

# Knowledge organiser

Timeline	
410 CE	Last Romans leave Britain and the Picts begin to attack the Britons
449–450 CE	Angles, Saxons and Jutes begin to settle in Britain
515 CE	Battle of Mount Badon – between the Britons and the Anglo-Saxons
570 CE	Heptarchy emerges in England
597 CE	St Augustine brings Christianity to England from Rome
613 CE	Northumbrian kings rule over most of England
731 CE	Bede completes <i>Ecclesiastical History of the English People</i>
757 CE	Offa becomes King of Mercia and arguably first king of all England
789 CE	First recorded Viking attack (in Dorset)

Key people	
Augustine	Christian missionary considered responsible for lots of people converting to Christianity in Britain
Princess Bertha	Christian (and wife of Aethelbert) who helped Augustine convert the King to Christianity
King Aethelbert	King of Kent who created the first Germanic law code in the early 7th century
King Offa	King of Mercia and most of England in the mid 8th century
Gildas	Monk who wrote about the Roman and Saxon invasions of Britain
Bede	Monk in Northumbrian monastery who wrote a history of the English church and people

Vocabulary	
<b>Anglo-Saxons</b>	Angles and Saxons (and often also used to include Jutes): the tribes that came from territories we now call Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands; term also used in reference to the other peoples and time in Britain when the Angles, Saxons and Jutes ruled, between the times the Romans left and the Vikings arrived
<b>Celts/ Britons</b>	Inhabitants of territories we now call England and Wales
<b>Christianity</b>	Religion that worships one god, based on the teachings of Jesus Christ; at the time of the Anglo-Saxons, religion practised in Rome
<b>Heptarchy</b>	Seven kingdoms of Britain: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Sussex, Wessex and Kent
<b>Kingdoms</b>	Territories ruled by kings or queens
<b>Pagans</b>	People with a religion other than the official / most widespread one(s); for Anglo-Saxons the worship of gods for different areas of daily life
<b>Picts</b>	Inhabitants of territories we now call Scotland
<b>Rebellion</b>	Violent fight against a powerful group or leader who is in control
<b>Scots</b>	Inhabitants of territories we now called Ireland, who invaded and settled in territories we now call Scotland

Anglo-Saxon days of the week		
Monday	Monandæg	Moon's day
Tuesday	Tiwesdæg	Tiw's day
Wednesday	Wodnesdæg	Woden's day
Thursday	Dunresdæg	Dunor's / Thunor's day
Friday	Frigedæg	Freyja's day
Saturday	Sæternesdæg	Saturn's day (Roman)
Sunday	Sunnandæg	Sun's day

Anglo-Saxon gods	
Woden	Chief god: god of wisdom
Freya / Frigg	Goddess of love
Balder	God of immortality
Eostre	Goddess of birth
Hel	Goddess of death
Loki	God of cunning
Saxnot	God of the family
Donor	God of thunder
Tiw	God of war
Wade	God of the sea
Wayland	God of metalworking

Anglo-Saxon kingdoms
The Jutes settled in Kent.
The Angles settled in East Anglia.
The Saxons settled in Essex (east Saxons), Sussex (south Saxons), Wessex (west Saxons) and Middlesex (middle Saxons). Middlesex was not a separate kingdom.

