

Year 7 Revision

Use the information on these slides to aid in your revision

These slides give an overview from the start of the Anglo Saxon Period to the end of the War of the Roses.

Key Words

- **BC-** Before Christ
- **AD-** Anno Domini (In the year of our lord)
- **Century-** 100 years
- **Decade-** 10 years
- **Chronology-** Study of time, and the placing of dates in order from earliest events first.
- **Heir-** next in line to the throne
- **Artefacts** = an object made by a human being, typically an item of cultural or historical interest
- **Source** = is an artefact, a document, a recording, or anything that can give us information
- **Primary Source** = created at the time
- **Secondary source** = produced after that event
- **Archaeologists** = scientific study of prehistoric peoples and their cultures by analysis of their artefacts, inscriptions, monuments, etc.
- **Motte-** artificial mound on which a keep was built
- **Bailey-** walled yard in front on the motte which contain all the other buildings that needed to be defended.
- **Barbican-** the stone keep at the front entrance to the stone castle walls.
- **Murder holes-** holes in the barbican through which men could pour boiling water and throw rocks down when attacked.
- **Civil War-** An internal war with a country (no other countries involved in the fighting)

Who were the Anglo Saxons and how and why did they arrive in Britain?

- In AD 407 British chiefs asked the Anglo-Saxons soldiers to and fight against the Picts and the Scots.
- In return for this help the Anglo-Saxons were given land.
- In AD 410 the Romans left Britain to defend Rome which was under attack.
- The Anglo-Saxons were strong soldiers. They had defeated the Picts and the Scots and, when they were asked to leave, they refused to go.
- With no Roman soldiers to stop them, more Anglo-Saxons arrived, wanting land and attacking the Britons. Soon they began to settle in Britain.
- There were three groups of people who settled in Britain after the Romans left in AD 410 which together, are called the Anglo-Saxons.
 - These three groups are called:
 - Jutes
 - Angles
 - Saxons
- The Angles and the Saxon tribes were the largest of the three attacking tribes and so we know them collectively as Anglo-Saxons.
- The Anglo-Saxons came from Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands.
- Within a few centuries, the land where they had settled became known as Angle-Land or England, after the Angles

- For about 150 years the Britons fought the Anglo-Saxons, but by the year 600 the Britons had either been forced to flee to Scotland, Wales, Ireland or the West Country. Some had become slaves.
- From the year 560 Britain was divided into 7 main Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms:

Northumbria, Mercia, Essex, East Anglia, Wessex, Kent and Sussex.



Anglo-Saxon beliefs

When the Saxons first settled in Britain, they were not Christians. They worshiped lots of different gods.

Each god controlled a particular part of everyday life: the home, growing crops, healing, wisdom, metalworking, love, the weather, the family, war, day & night and so on.

There were lots of Anglo-Saxon gods. Germanic people in Europe, like the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings, worshipped the same gods. They just gave them slightly different names.

Gods worshipped by the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings (You do not need to remember these!)

ANGO-SAXON GOD	VIKING NAME	GOD OF WHAT?	MALE OR FEMALE?
<u>Bealdor</u>	Balder	Light	Male
<u>Eostre</u>	<i>Uncertain</i>	Spring	Female
<u>Frey</u>	Freya	Virility	Male
<u>Frige</u>	Frigg	Home	Female
<u>Hell</u>	Hel	Death	Female
<u>Hretha</u>	<i>Uncertain</i>	Fame	Female
<u>Ingui</u>	Yngvi-Freyr	Fertility	Male
<i>Uncertain</i>	<u>Loki</u>	Deceit	Male
<u>Seaxneat</u>	Saxnot	Family	Male
<u>Thunor</u>	Thor	Thunder	Male
<u>Tiw</u>	Tyr	War	Male
<u>Wade</u>	Vadi	Sea	Male
<u>Wayland</u>	Volundr	Metalworking	Male
<u>Woden</u>	Odin	Royalty	Male

Anglo-Saxon religious practices

Anglo-Saxon priests practiced magic and fortune telling and gave out charms to help people, like against disease or for recovering stolen things. Charms usually had an incantation (a spell) and a potion or an ointment to be taken.

The Canterbury Charm is an Anglo-Saxon runic charm to protect people from illness.

‘Gyril wound-cause, go now! You are found. May Thunor bless you, lord of ogres! Gyril wound-causer. Against blood-vessel pus!’

People also wore amulets around their necks or put them in their homes. This was usually for good luck.

- They might be animal teeth or bones (like bears or wolves) which were thought to give the person the strength of the animal.
They might be symbols of the gods, like Thunor's hammer.
They might be fossils or shells.

