

A SPOT CALLED CRAYFORD

The Legend of Hengest



KS2 PUPIL RESPONSE PACK

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ILLUSTRATIONS BY MICHAEL FOREMAN



LOTTERY FUNDED

This Workbook Belongs To:

Write your name and class here:

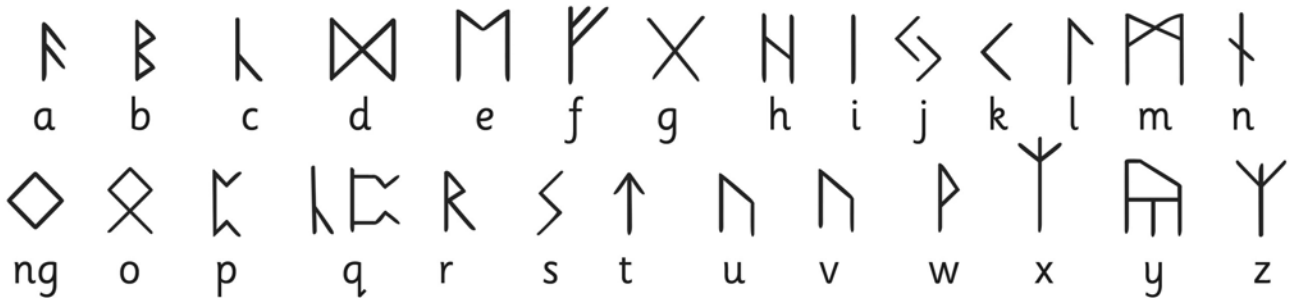
Write your name below in Anglo Saxon Runes:



ANGLO-SAXON RUNES WORKSHEET

Name: Date:

Below is the Anglo-Saxon alphabet. Write your name above in runes.



HENGEST

Can you spell my name out in the ancient Saxon alphabet?

H E N G E S T

--	--	--	--	--	--	--



HORSA

*Don't leave me out of this.
We're brothers and do everything together!*

H O R S A

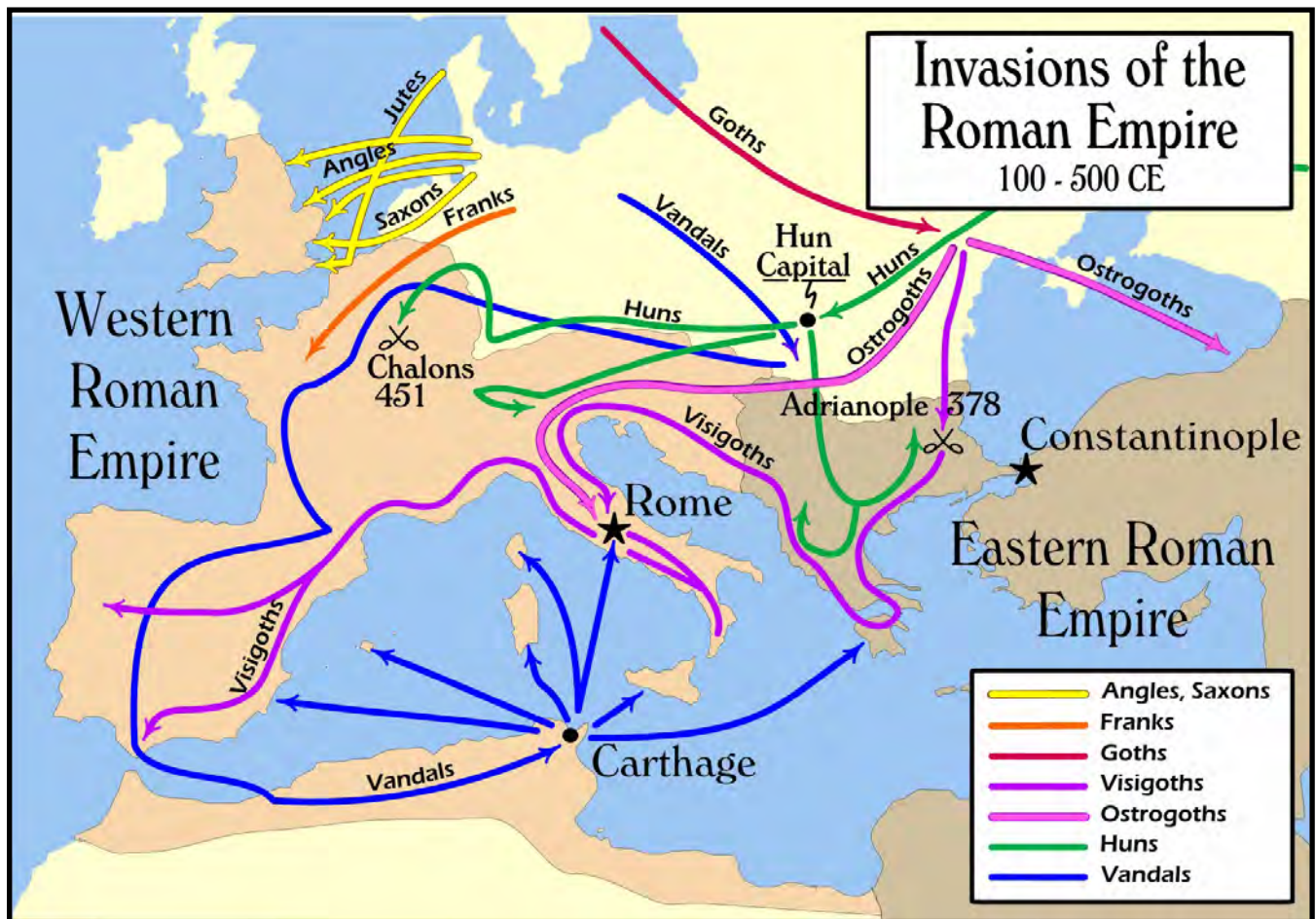
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A LETTER OF APOLOGY FROM HONORIUS

Gildas tells us that after the Romans left Britannia, barbarians invaded Britain and the people appealed for help to a Roman general called Flavius Aetius:

The barbarians push us back to the sea, the sea pushes us back to the barbarians; between these two we are either drowned or slaughtered."

THE GROANS OF THE BRITONS' GILDAS



Honorius was Western Roman Emperor

Honorius, the Western Roman Emperor (393-423AD) sent **The Rescript of Honorius 411AD** a letter of apology telling the Britons that they must 'look to their own defences'. Thus ending Rome's ties with Britain.

Imagine you are Emperor Honorius to write a letter of apology to the Britons. Use the map above to

- Let the Britons know you know who their enemies are
- Can you explain why the Emperor is in no position to help?
- Use the letter template to draft your letter

'A LETTER OF APOLOGY FROM HONORIUS'

