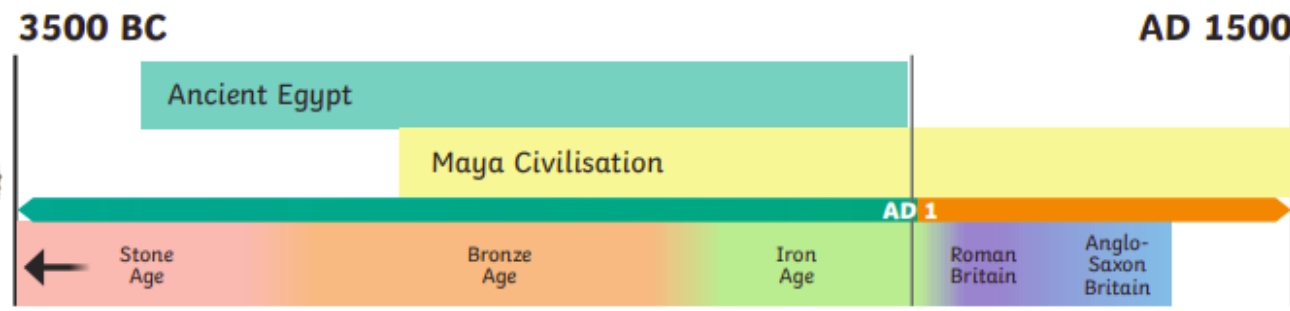


WHAT IMPACT DID THE ANGLO SAXONS ON MODERN SOCIETY?

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Key Figures in Anglo-Saxon Britain			
King Vortigern	The king left in charge after the Romans left Britain	Columba	An Irish abbot (head of a monastery) who introduced Christianity to Scotland.
Hengest and Horsa	King Vortigern's brothers from Jutland (in modern day Denmark). They helped to keep the Picts and Scots out of Britain.	King Oswald	The king of Northumbria who introduced Christianity to his people.
Augustine	A Roman monk who was sent to Britain to persuade the Britons to become Christians. After his death, he was made a saint.	Aidan	An Irish monk who helped King Oswald introduce Christianity in Northumbria. He became the first bishop of Lindisfarne.
King Ethelbert	The king of Kent who was the first King to convert to Christianity.		

Key Vocabulary			
Anglo Saxons	Anglo-Saxon, term used historically to describe any member of the Germanic peoples who, from the 5th century to the time of the Norman Conquest (1066), inhabited and ruled territories that are today part of England and Wales.	Scots	The Gaelic speaking Scotti who came from Ireland were descendants of the Picts who had earlier invaded Ireland, around 200AD. Historians believe that these Irish Scots invaded and claimed land in Scotland in the 4th and 5th centuries.
excavation	The act or process of digging, especially when something specific is being removed from the ground. Archaeologists use excavation to find artifacts and fossils	invade	to enter forcefully as an enemy; go into with hostile intent
Picts	Pict tribes lived in the northern and eastern areas of Scotland and Scot tribes lived on parts of the western coast of Scotland and Ireland.	Sutton Hoo	Sutton Hoo is the site of two Anglo-Saxon cemeteries dating from the 6th to 7th centuries near Woodbridge, Suffolk, England.
King Vortigern	The British King Vortigern was left in charge after the Roman armies left	kingdom	a country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen.
Jutes	a member of a Germanic people that joined the Angles and Saxons in invading Britain in the 5th century, settling in a region including Kent and the Isle of Wight.	Bayeux Tapestry	The Bayeux Tapestry is an embroidered cloth nearly 70 metres long that depicts the events leading up to and including the Battle of Hastings. It is thought to date to the 11th century, within a few years of the battle.



The Romans preferred living in towns but the Anglo-Saxons preferred to live in small villages. Anglo-Saxon influence can be seen in place names in Britain today. Wessex was a place named after the West Saxons who settled there. Sussex was named after the South Saxons. The kingdom of Mercia (which means border people) was named Mercia because it had so many borders with other kingdoms.

Anglo Saxon Timeline

408 AD – The first attacks take place by the Saxons, Scots, and Picts.	410 AD – Rome was sacked by Alaric of the Goths. Roman legions stationed in Britain left to defend Rome. Britain was left vulnerable to invasion	449 AD – King Vortigern of the Britons invited Hengist and Horsa of the Jutes to help him fight the Picts. They land in Kent with a force of Angles and Saxons. Hengist and Horsa settle in Kent.	680 AD - The epic poem Beowulf was written	789 AD - The first recorded Viking attack on English soil takes place on the Isle of Portland off the Dorset coast.	843 AD - The Kingdom of Scotland was founded.	991 AD - Aethelred paid the Vikings £10,000 to make them leave England. This type of payment was known as a Danegeld.	994 AD - King Aethelred was forced to pay another Danegeld of £16,000.	1002 AD - King Aethelred was forced to pay another Danegeld of £24,000	1012 AD - Aethelred paid a Danegeld of £48,000 to stop the Danes.	1066 AD - A succession crisis between Harold Godwinson, Harold Hardrada of Norway, and William of Normandy was triggered that resulted in the Battle of Hastings, the death of Harold and the crowning of William the Conqueror.
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