- After death, you had a long journey ahead of you to an 'after-life' in a place called Neorxnawang. This is why Anglo-Saxons were often buried with things that might be useful to them.



When the Anglo-Saxons became Christians, they began to use the Roman alphabet for writing (as we still do today). Before that time, they wrote in runes like these:

You Do not have to remember the runes

F P P P R H X P N T I * Z
f u t h o r c g w h n i j z

Σ Υ Υ ↑ B M M Γ X H O
p x s t b e m l n g d æ

F F P Y
a æ y ea



The Anglo Saxon alphabet takes it's name from the first 6 letters. 'Futhork'.



F

U

TH

O

R

K



The word RUNE means secret or mystery.

Runes were used in religious ceremonies.

They were a charm or a spell as well as a way of writing messages.

The Anglo Saxons believed that if you used the runes in the right order they had magical powers.



That is why.....

To spell (to put down the right letters in
the right order)

And.....

A spell (a magic spell).....

are the same word in English



The runes were all made of straight lines which made them easier to carve. Runes were often carved on precious objects or stone monuments. A good example is the Franks Casket, an Anglo-Saxon chest from the early 700s (8th Century). It was made of whalebone, and has Anglo-Saxon runes and scenes from stories carved all around it. The Franks Casket is now kept in the British Museum in London.



Did you know that even our words

READ and WRITE are connected with runes.

The Anglo Saxon word '**ridan**' means to interpret or know what the runes mean.

The Anglo Saxon word '**writan**' means to carve runes.



Location, location, location



The villages were built near natural resources like rivers and fertile land. The villagers needed food, water, fuel for heating and cooking and materials for their homes and clothes. The natural resources had to provide the villagers with everything they needed to survive. There were no supermarkets!

Some interesting facts..



- ❑ The Anglo-Saxons grew crops and kept pigs, sheep and cattle.
- ❑ They hunted wild animals and fish for food. They made household goods and farm equipment from pottery, wood and metal, clothes from cloth they wove themselves.
- ❑ They traded goods such as hunting dogs and slaves for things they couldn't make, like glass, with people from other countries.
- ❑ Houses were single-roomed huts (4 m. x 3m.) made of wood with thatched roofs.
- ❑ There was only one room where everybody ate, cooked, slept and entertained their friends.



What can we learn from the discoveries at Sutton Hoo?

- A lot of what we know about the Anglo-Saxons comes from graves like the one at Sutton Hoo.
- The Anglo-Saxons did not leave very much that has survived to modern times.
- One of the most important discoveries of Anglo-Saxon remains was made in 1939 at a place called Sutton Hoo.



Where is Sutton Hoo?

- Sutton Hoo is located in the East of England, near to Ipswich in Suffolk.
- It is here that remains from the Anglo-Saxon period were found in 1939 inside one of a number of mounds.

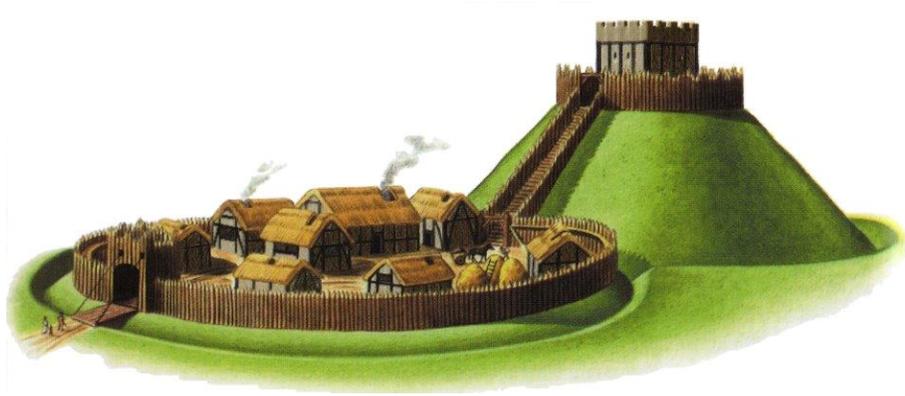


The last successful invasion of England by another country

The death of Edward the Confessor left a problem:

- 3 people wanted the throne
 - Harold Godwinson
 - Harald Hardrada
 - William of Normandy
-
- Harold Godwinson (English) claimed the throne;
 - Hardrada attacked and Godwinson caught him by surprise winning the battle of Stamford Bridge;
 - William then attacked and beat Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings in 1066. He became William the Conqueror!