Ravenna Italy 411AD

Dear Britons

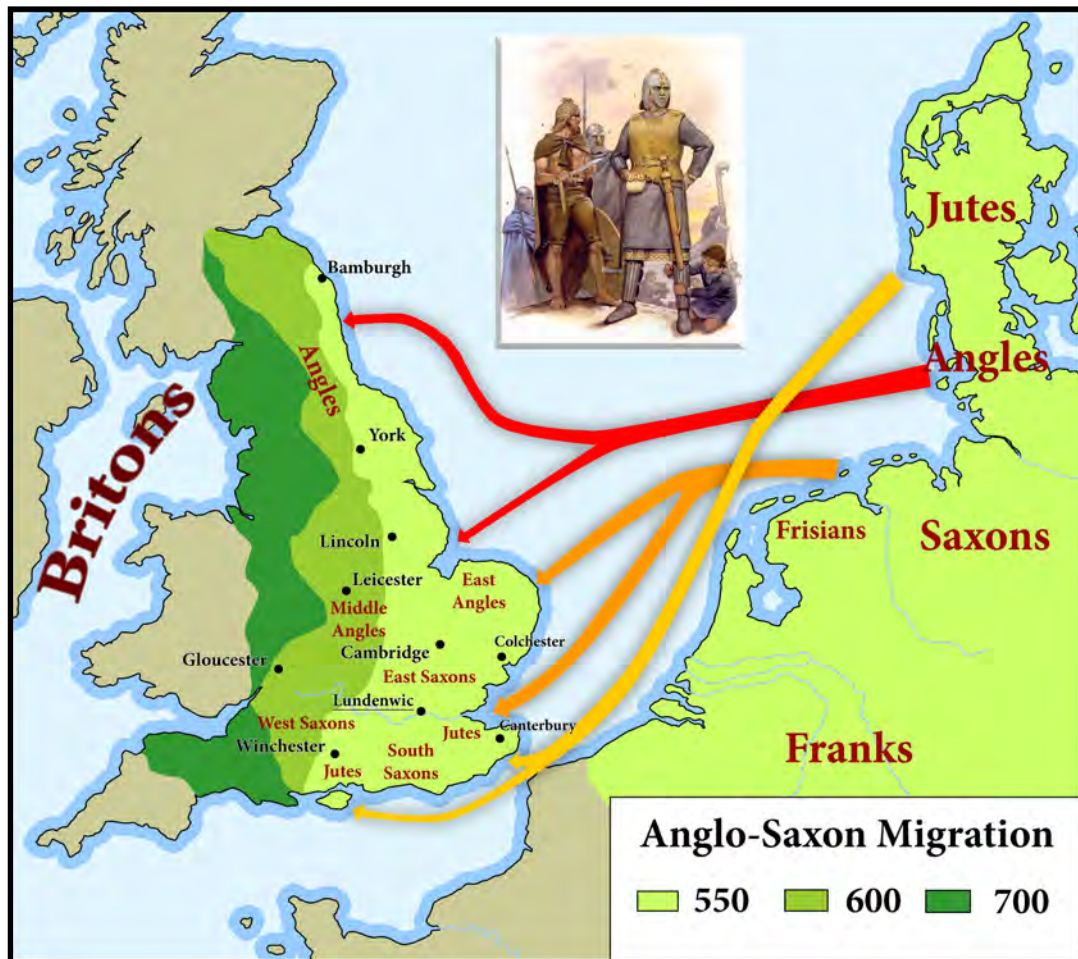
Tell the Britons that you know who is attacking them. (Use the map to say who this is).

Explain that your empire is under attack too. (Use the map to say who is attacking Rome).

Start with the phrase 'You must look to your own defences' and try to explain why

With great sympathy
Emperor Honorius

WHAT CAN PLACE NAMES TELL US ABOUT THE ANGLO-SAXON INVASIONS?



- COMPARE THE MIGRATION MAP ABOVE TO THE MAP BELOW
- FILL IN THE GAPS IN THE QUESTION BOX BELOW



Anglo-Saxon England became divided into several Kingdoms:

- The Angles settled in _____
- The Saxons settled in areas of _____ (East Saxons), _____ (South Saxons), and _____ (West Saxons).
- Kent was settled mainly by _____. They referred to themselves as 'the Kentings', ('the men living in Kent').

SAXON GODS AND OUR DAYS OF THE WEEK

Name: Date:

Four of our days of the week owe their origins to Saxon Gods. Can you match the days of the week with the correct God?



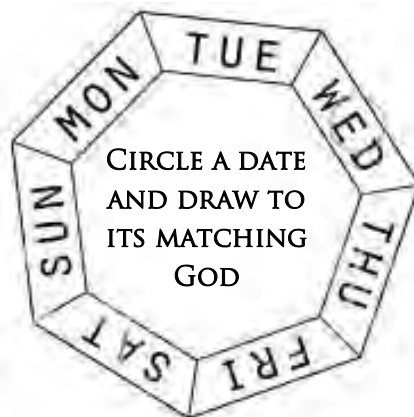
TYR

THE ONE HANDED GOD OF
COMBAT, VICTORY AND
GLORY. SON OF WODEN AND
FRIGGA



WODEN

THE GRAND RULER OF THE GODS
WHO RULED THEIR KINGDOM
ASGARD



THOR

GOD OF THUNDER LIGHTNING
STRENGTH, DESTRUCTION
HEALING AND PROTECTION



FRIGGA

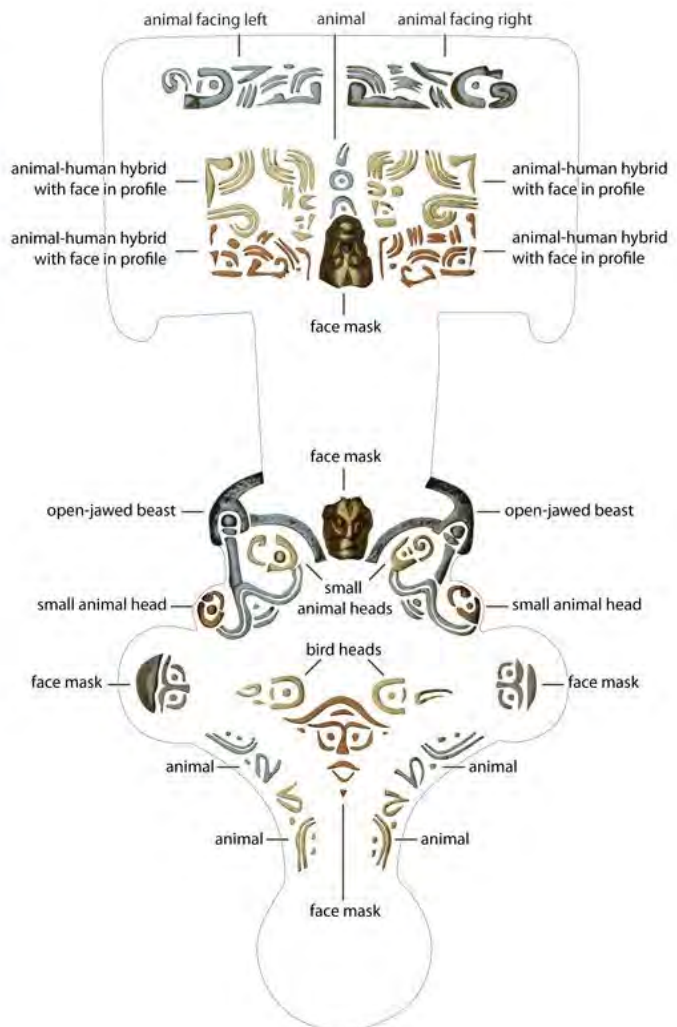
GODDESS OF LOVE AND
WIFE OF WODEN

WODEN GRAND RULER OF THE GODS

The early art style of the Anglo-Saxon period is known as Style I and was popular in the late 5th century. It uses a jumble of animal limbs and face masks often called "animal salad." The dense animal patterns have symbolic meanings and tell stories. Anglo-Saxons loved riddles and puzzles.



Silver square-headed brooch
early 6th century, Chessell
Down, IOW © British Museum



Hengest's warriors believed that half of the warriors who died in battle would go to Woden's hall, where they would fight battles by day and feast at night. They did not want to die in bed. They needed to take with them possessions they would need for the after life.



Huginn (thought) and **Muninn** (memory) are a pair of ravens that fly all over the world, **Midgard**, and bring information to Woden.

Circle Woden and his ravens on the brooch above and copy the design below

SAXON SOCIETY

Name: Date:

Everybody knew their place in Saxon society. Can you place the 6 types of Saxons in order of importance? (1=highest)



A

ÆTHELINGS

are Saxon princes eligible for kingship.



B

THEGNS

are Saxon warriors who serve the King - similar to knights.



C

CEORL

are the lowest class of free Saxon men. In war they form the King's army or **fyrð**.

1	2	3	4	5	6



D

KING

of one of the 7 Anglo Saxon kingdoms: East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Mercia, Northumbria, Sussex and Wessex.



E

EALDORMAN

a high-ranking royal official for an Anglo-Saxon shire/county.



F

THEOW

is a slave. He is tied to the land (cannot leave). Works unpaid.

AN ANGLO-SAXON WARRIOR

Answer the questions in each box below



Who do you think is the wealthiest warrior and why?

What do you think is object A?

What equipment do these two warriors have in common?

HOW DO WE KNOW ABOUT THE SAXONS?

