden branches with mud, straw, horse hair and dung to create walls.

Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from?
 The Romans left Britain in 410 due to fierce tribes attacking Italy and every soldier was needed back at home to defend the country. Without an army of its own, it left the country vulnerable to attackers. The Anglo-Saxons came from Denmark, Netherlands and northern Germany across the North Sea in wooden boats. They conquered England but failed to conquer Scotland, Wales and Cornwall (an area of south-west England).



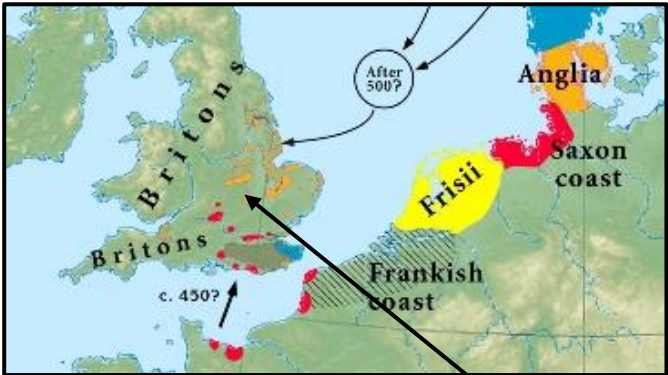
St Augustine (c.530-604)
 Augustine of Canterbury was a Christian missionary sent from Rome to convert people from Anglo-Saxon paganism to Christianity.

King Aethelbert (c.550-616)
 King of Kent who became the first English king to convert to Christianity.

King Offa (c730-796)
 King of Mercia, and of most of England in the mid-8th Century. Historians regard him as the most powerful Anglo-Saxon king until Alfred the Great.

King Alfred the Great (849-899)
 Fought the Vikings and defeated them in the Battle of Edington (878). He was known for improving the standard of living, legal and military systems as well as education.

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.



England (Europe)