

Religion

Paganism

When the Anglo Saxons arrived in Britain they were Pagan, this meant they believed in lots of different Gods and Goddesses who were all in charge of different parts of life.

Anglo Saxon Gods/Goddesses

Woden- Chief God

Bealdor- God of Light

Thunor- God of Thunder

Frigg- Goddess of Love

Tiw- God of War

Christianity

In 597AD, the Pope sent Augustus to convert the Anglo Saxons to Christianity. Over the next 100 years, Britain gradually changed from Pagan to Christian.

Christian Belief

One God.

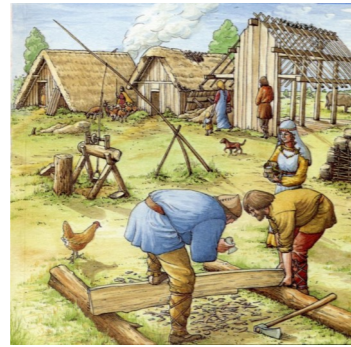
Jesus Christ is the Son of God.

Heaven and Hell.

Go to Church.

Pray to God.

The Pope in Rome is the head of the Church.



Anglo Saxon Knowledge Organiser

Time period: 410-1066



Reasons for coming to Britain

Romans had left making it easy to attack.

Invitation from Vortigern to Hengist and Horsa, to help him fight the Picts.

Natural resources- Iron, Silver, Gold, Wood

Power

Fertile Land to grow crops

Skills

Fighting- Swords, Axes, Spears, Javelins, Bow and Arrow, Shields.

Building

Farming- Growing crops and caring for animals

Making things- Using Wood, Metal, Leather and even bone.

Textiles- Making Clothes

Clothes

Usually very simple designs.

Dyed using plants- Red, Yellow, Green, Blue, Orange.

Made from wool or linen.

Key People

Vortigern

Hengist

Horsa

Redwald

Bede the venerable

Saint Augustine

Alfred the Great

Canute

Offa

Penda

Gildas

Jobs

Builder

Farmer

Blacksmith

Leather Worker

Weaver

Carpenter

Dyer

Spinner

Bone Worker

Minstrel
(Musician)

Wood Cutter

Entertainment

Music- Harp, Trumpet, Flute, Horn, Drum.

Sport- Wrestling, Weight Lifting, Horse Racing, Swimming, Ball games.

Story Telling- Usually fantasy involving- Heroes, Monsters, Dragons.

Feasts

Riddles

Wooden Toys for Children

Games- Dice games, Chess, Draughts.

Food and Drink

Bread, Porridge

Vegetables - carrots, parsnip, cabbages, peas, beans and onions.

Fruit - such as apples, cherries and plums

Fish, Meat (Boar and Deer)

Ale and Mead- Beer made from honey



Archaeological evidence:

Sutton Hoo

is the site of an early medieval burial ground that includes the grave of an Anglo-Saxon king..

Staffordshire Hoard

The largest hoard of Anglo-Saxon gold ever found . Now housed in Birmingham museum and Art Gallery, it was found in a farmers field.

Villages

Usually situated by Forests as a source of wood and Rivers/ Streams for fresh water.

Usually very small- no more than a few hundred people.

High fences around the village to keep out enemies/ wild animals.

Would have a 'Hall' which would be where the Thane would live and for the warriors.

Houses:

Made from wood with thatched roofs.

Only one room in the house where everyone ate, cooked, slept and entertained their friends.

Built facing the sun to get as much heat and light as possible.

Key places

Mercia

Northumbria

Wessex

Essex

Kent

East Anglia

Sussex

Jarrow

Maldon

Canterbury

Winchester

Key Words

Thegn = Village leader

Ceorls = Freemen who could work for Thegns

Earl = Powerful land owners

Witan = meeting of Earls and Thegns

Convert = To change

Pagan = Person who worships many Gods

Fertile land = Land good for growing food

Angles = People from Germany/Denmark

Jutes = People from Jutland (Denmark)

Saxons = People from Germany