Name..... Date:

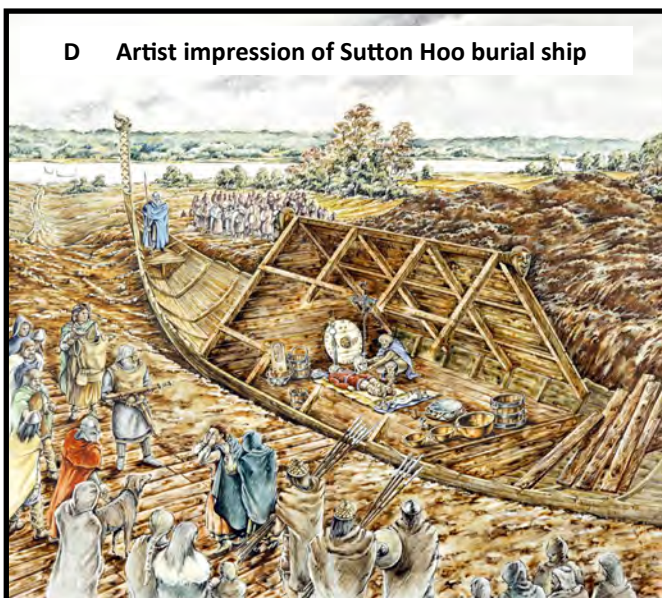


300 year old print showing the meeting of Hengest and Horsa with Vortigern



Modern drawings of a Saxon thegn and woman from 5th century

- 1) Why do you think the artist made the figures of Hengest and Horsa in the 300 year **A** old print look like Romans?



D Artist impression of Sutton Hoo burial ship



D Sutton Hoo Excavation 1939

We know far more about what the Saxons ate, drank and wore today. Why do you think that is? (Look at the pictures D)

This is called: (Fill in the missing letters)

A C H E L O Y

THE SUTTON HOO BURIAL



- Who do you think was buried at Sutton Hoo? How do the pictures support your theory?

THE SUTTON HOO BURIAL

- Record an object which provides evidence for the statements in the boxes below



Draw an object from the burial indicating :

WEALTH

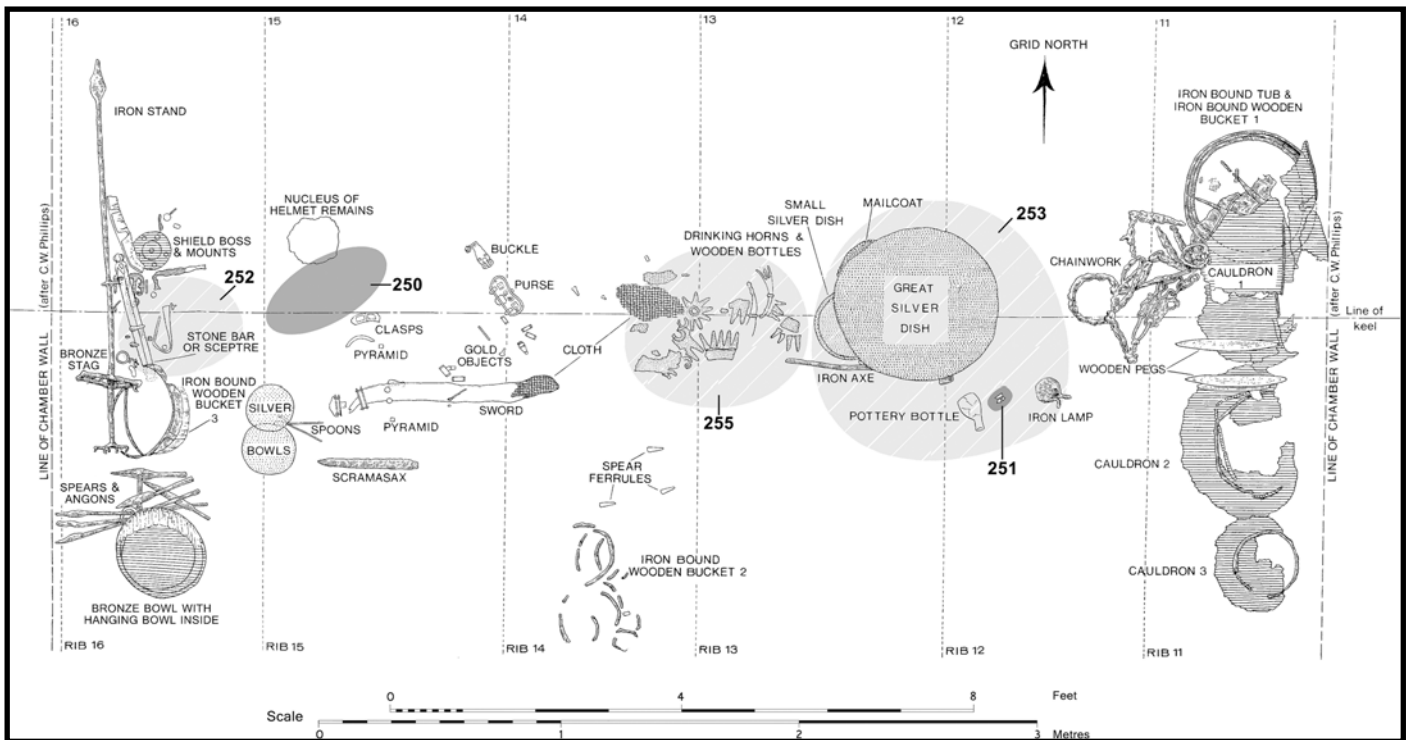
A WARRIOR

ENTERTAINMENT

FEASTING

THE SUTTON HOO BURIAL

Plan of the Mound 1 burial chamber at Sutton Hoo showing the remains found by the archaeologists



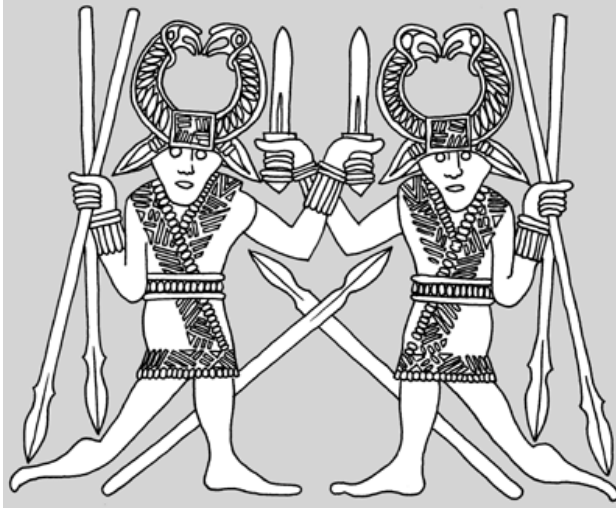
- Compare the picture above with the picture on p12. What has not survived?

- Which materials have survived the best?

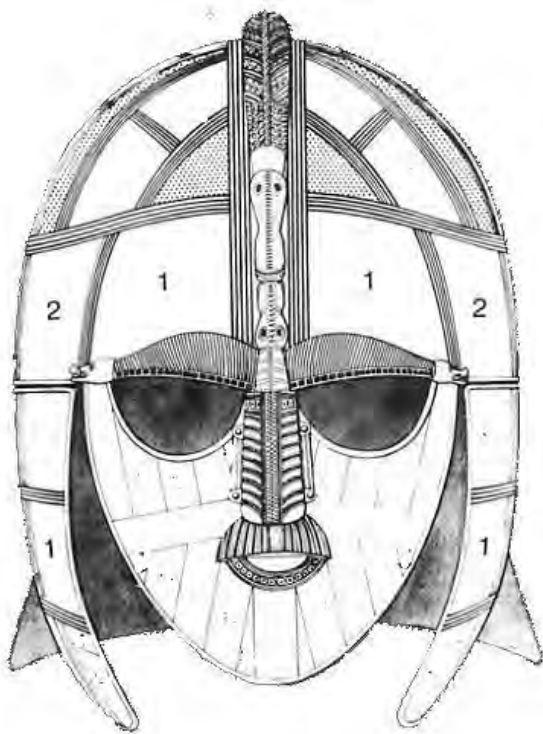
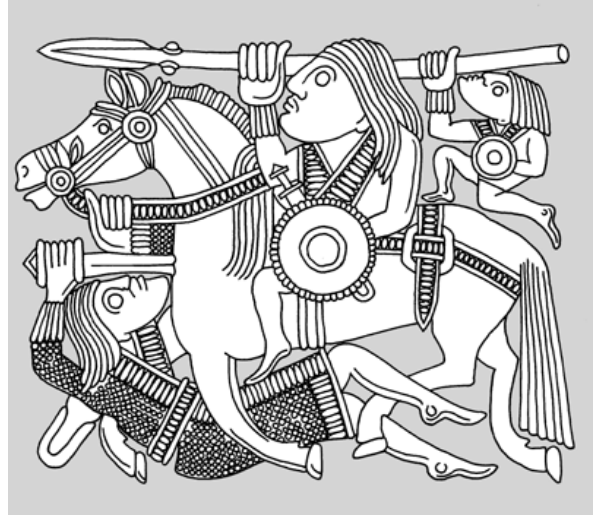
THE SUTTON HOO BURIAL

