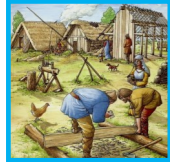







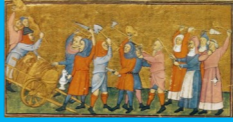





History: How have our lives been affected by Anglo Saxons?

What should I already know?

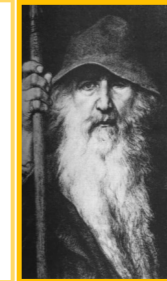
I know about recent British history and impact these periods have had on my life today i.e. transport, monarchy, heroes, Tudors, technology and The Great Fire of London. I have also studied significant people in history such as Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole Tim Berner Lee and William Caxton. In KS2, I have learned about the Stone age, Romans, Egyptians, Bolton and the Greeks. I am able to make links with the end of Roman empire and the Anglo Saxons. I have learnt about different legacies from all the periods in History that I have studied. I have also learnt about the gods and goddesses, homes, travel etc. and made comparison to those in different eras.

Makers	Weaver	Tanner	Angles	Jutes	Saxons	Pagan	Wergild	Tithe	Artefact	Thunor	Ritual
A person or a thing that makes or produces something 	A skilled worker who practices some trade or handicraft 	A person who is employed to treat skins and hides of animals to produce leather 	were one of the main Germanic peoples who settled in Great Britain in the post-Roman period 	a member of a Germanic people that joined the Angles and Saxons in invading Britain 	a member of a people that inhabited parts of central and northern Germany from Roman times, 	a person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions 	the amount of compensation paid by a person committing an offense to the injured party or, in case of death, to his family 	a grouping of men, originally 10 in number, for legal and security purposes 	An object made a human being, typically one of the cultural or historical interest 	The Norse god of thunder and the sky, armed with a magical hammer 	A religious or solemn ceremony consisting of a series of actions performed according to a prescribed order 

The last Roman soldiers left Britain in 410. New people came in ships across the North Sea - the Anglo-Saxons.

The Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was from around AD410 to 1066.

The king of the Anglo-Saxon gods was Woden (Wednesday), a German version of the Scandinavian god Odin, who had two pet wolves and a horse with eight legs.



Anglo-Saxons amulets (lucky charms)
They thought that rhymes, potions, stones and jewels would protect them from evil spirits or sickness.



Anglo Saxon Legacies

- Language
- Culture
- Politics



Other gods

- Thunor, god of thunder (Thursday)
- Frige, goddess of love (Friday)
- Tiw, god of war (Tuesday)

The three biggest were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. The land they settled in was 'Angle-land', or England.

King Alfred defeated the Vikings and became the most powerful king by 886CE.



The warriors fought on foot and carried spears, axes, swords, bows and arrows.

Anglo-Saxon children

- At ten they were seen as an adult
- They would be punished as adults, if they stole or broke the law.
- Girls were in charge of housekeeping, weaving cloth, cooking meals, making cheese and brewing ale.
- Boys learned to chop down trees, plough a field and use a spear.
- They also went fishing and hunting.