To keep control England William started a period of castle building



They changed over time as a result of attackers changing their tactics:

- i) Original Motte and Bailey Castles (Wood)
- ii) Their development to using Stone
- iii) The development to thick stone walls with the introduction of the Barbican with their murder holes!
- iv) The development of the concentric castle-circular design and the varying height of the walls.

Remember your homework!



Can you remember 3 features from a concentric castle?

War of the Roses- a civil war



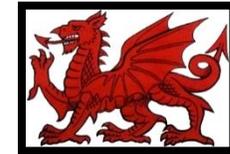
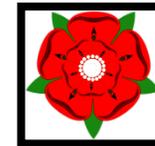
In 1485 there was a huge battle between two armies in a field at Bosworth, near Leicester was to end the War of the Roses. On its flags one army showed the White Boar and White Rose of the York family, which was the symbol of King Richard III. The other army's flags showed the symbols of the Red Dragon and the Red Rose of the Lancaster family. At the head of this family was Henry Tudor.

Henry Tudor, leading the *House of Lancaster Army*, only had 5000 soldiers and knights in all. Richard III seemed to have 4000 more men than Henry.

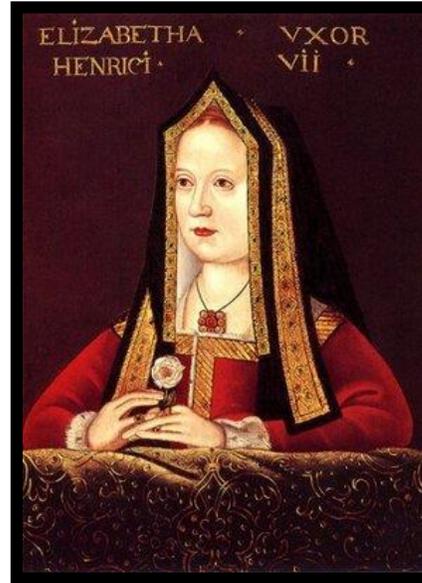
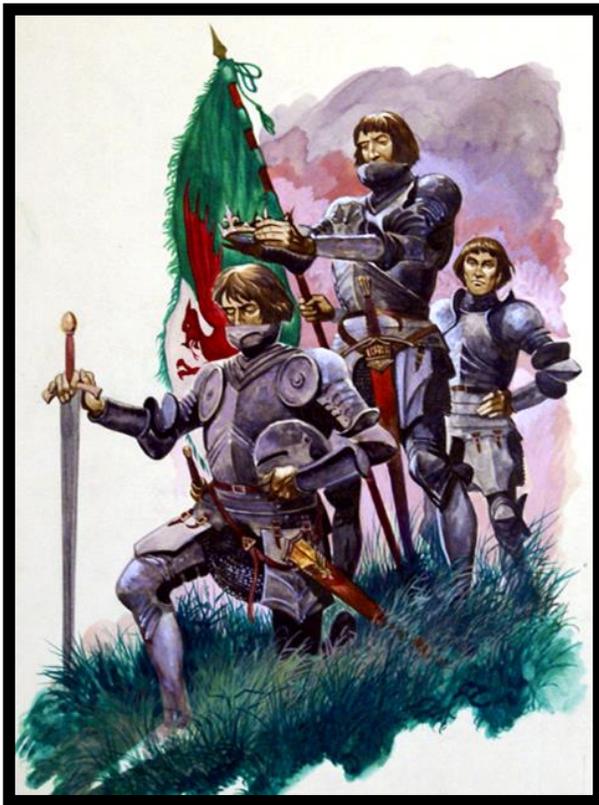
During the battle Richard III became impatient and charged at Henry Tudor himself. He hoped to kill Henry, but instead Richard was pushed off his own horse by Henry's knights and killed



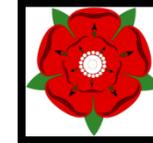
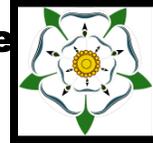
House of York (Richard III)



**House of Lancaster
(Tudor)**



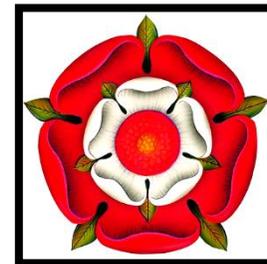
**The House
of York**



**The House
of Tudor**

After Henry Tudor was crowned as King Henry VII he married Elizabeth of York, Richard III's niece. Henry now brought together the houses of York and Lancaster (Tudor) into a peaceful time, with no more warring between them.

This started the reign of the Tudor family as Kings and Queens of England for over the next 100 years.



**The new Tudor
Rose**