- The Sutton Hoo helmet is covered in elaborate decoration. Two of the finest images are and 2 shown below. Use your imagination to come up with a story for each of them

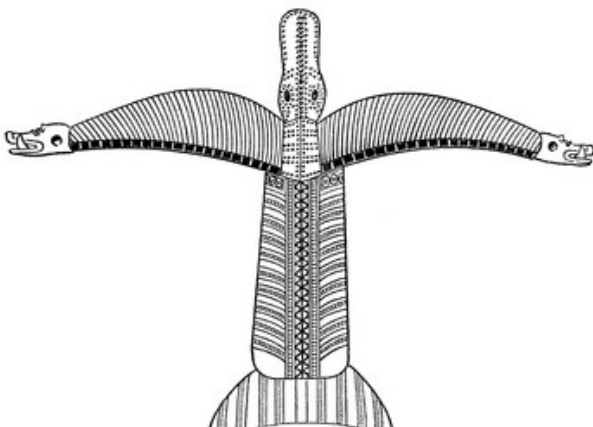
1



2



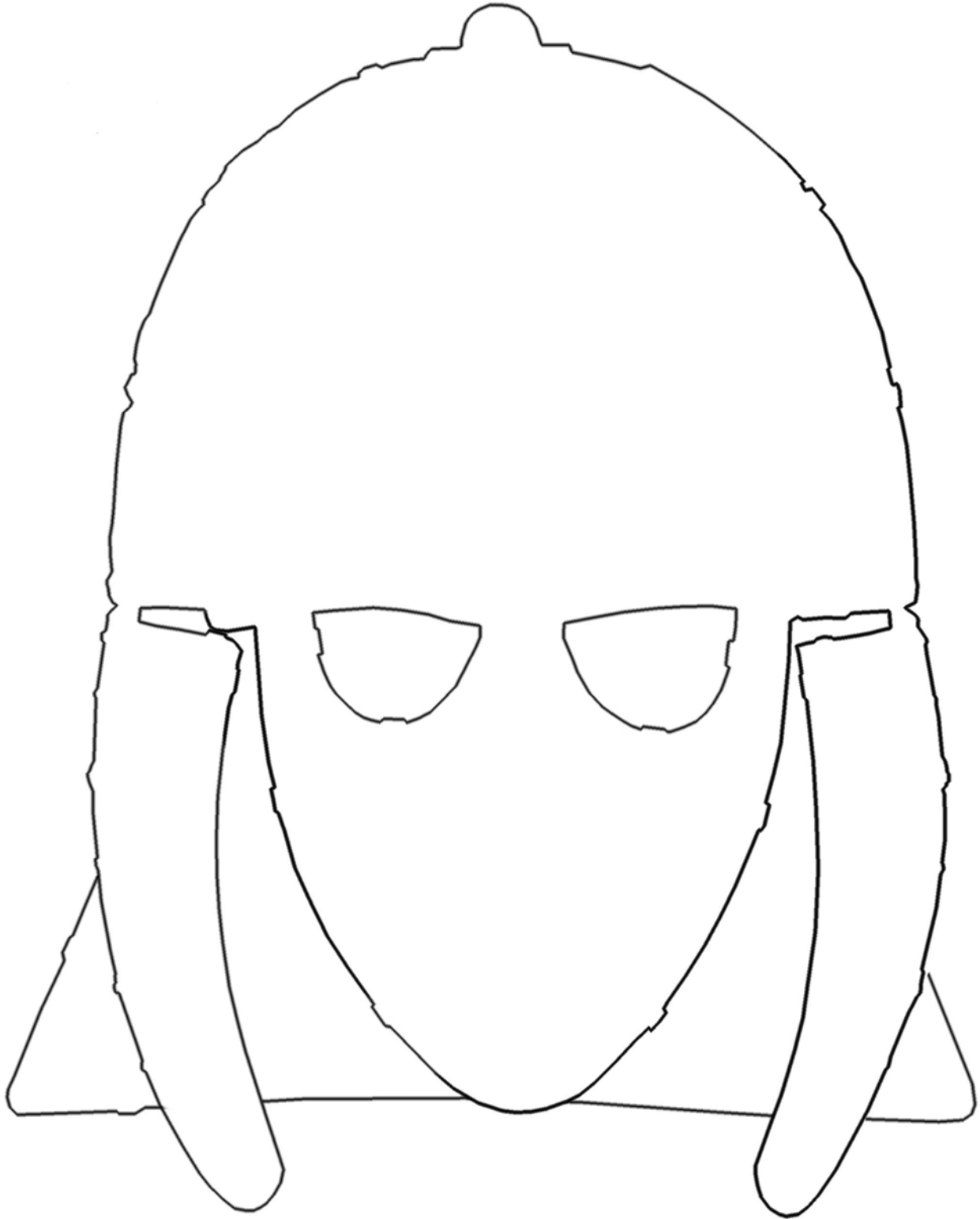
This is how the Sutton Hoo warrior would have looked. Do you think his arms and armour were common in the Anglo Saxon era?



- This image (left) is formed by the moustache, nose and eyebrows of the face mask. What do you think it is?

THE SUTTON HOO BURIAL

- Use the images on page 14 to help you decorate your own Sutton Hoo helmet.



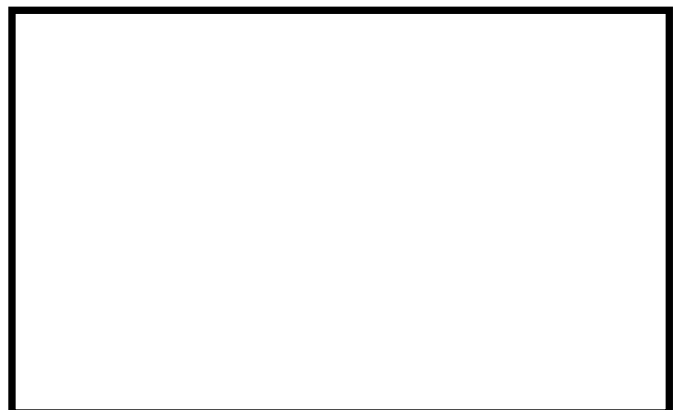
THE SUTTON HOO BURIAL

Use your detective skills to label the drawing of the great gold buckle found at Sutton Hoo. The Anglo Saxons loved animals and loved riddles and this buckle combines these passions perfectly. Find the following animals and then label the drawing:

