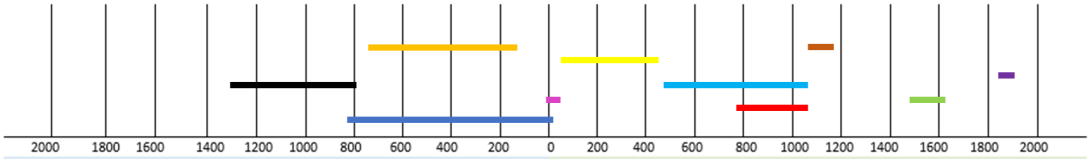
HISTORY: Anglo Saxon Knowledge Organiser (450AD– 1066AD)

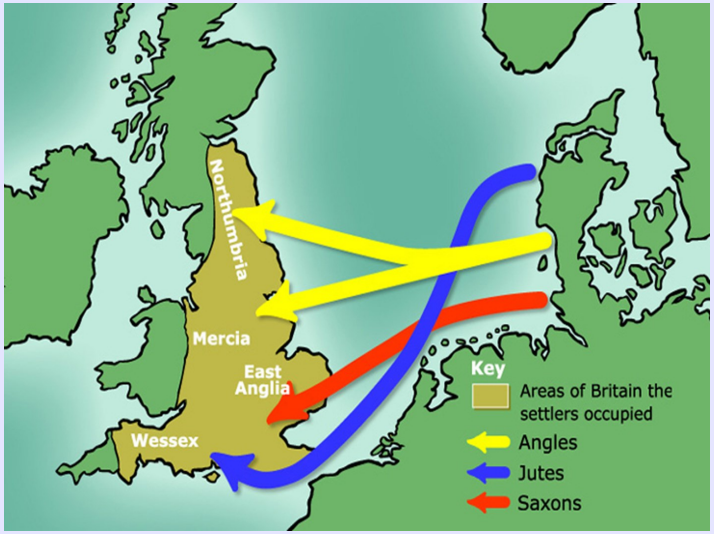


BC (Before Christ)
BCE (Before Common Era)

AD (Anno Domini – the year of our Lord)
CE (Common Era)

Stone Age	15000 BC – 3000BC
Ancient Sumer	5000 BC – 2330 BC
The Indus Valley	3300 – 1500 BC
Ancient Egypt	1300BC – 800 BC (Pyramids / Tutankhamun)
Ancient Rome	800 BC – 500 AD
Ancient Greece	776 BC – 146 BC
Iron Age (The Celts)	825 BC – 24 AD
Jesus	0 – 34 AD
Romans in Britain	43 AD – 420 AD
Anglo Saxons	450 AD – 1066 AD

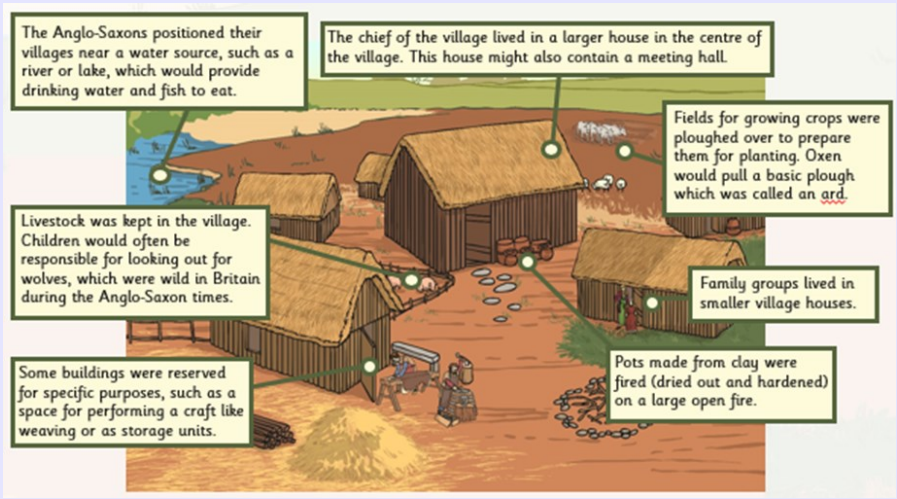
Early Islamic Civilisation	570 AD – 750 AD
Vikings	793 AD – 1066 AD
Normans	1066 AD – 1154 AD
The Crusades	1095 AD – 1492 AD
Tudors	1485 AD – 1603 AD
British Empire and Sea Power	1714 AD – 1837 AD
Victorians	1837 AD – 1901 AD (Early cars & electricity)
World War 1	1914 AD – 1918 AD (Trenches, Biplanes)
World War 2	1939 AD – 1945 AD
First Space Landing	1969 AD



- ley - clearing
- mer/mere – pool or lake
- ney - island
- stow/stowe – meeting place/holy place
- ton/tun - farmstead
- wic/wich - farm
- worth/worthy - enclosure

- burh - town
- bury – fortified place
- croft – small enclosure
- field – open land
- ford – river crossing
- ham/m - village
- ings - _____'s people





Anglo Saxon Religion

The religion of the early Anglo Saxon people was Paganism. Paganism is a polytheistic religion, which means many gods are worshipped.

There were many Anglo Saxon festivals throughout the year. During the festivals different gods were worshipped. The people would pray to the gods and make sacrifices of objects and animals. It is believed that bonfires were common during the festivals and that people would dance around or over them and throw herbs and other offerings into the flames.

The Anglo Saxon people were very superstitious. They believed in good and bad omens, lucky charms, spells and magic as they thought that these things could influence what happened in different aspects of their lives.