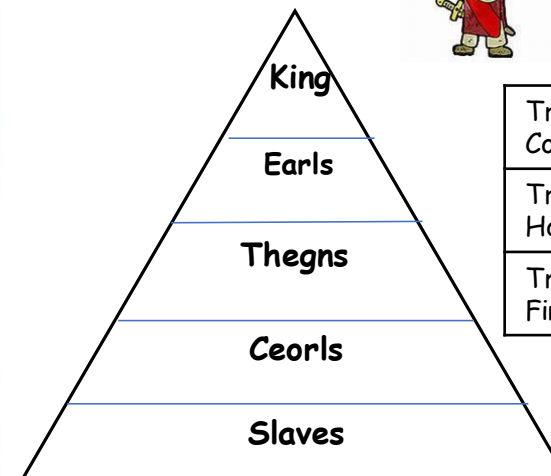




The Anglo Saxons - Knowledge Organiser



Angles/Saxons	people who came from Germany in the 5th century
Vikings	people who came from Scandinavia in the 8th century
Witan	members of a council who made decisions e.g appoint King
Thegn	a person holding land in return for a service (farming)
Pagan	a set of religious beliefs
Ceorls	a person of the lowest class, below a thegn
Trial by Ordeal	a painful test to determine guilt/innocence
Wergild	money paid to relatives of a murder victim
Danelaw	law held by the Danes before the Norman Conquest
Tithings	a grouping of men, (10) for legal/security purposes
Dowager	a widow with a title from her late husband
Heir	a person legally entitled to the throne after a death
Advocate	a person who publicly supports a particular cause
Martyr	someone who is killed for their beliefs
Anglo Saxon Chronicle	a collection of accounts recording the history of the Anglo Saxons
Beowulf	an Anglo Saxon poem
Bard	a poet
Burhs	an Anglo Saxon fort or settlement



Trial by Cold Water	If sank = innocent
Trial by Hot Water	If arm healed after 3 days = innocent
Trial by Fire	If soles of feet healed = innocent

Golden Age? 👍

- ✓ Jewellery and riches found
- ✓ Art, books, poems, Anglo Saxon Chronicle, geography and astronomy
- ✓ Castles built, churches built
- ✓ Horse racing, board games, hunting, entertainment
- ✓ Children toys, balls, spinning tops
- ✓ Travel and trade routes

From **43 AD** until **410 AD** southern Britain was part of the Roman world.

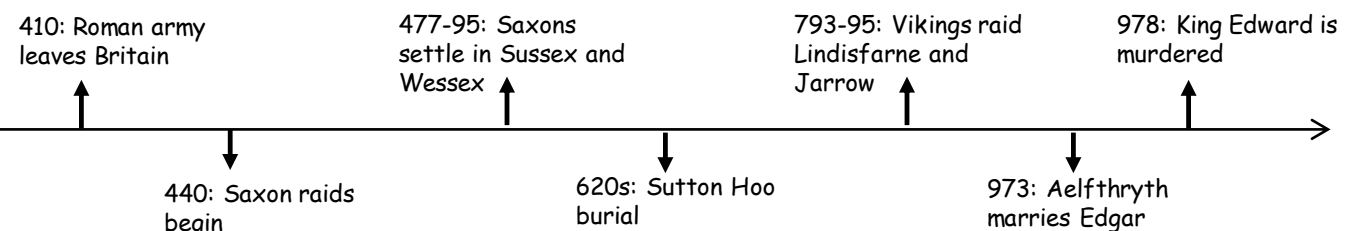
After the last Roman soldiers left Britain, new people then came in ships across the North Sea. Historians call them **Anglo-Saxons**.

In the years 400-700 AD Britain was invaded and settled by different groups of people coming from northern Germany and southern Scandinavia. Some Anglo-Saxons came looking for land to farm. Their own lands often flooded, making it difficult to grow enough food.

Whole families crossed the North Sea in small boats. They brought their tools, weapons, belongings and farm animals with them to Britain. They founded many villages in Britain.

Dark Age? 👎

- X Slavery
- X Social inequality - feudal system
- X Harsh punishments for small crimes
- X Invasions and threat of invasion
- X Risk when travelling, violence occurred
- X Few people could read



People wore woollen cloth or animal skins. Men wore tunics, with leggings and women wore long dresses.

