

THE MAKING OF BRITAIN: ANGLO-SAXONS, BRITONS & VIKINGS

LO: To be able to conduct an archaeological investigation.

What I
think

My
teacher
thinks

I can remember to:

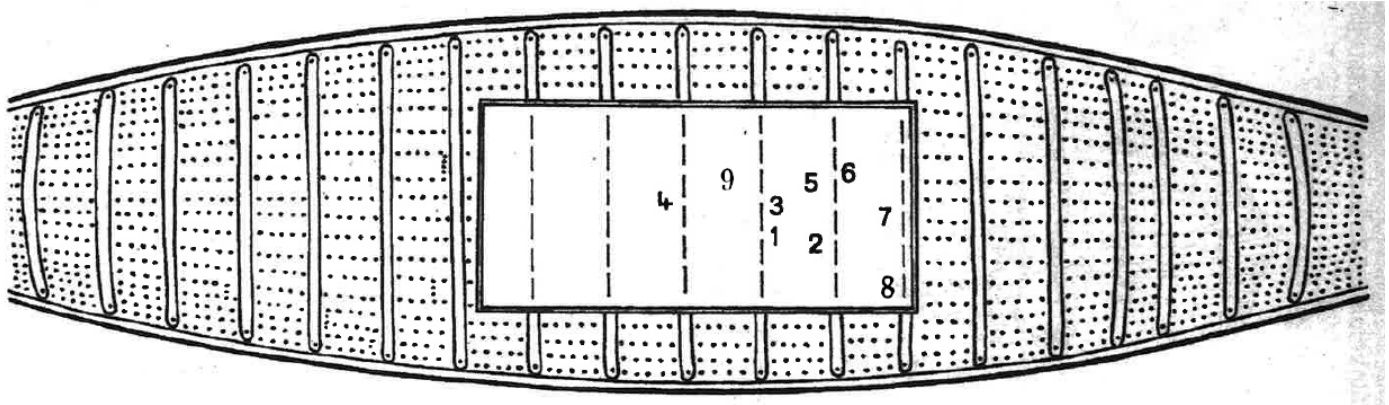
look at the artefacts and how they were placed.



use the clues to build an idea of who we have found.



compare the clues to historical figures to find a match.



Artefact #1

What is it?

What does it tell you about the owner? What type of person would have something like this?



What is it?

What does it tell you about the owner? What type of person would have something like this?



Artefact #3a

What is it?

What does it tell you about the owner? What type of person would have something like this?



Artefact #3b

This was found underneath 3a.

What is it?

What does it tell you about the owner? What type of person would have something like this?



**37 coins dated about 625 AD.
The coins came from all over Europe.**

Artefact #4

What is it?

What does it tell you about the owner? What type of person would have something like this?



Artefact #4

What is it?

What does it tell you about the owner? What type of person would have something like this?



Artefact #6

What is it?

What does it tell you about the owner? What type of person would have something like this?



Artefact #7

What is it?

What does it tell you about the owner? What type of person would have something like this?



Artefact #8

What is it?

What does it tell you about the owner? What type of person would have something like this?



These silver bowls were found with two Christening spoons that are engraved with the names 'Saul' and 'Paul'.

Artefact #9

What is it?

What does it tell you about the owner? What type of person would have something like this?



These two objects were found together.



Who was buried at Sutton Hoo?

A

Sigeberht of East Anglia (also known as **Saint Sigebert**) was King of East Anglia from c.629 AD to c.634 AD.

Sigeberht

He was the first English king who had received a Christian baptism before he became king. He later gave up the throne to become a monk.

In the early 640s AD, the East Angles begged Sigeberht to leave his monastery and lead them in battle against the Mercians (led by King Penda). Sigeberht refused, saying that now lived only for the heavenly kingdom. However, he was dragged from the monastery to the battlefield where he went into battle carrying only a staff. He was killed by Mercian soldiers.

B

Eorpwald was the son of Raedwald and ruled as King of East Anglia from c.624 AD to c.627 AD.

Eorpwald

He received Christian teaching and was Christian in his ways.

Eorpwald was a pagan for most of his life. He was assassinated (killed) soon after becoming a Christian.

C

Rædwald, was King of the East Angles from c. AD 600 until his death in c.625.

Rædwald

He was the first East-Anglican king to be converted to Christianity but was thought to have gone back to being a pagan.

He was a Bretwalda, a superior king.

D

Offa

Many historians think Offa was the most powerful Anglo-Saxon king before Alfred the Great.

Offa was the King of Mercia from 757 AD until his death in July 796 AD.

He was a Bretwalda, a king who had power over other kings in England.

A Christian king who built a huge dyke between Mercia and his enemies in Powys.

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I think that the person buried in the large mound at Sutton Hoo was _____ because...