

## Longney C of E Primary Academy

Subject: History Year 6

Enquiry question: What changed as a result of King Alfred's reign?

What should I already know?

Romans have withdrawn from Britain.

**National Curriculum link**

Concept: Continuity and change, similarity and difference, make connections

Knowledge: Anglo-Saxons and Vikings

Skill: Regularly address, pose and construct informed responses to historical questions by selecting and organising relevant historical information

Key vocabulary

Mercia - The Kingdom of Mercia (c. 527-879 CE) was an Anglo-Saxon political entity located in the midlands of present-day Britain and bordered on the south by the Kingdom of Wessex, on the west by Wales, north by Northumbria, and on the east by East Anglia

Anglo-Saxon: relating to or denoting the Germanic inhabitants of England from their arrival in the 4th century up to the Norman Conquest.

Nation

Nationality

Tribes

Power

Immigration

Conquest

Society

Conflict

Migration

War

Peasant

Nobility

Enemy

King Alfred



Anglo-Saxon timeline

### Anglo-Saxon Britain

450	First invasions of the Jutes from Jutland, Angles from South of Denmark and Saxons from Germany. Britain is divided up into the Seven Kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, Anglia, Wessex, Essex, Sussex and Kent.
450	Saxons Hengist and Horsa settle in Kent.
460	St Patrick returns to convert Ireland
516	The Battle of Mount Badon: Britons under an unknown leader defeat the Angles and Saxons
597	St Augustine brings Christianity to England from Rome King Æthelberht of Kent gave him land in Canterbury to build a church. Æthelberht became the first Anglo-Saxon king to turn his back on paganism and become Christian.
600	Æthelberht is now one of the most powerful kings in England
617	Northumbria becomes the Supreme Kingdom
627	Edwin of Northumbria becomes the first Christian king in the north of England
779	Mercia becomes the Supreme Kingdom and King Offa builds a Dyke along the Welsh Border

### Timeline overview