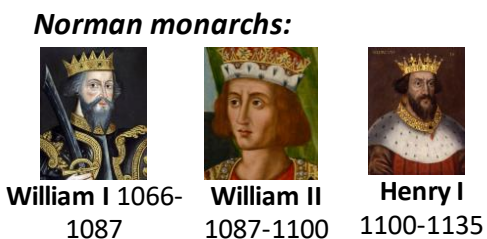


Houses built of wood and had thatched roofs

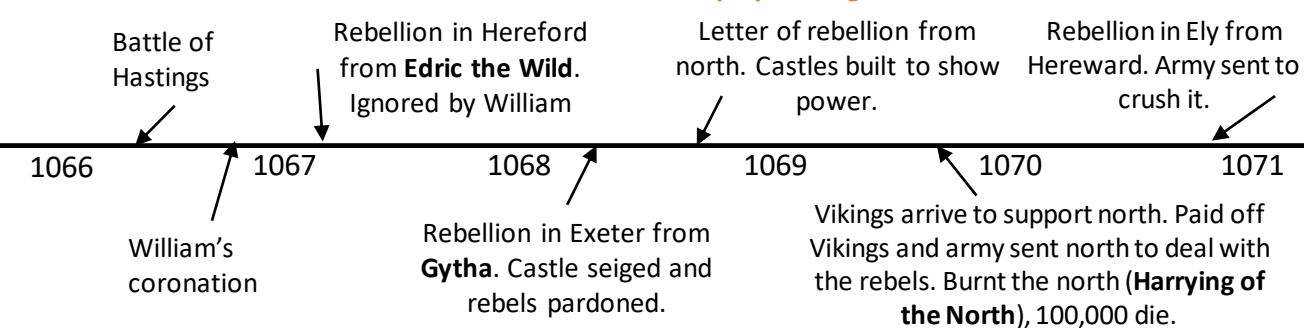
Augustine was sent from the Pope in Rome in 597 to persuade the King to become Christian

The Normans Knowledge organiser

Did the Normans bring a 'truck-load of trouble' to England in 1066?
Simon Schama



Between 1066-1071, the Normans asserted their authority by dealing with rebellions:



The events of 1066

- **Edward the Confessor** died with no heirs
- The Witan chose **Harold Godwinson** to be king

Claimants to the throne:

- **Harold Godwinson** – Edward's brother in law, Earl of Wessex, powerful
- **William, Duke of Normandy (in France)** – Cousin of Edward, Edward and William may have promised him the throne
- **Harald Hardrada** – King of Norway, Viking, lost Battle of Stamford Bridge against Harold Godwinson
- **Edgar Atheling** – Great-nephew of Edward, last Anglo-Saxon prince, only teenager.

William defeated **Harold Godwinson** (Anglo-Saxons) in the **Battle of Hastings**.

The Normans built a lot of castles:

- Some historians think they built over 1000.
- Most of these were **motte and bailey** castles and were made of wood.



- Some historians think they were built as **military fortresses**. Other historians think they were just **status symbols**.
- **Chepstow Castle** is one of the first stone structures. It has a great keep.
- **Old Sarum** is a very large motte and bailey. The bailey was so large it included a cathedral.

Key terms

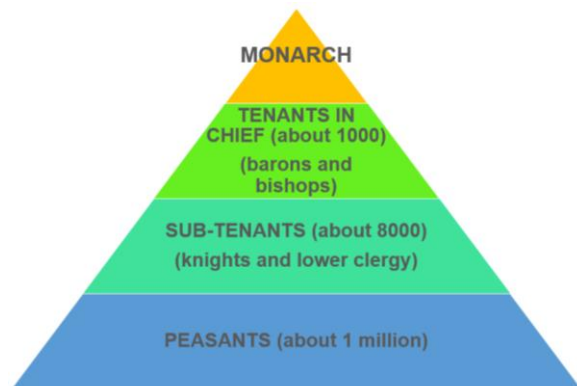
Archbishop	A senior church leader
Authority	The power to give orders
Earl	A Norman lord
Feudal system	A system where land is loaned or rented in return for soldiers
Harrying	Meaning to burn or destroy
Monarch	A king or queen of a country
Monastery	A place where monks or nuns live
Peasant	A poor person who lives and works in the countryside
Sovereign	Another word for monarch

The impact of the Normans on society.

The Feudal System:

- Monarch rented land to **tenants-in-chief**
- **Tenants in chief** gave army to William
- **Sub-tenants** gave army to William

- Nearly all **land went to the Normans**. Of 1000 landowners, only 13 were English.
- Peasants: many **freemen became villeins** due to high tax. Only 14% were freemen in 1086.
- **Slavery** was abolished



Key aspects of Norman rule:

- The Normans tackled corruption in the Church. Stigand was replaced with **Lanfranc** as Archbishop of Canterbury. Only one English bishop remained.
- Lots of **new monasteries** were built.
- Normans used Anglo-Saxon government, but changed personnel and introduced **Latin**.
- New laws introduced, including **trial by combat** and **murdrum**.
- A survey was completed of landowners in England. This is known as the **Domesday Book**. It made tax effective.

The end of the Normans:

- Henry I's son William drowned on the White Ship in 1120.
- His daughter Matilda became queen in 1135, but the barons supported his nephew Stephen.
- Stephen & Matilda fought a civil war called 'the anarchy'
- Stephen died in 1154, Matilda's son Henry II became King – a Plantagenet.