- Two birds
- Six serpents (snakes)
- Five animals

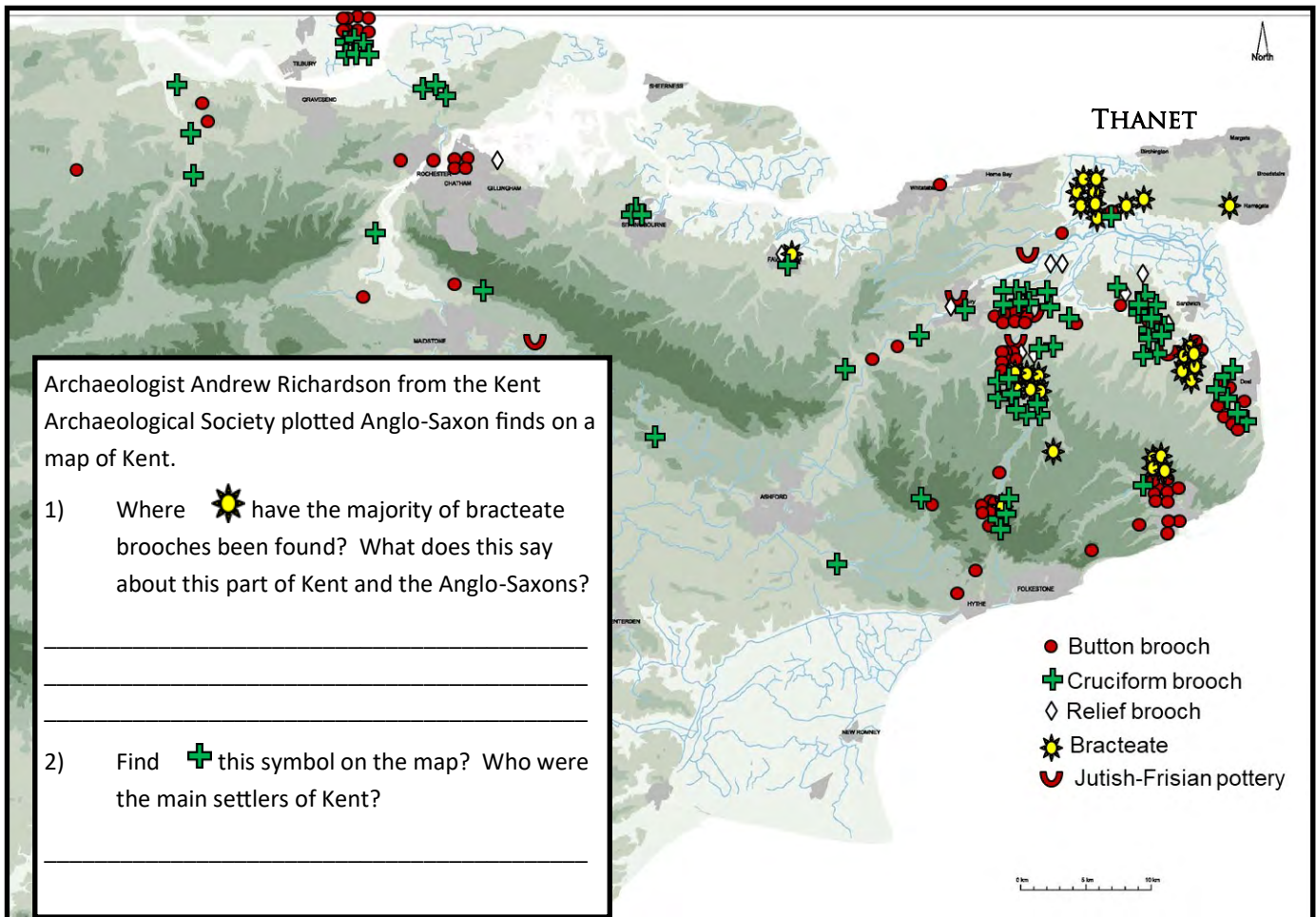


If you have time draw your favourite images in the box



ANGLO-SAXON CULTURES IN KENT, C. AD 450-525

Brooches were worn by women and known as dalc or spennels to the Anglo-Saxons. On this map they range from AD 450-525. The brooches were worn in pairs in order to fasten their dresses, whereas single brooches were probably used to fasten cloaks. Brooches were usually made of bronze but were sometimes made of iron and decorated with gold or silver.



Button brooches are small and disc shaped, about 2cm in diameter and decorated with a single human face mask. They are found mainly in southern England and France suggesting the links between Kent and the **FRANKS**.

If you found a button brooch in a grave does that prove the person buried was a Frank?



Cruciform Brooches of were popular in **JUTISH** parts of Scandinavia. Kent was the Jutish county.



Bracteate is a flat, thin, single-sided gold medal worn by the first Anglo-Saxon settlers in the 5th-6th centuries



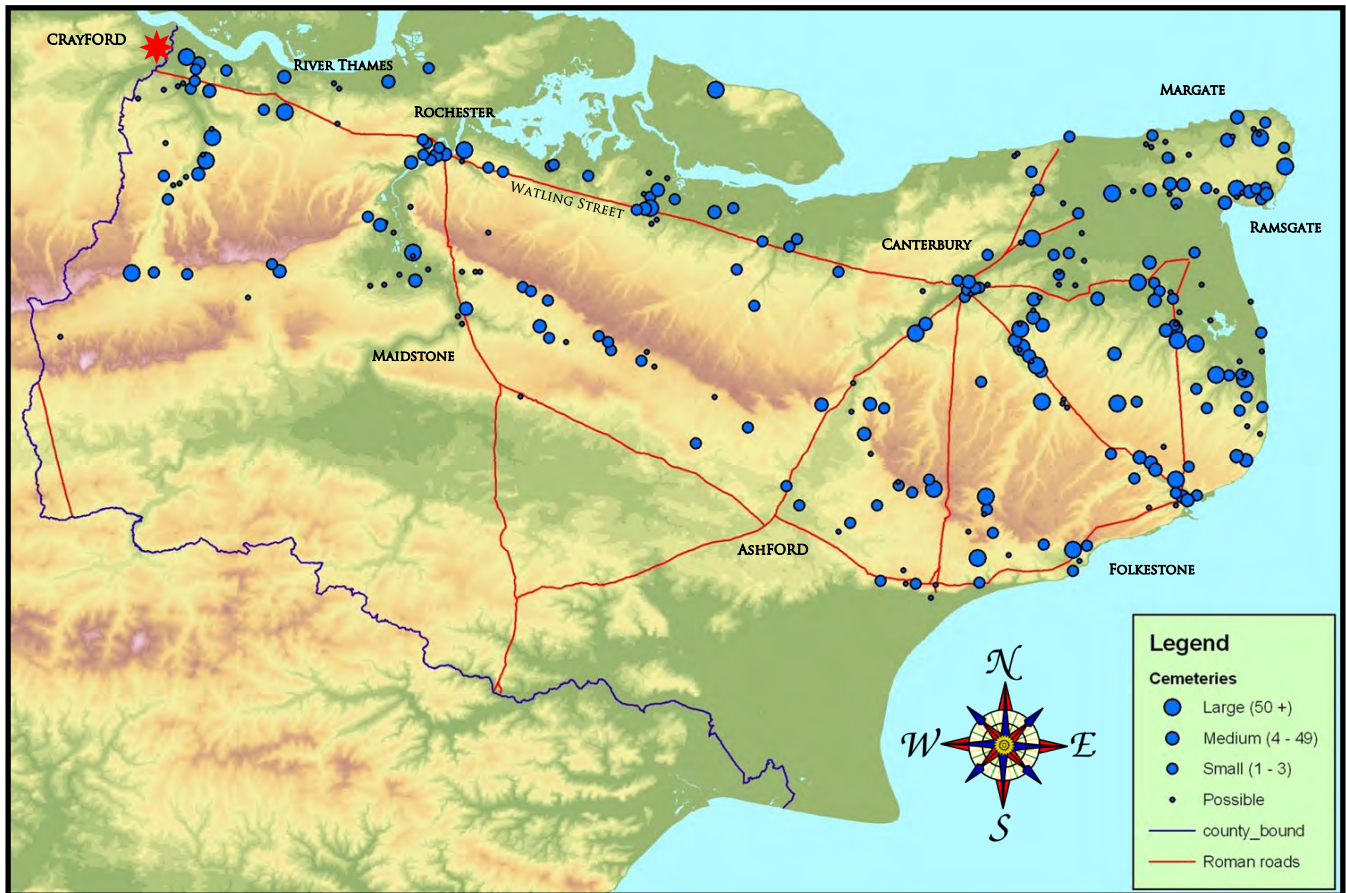
JUTISH pottery has a unique style found in Kent and the Isle Of Wight.



Relief Brooches, had intricate design 'riddles' on them. Kent is one of the few places where square headed **JUTISH** relief brooches are found.

MAP OF SAXON CEMETERIES IN KENT

Name Date:



Anglo-Saxons houses were huts made of wood with roofs thatched with straw. There was only one room where everybody ate, cooked, slept and entertained their friends. Smoke from the fire escaped through a hole in the roof. There were no glass windows just slits called eye-holes. There was no glass in the windows. The biggest house in an Anglo Saxon village was the Hall, the Chief's house. He lived there with his warriors.

