

# Anglo-Saxons



England  
(Europe)

## Timeline

410	497	575	586	597	757	793	871	1016	1066
Romans left Britain leaving it unguarded	The kingdom of Wessex is formed	The kingdom of East Anglia was formed	The Kingdom of Mercia is formed	St Augustine introduces Christianity	Offa King of Mercia declares himself King of England	Vikings attack Lindisfarne	Alfred the Great rules	Canute the Great rules as first Viking	Battle of Hastings Normans defeat the Saxons

## Key Vocabulary

Angles	Tribes from an area today known as modern day Denmark that settled in Britain from around AD 450. They were one of the tribes that became known as the first Anglo-Saxons.
Saxons	A tribe from the north coast of Europe, especially Germany, that settled in Britain from around AD 450. They were one of the tribes that became known as the first Anglo-Saxons.
Picts	Tribes originally from Scotland who were often feared.
Scots	People from Ireland who, like the Picts, were fierce and powerful fighters.
invaders	People who enter an area and take control of it by force.
kingdom	An area ruled by a king or queen.
Pagan	Someone who follows the Paganism religion and worships many gods and goddesses.
Christianity	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ.

## General Knowledge

### Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from?

The Romans left Britain in 410 due to fierce tribes attacking Italy and every soldier was needed back at home to defend the country. Without an army of its own, it left the country vulnerable to attackers. The Anglo-Saxons came from Denmark, Netherlands and northern Germany across the North Sea in wooden boats. The conquered England but failed to conquer Scotland, Wales and Cornwall (an area of south-west England).

### Christian Places of Worship

Many Christian places of worship were built at this time. Canterbury Cathedral was founded by Augustine. It was rebuilt from AD 1070 after a fire. A monastery was built on the island of Lindisfarne. This Holy Island was very influential and the monks here were successful at spreading Christianity across the north of England.

A famous Anglo-Saxon archaeological site is Sutton Hoo, where a whole ship was used as a grave! An Anglo-Saxon king was buried inside the ship along with some of his possessions, such as his helmet and sword.

## Famous Figures

### St Augustine (c.530-604)

Augustine of Canterbury was a Christian missionary sent from Rome to convert people from Anglo-Saxon paganism to Christianity. He was considered to be responsible for the widespread adoption of the Christian faith throughout England.

### King Aethelbert (c.550-616)

King of Kent who created the first Germanic law code in the early 7th Century and became the first English king to convert to Christianity due to Augustine's mission to convert people from paganism.

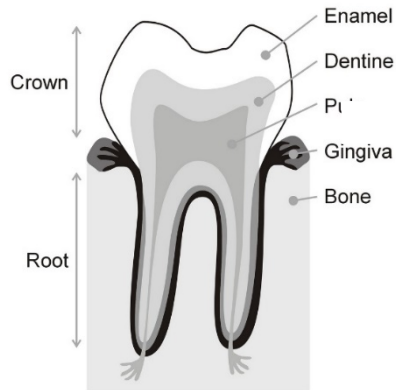
### King Offa (c730-796)

King of Mercia, and of most of England in the mid-8th Century. Historians regard him as the most powerful Anglo-Saxon king until Alfred the Great.

### King Alfred the Great (849-899)

Fought the Vikings and defeated them in the Battle of Edington (878) and thus made an agreement with them (Danelaw). He was known for improving the standard of living, legal and military systems as well as education.

## Parts of the Tooth



**Enamel:** The visible part of the tooth. It is harder than bone and protects the tooth.

**Dentin:** Found underneath the enamel and is similar to bone.

**Pulp:** Found in the centre of the tooth and is full of blood vessels and nerves. It supplies the tooth with nutrients.

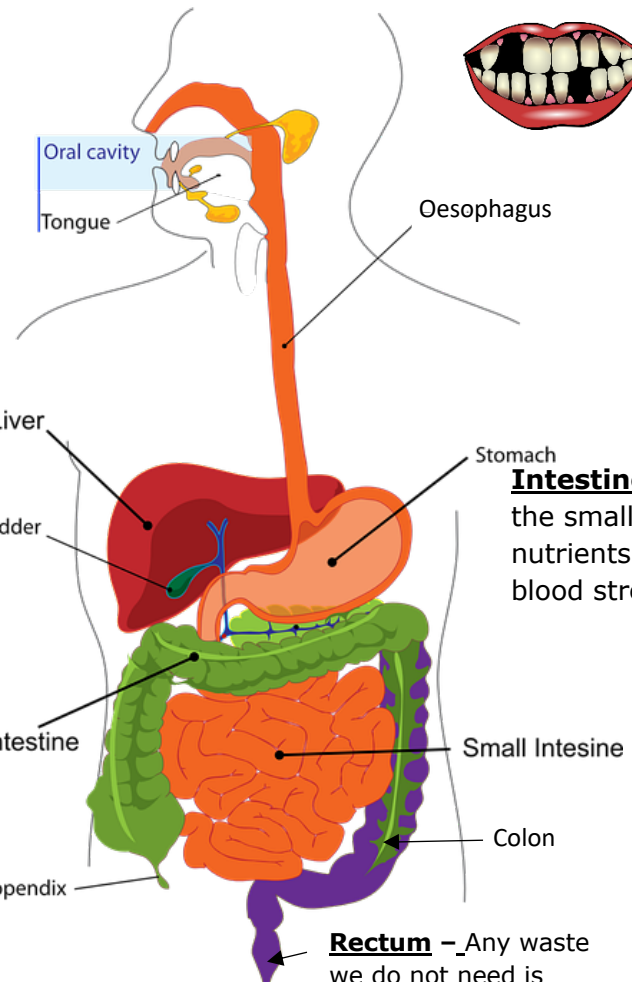
# The Digestive System and Teeth

**Mouth** – Where food first enters the body. It is chewed and mixed with saliva, then swallowed.

**Teeth** – Used to break food into smaller pieces making it easier to swallow.

**Oesophagus** – Tube of muscle which connects the mouth to the stomach.

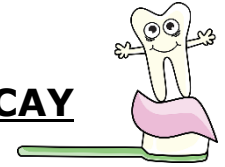
**Stomach** – Food is mixed with stomach acid and broken down to form a liquid.



**Intestines** – Liquid from the stomach passes into the small and large intestines. This is where nutrients and water we need is passed into the blood stream and transported around our body.

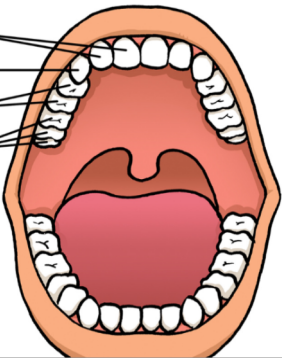
**Rectum** – Any waste we do not need is stored here until it is ready to leave the body.

## TOOTH DECAY



- 1.) Tooth decay is the destruction of your tooth enamel
- 2.) It can be a problem for children, teens and adults.
- 3.) Plaque, a sticky film of bacteria, constantly forms on your teeth.
- 4.) When you eat or drink foods containing sugars, the bacteria in plaque produce acids that attack tooth enamel.
- 5.) Tooth ache and bad breath are symptoms of tooth decay.

incisors  
canines  
premolars  
molars



**INCISORS** – At the front of the mouth and used for biting

**CANINES** – Sharpest teeth. Next to incisors and used for tearing. Sharp and pointed in predators for killing prey.

**PREMOLARS** – Flat, wide and used for chewing towards the back of the mouth.

**MOLARS** – At the back of the mouth. Used for chewing and grinding food. Wide and flat in shape, including wisdom teeth at the back which appear in adulthood.