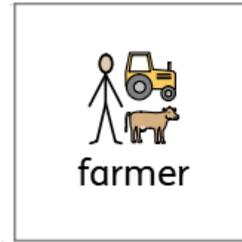
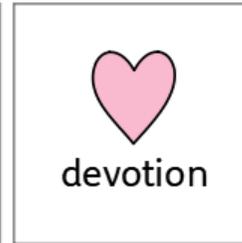
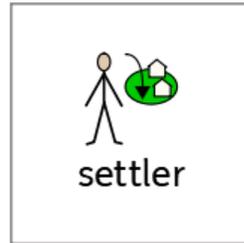
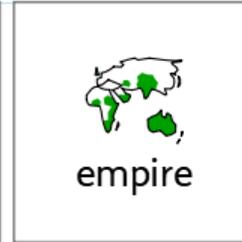


wergild	Wergild was a payment system used in Anglo-Saxon times to settle disputes between the criminal and the victim or the victim's family.
danelaw	The name given to the parts of the country ruled by the laws of the Danes.
settlement	A place where people establish a community, usually a place that has been previously uninhabited.
invade	To enter as an enemy, by force, in order to occupy it.
runes	The letters used in the Runic alphabet. This is how the Anglo Saxons wrote.
kingdom	Territory ruled by a king or queen.
pagan	A person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions. Someone who believes in many Gods.
Christians	Followers of the religion of Christianity.
devotion	Love, loyalty or enthusiasm for a person or activity.
commitment	Being dedicated to a cause, activity etc.
advent	The period of preparation for the birth of Jesus Christ in the Christian calendar.
bible	The Christian scriptures.
generosity	Being kind and giving
Christmas	The annual Christian festival



In the future

I know that Britain was invaded on more than one occasion.
 I know that the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons were often in conflict.
 I know why the Vikings often overpowered the Anglo-Saxons.

I will learn

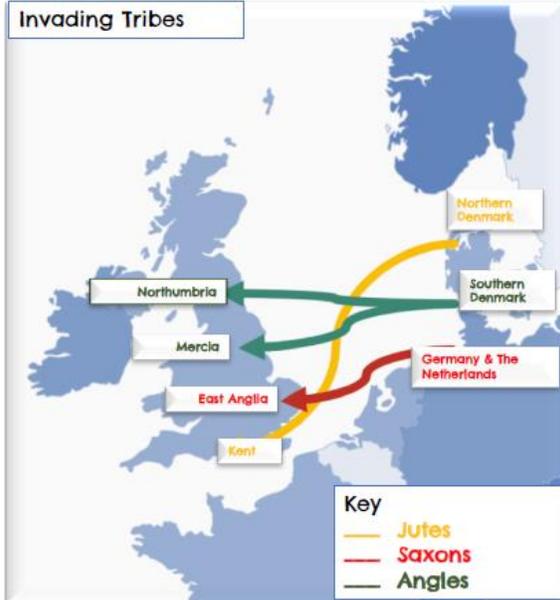
I know where the Anglo-Saxons came from.
 I know at least two famous Anglo-Saxons.
 I use a timeline to show when the Anglo-Saxons were in England.
 I know the link between Anglo-Saxons and Christianity.

I should already know

I know about Viking raids and invasions.
 I know about how danegeld was used.

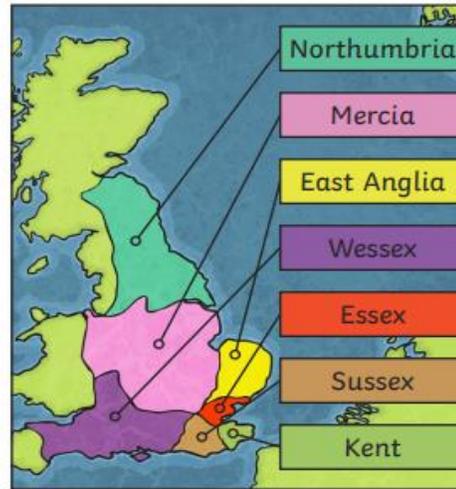
Thinking Deeper Challenge
 What impact did the Anglo-Saxons have on the way we live today?

Anglo-Saxons



The Anglo-Saxons were made up of 3 tribes from **Denmark, The Netherlands and Germany**. They became known as the Anglo-Saxons and they settled in Angle-land (England) in approximately **450AD** after the Romans left. The two most famous Anglo-Saxon kings are **Alfred the Great** and **Canute the Great**.

Anglo-Saxons once worshipped lots of different gods (paganism) that they believed controlled all areas of life, but around the 7th century many converted to **Christianity** after the arrival of the missionary **St. Augustine** from Rome.



The Anglo-Saxons had different kings who ruled their own **kingdoms**. By 878AD there was only 1 kingdom left, Wessex, which was **ruled by Alfred the Great**. The other Kingdoms had been overrun by the Vikings. After years of fighting, **Alfred the Great** and the Vikings made a peace agreement, however they did still fight.

Religious Education

Advent is an important part of the **Christian** calendar. It means 'coming' and it's the period before Christmas, which celebrates the birth of Jesus. It is all about preparing for Christmas Day. Christmas celebrates Jesus' birth so the **Advent** period reminds **Christians** to remember and prepare for those celebrations.

The circle of the wreath reminds Christians of God, His eternity and endless mercy, which has no beginning or end.

The green of the wreath speaks of the hope that Christians have in God, the hope of newness, of renewal, of eternal life.

Christians light **four candles** that symbolise **hope, love, joy and peace**. One candle is lit each Sunday throughout advent.



Anglo-Saxons

Can you name the three tribes that made up the Anglo-Saxons?

- 1)
- 2)
- 3)

Which religion did Anglo-Saxons convert to following the arrival of St. Augustine?

Give a brief explanation of what life was like in an Anglo-Saxon Settlement. _____

Can you name the 7 kingdoms the Anglo-Saxons divided the country into?

Name two famous Anglo-Saxons.

- 1) _____
- 2) _____

Religious Education



What does the wreath symbolise?

What do the four candles represent?

- _____
- _____
- _____
- _____



What is advent and why is it important?