1) Using a compass point, what was the most populated part of Anglo-Saxon Kent?

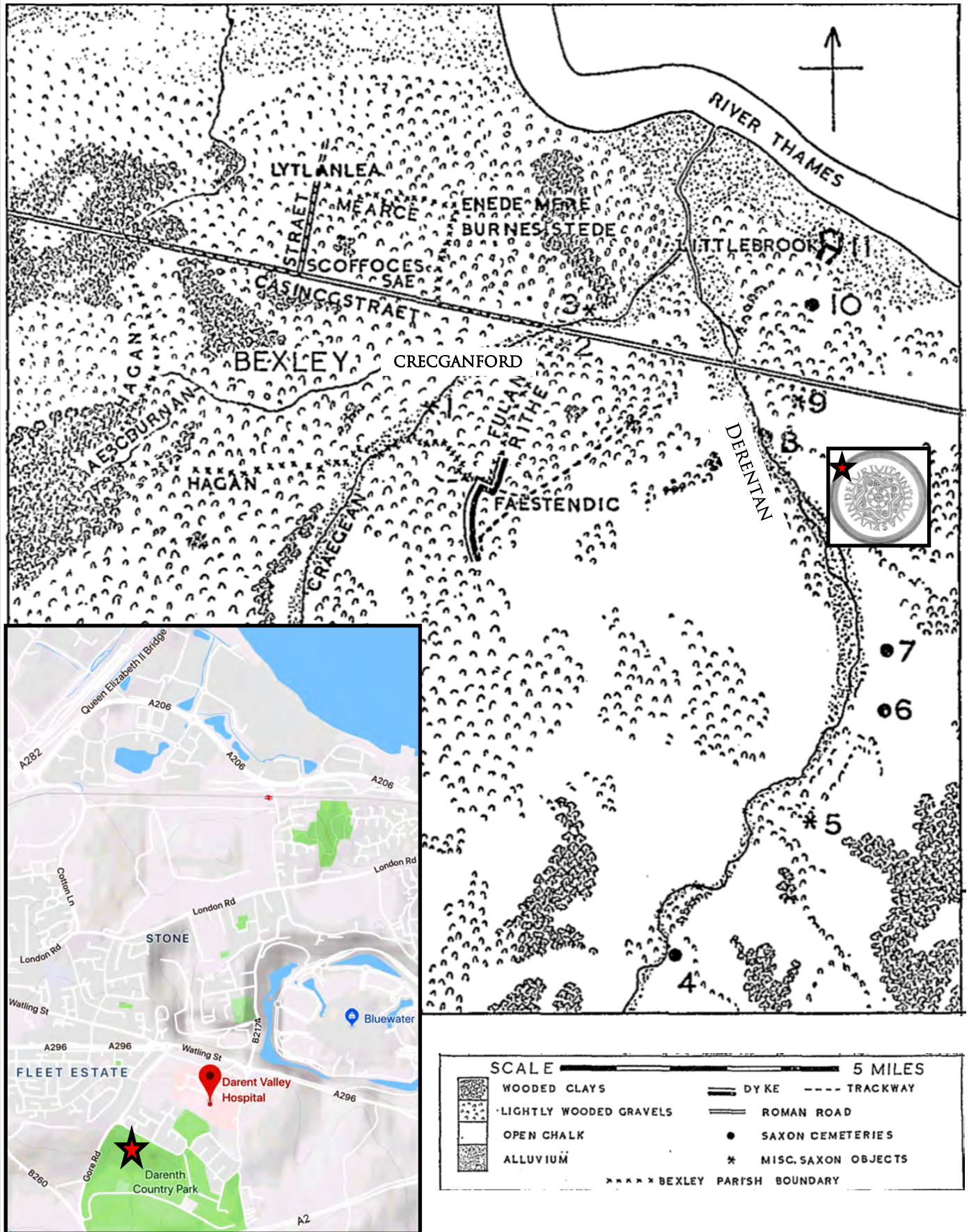
2) Look at the map and the picture below. Name two geographical features made Crayford a good place to settle:



DARENTH EXCAVATION ANGLO-SAXON BURIAL

Name: Date:

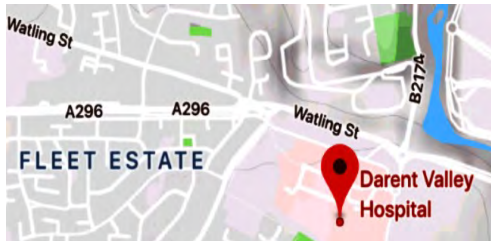
Use the map to help you answer questions about what the Darenth area would have been like in Saxon times.



DARENTH EXCAVATION ANGLO-SAXON BURIAL

Name: **Date:**

Use the map on p6 to help you answer questions about Darent in Saxon times.



- What did the Saxons call Watling Street?

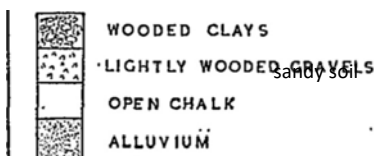
- How do we know it's a Roman road?

- What geographical feature do the Anglo Saxon cemeteries follow? _____
- The Saxons called the River Cray the _____
- Why did Vortimer's Britons choose to fight Hengest's Saxon army at Crecgangford? (Think about what features on the map make this an important place to defend)

THE FAESTENDIC

The Faestendic was built by the Saxons in the 5th century at the time of the early Saxon settlers. It is in what we now call Joyden's Wood, close to Bexley Village.

- The Faestendic lies between three key geographical features. What are they?
1) _____; 2) _____; 3) _____



This key shows the different types of land on the map.

- What was the most common type in Saxon times?

Put your ruler on the Faestendic. In the 5th century it was much longer. Look at the direction it is heading and then answer the questions below (Also see map p17):

- Where do you think the Faestendic would have originally led to?

- What town would it have passed through on the way? _____
- What do you think the Faestendic was? (Have a guess before visiting the website)

<https://www.woodlandtrust.org.uk/visiting-woods/wood-information/joydens-wood/school-resources/>

CRECGANFORD -SAXON SETTLEMENT

Name: Date:

Crecganford was an important point on Watling Street, the main route between London and Dover. In Roman times there may have been a settlement there called Noviomagus to protect the crossing point over the River Cray.

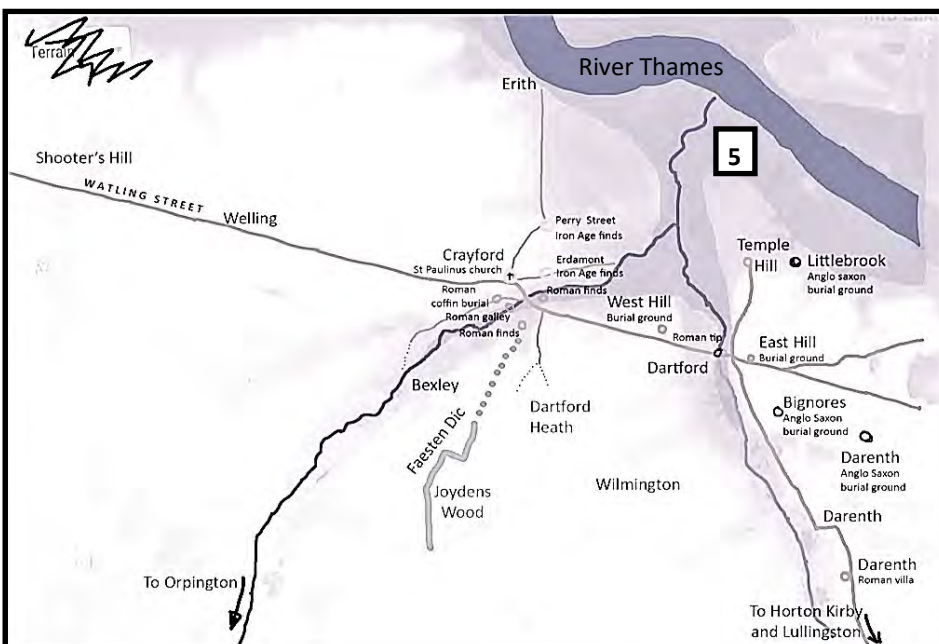


The Anglo Saxon Chronicle tells us that in 456AD: "Hengest and Esc fought with the Britons on the spot that is called Crayford, and there slew four thousand men."

