



What is the legacy of the Saxon Settlement of Britain?

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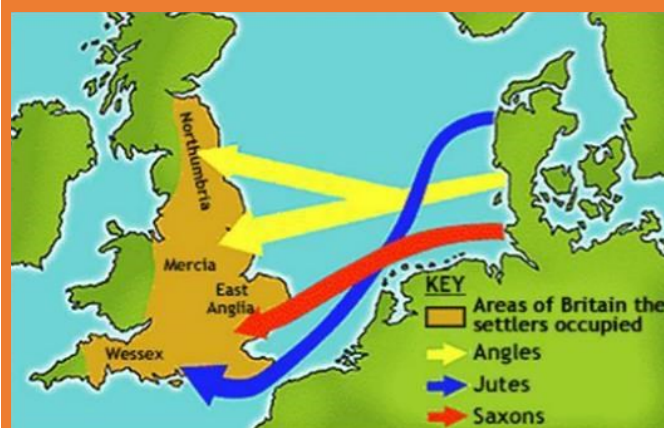
When? – Historical Context



What? – Key Events

410 AD	The Romans withdraw from Britain: Anglo Saxons migrants begin to settle
450 AD	Anglo-Saxon invaders arrive in Britain
600 AD	600AD Anglo-Saxons gradually take over Britain
597 AD	St Augustine introduces Christianity
633 AD	Lindisfarne monastery built
757 AD	Offa King of Mercia declares himself King of England
793 AD	Vikings attack Lindisfarne
871 AD	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex
886 AD	The Vikings and King Alfred divide England after the battle of Chippenham
1043	Leofric, Earl of Mercia and his wife Godiva found a monastery in Coventry
1066	Normans defeat the Saxons at the Battle of Hastings

Where?



Key Vocabulary

Archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
Shires	Saxon lands were divided into shires, which helped to make up the counties we have today
Legacy	Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the shires are our boundaries for counties today
Thane	An important Anglo-Saxon person
Lindisfarne	A monastery in northern England where Vikings first landed from Scandinavia
Runes	Alphabet consisting of between 26-33 letters used to write Old English
Weregild	A Saxon form of fine or compensation given to a wronged party, or their family
Sutton Hoo	An important Saxon Archeological site
Runes	Letters and symbol used in Anglo Saxon writing

Who (key people)



Alfred the Great

Widely regarded as the greatest Saxon King



Offa

Separated England and Wales with a huge trench



Leofric

Earl of Mercia, he founded the first monastery in Coventry

Learning Links



Year 1 – The Normans finally defeated the Saxons in 1066 and built castles to show their strength



Year 3

The Saxons went against many of the ways the Romans lived, coming to Britain when they



Year 2

Many place names in the UK take their name from Saxon