- 1) Look at Michael Foreman's picture of the Battle of Crayford and compare it to a picture of the same spot today. What is now standing in place of the watchtower in his picture? _____

Mount Nod is the name of the hillside Michael has painted as the site of the battle. It is between Iron Mill Lane and the River Cray. Legend has it that this is where the 4000 Britons who died in the battle were buried.

- 2) What is the meaning Nod? (Think– You might nod off in a boring history lesson) _____



- 3) The settlement in Crayford was built on the highest point Mount Nod. Why would this be?

Look at the map of our local area in Saxon times.

- 4) Can you circle three features that would have made it easy to get between Crayford and its surrounding area?

- 5) Why has the map maker shaded a wider area around the rivers Thames, Cray and Darent? _____

UNDERSTAND HOW PLACE NAMES ARE EVIDENCE OF SAXON SETTLEMENTS IN OUR AREA

LONDON AREA SAXON MAP



SAXON SETTLEMENTS IN S.E. LONDON AREA

Name: **Date:**

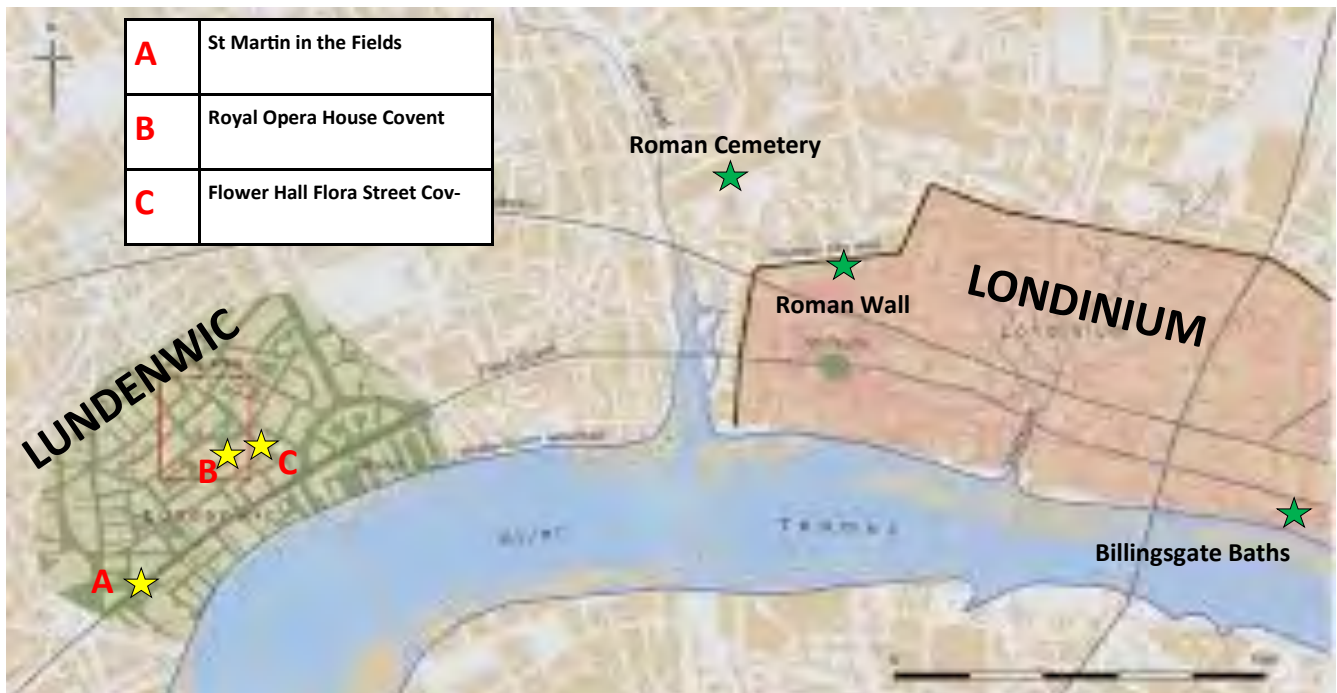


- Find the modern towns on this modern map so you know where they are.
- Look at the Saxon map of London on p 15 to find what these places were called in Saxon times.
- Write your answers in the box below opposite the modern names.
- What did you notice about the names?

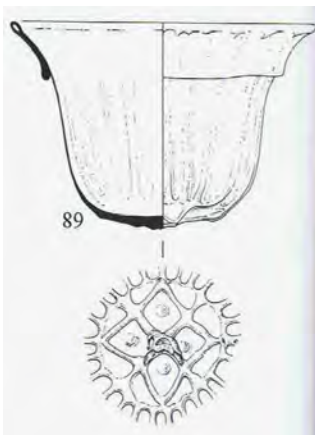
Modern Town Name	Saxon Town Name
CRAYFORD	
BROMLEY	
CHISLEHURST	
PLUMSTEAD	
CHARLTON	
GREENWICH	
LONDON	
STRATFORD	

LUNDENWIC V. LONDINIUM

What happened to London after the end of Roman rule? Bede calls it a 'mart of many nations' yet for long the archaeologists could find no trace of this early Saxon London. Then, suddenly, they found it. Not where they expected it, in the ruins of Roman London, but on an entirely new site a mile or so to the west, underlying what is today the West End and the Aldwych – a name which itself may refer to the "Aldwych" or "old town". The biggest excavation yet in 'Lundenwic' has been on the site of the extension to the Royal Opera House in Covent Garden.



Major archaeological digs in London. Yellow stars are for Saxon sites in Lundenwic, green stars for Roman sites in Londinium



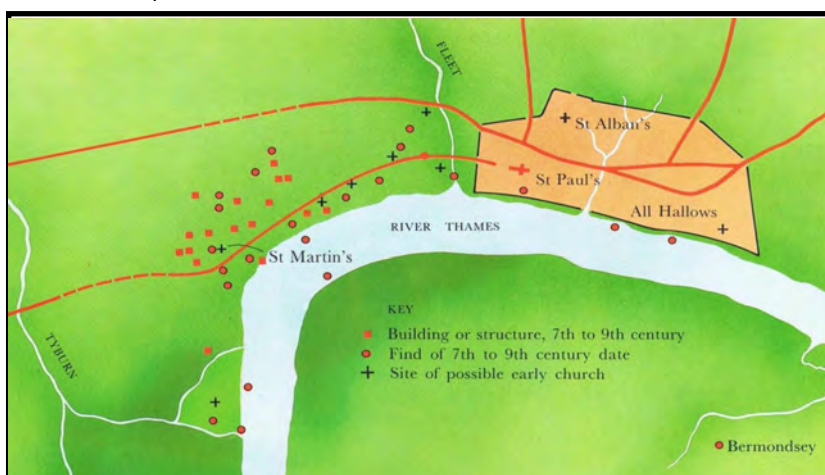
A Palm Cup from St. Martin



B Garrick Street Ring



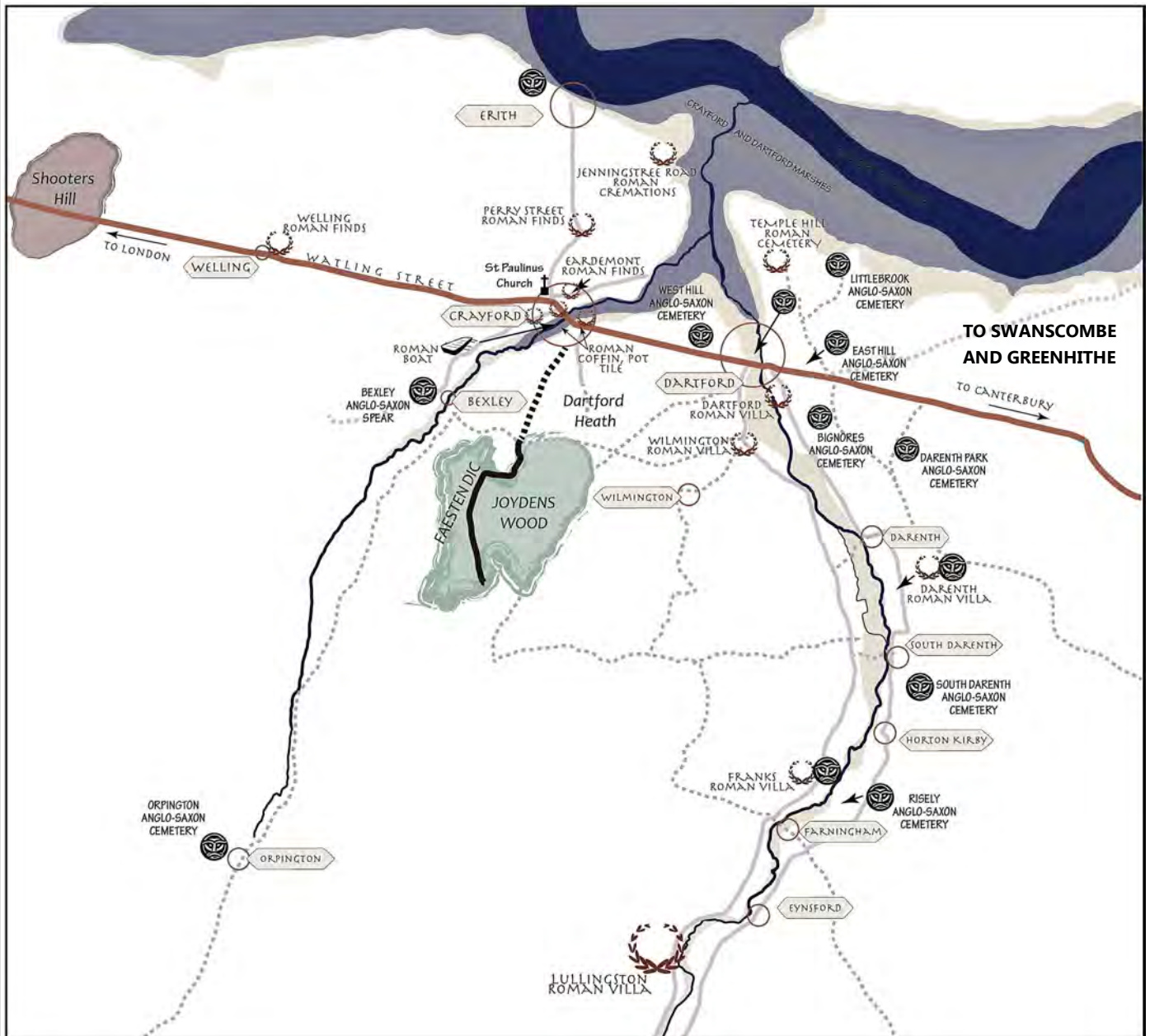
C Garnet brooch from Floral St.



Why did the Anglo Saxons abandon the old Roman city?

ROMAN/SAXON CRAYFORD AREA MAP

This Crayford area map shows where Roman and Saxon sites have been found by archaeologists



MAP KEY



SAXON ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES



ROMAN ARCHAEOLOGICAL SITES

SAXON SETTLEMENTS IN OUR AREA

Name: Date:

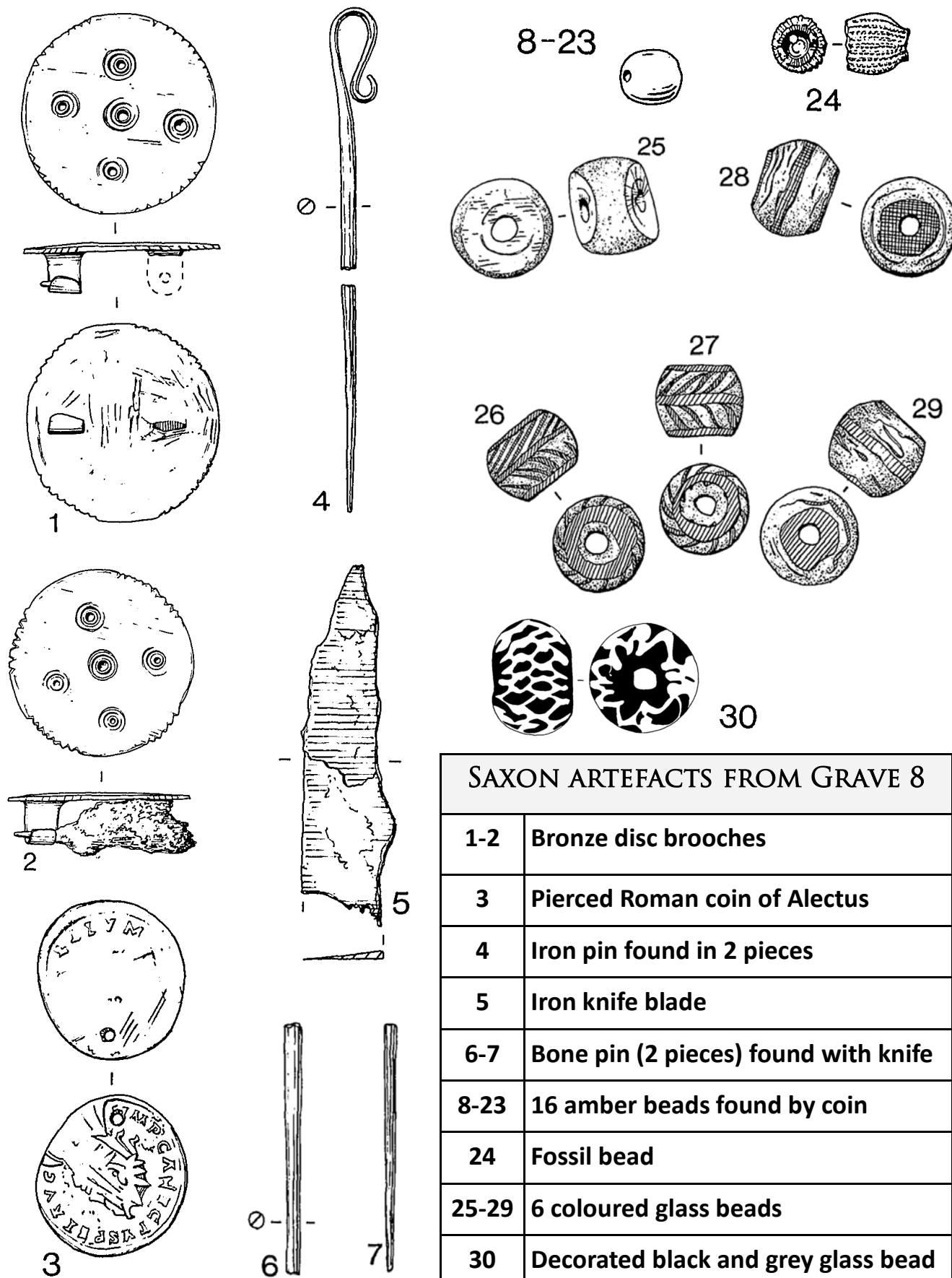
Draw a line between each town and the correct Saxon place name ending

<u>TOWN</u>
CRAYFORD
DARTFORD
WILMINGTON
ERITH
ORPINGTON
BEXLEY
SWANSCOMBE
GREENHITHE

<u>SAXON PLACE NAME ENDING</u>
<i>bridge</i> – bridge
<i>bourne /burn</i> – stream
<i>burgh/bury</i> – fort
<i>combe</i> - valley
<i>cot</i> – small hut
<i>fall</i> – place cleared of trees
<i>field</i> – field
<i>ford</i> – river crossing
<i>ham</i> – village
<i>hurst</i> – clearing
<i>hithe</i> —a port
<i>ing</i> – people of
<i>lake</i> – lake
<i>ley/lea</i> – clearing
<i>stead</i> – farm
<i>stoc</i> – summer pasture
<i>stow</i> – holy place
<i>ton</i> – farm/village
<i>wic/wich</i> – farm/dwelling
<i>worth</i> – fenced land
<i>Ingham</i> - people of the homestead

WHO WAS BURIED IN GRAVE 8 AT DARENTH?

Some objects rot in the ground but others survive to be found by an archaeologist. An archaeologist has found some objects. Who do you think wore these objects a man or a woman?



SAXON ARTEFACTS FROM GRAVE 8

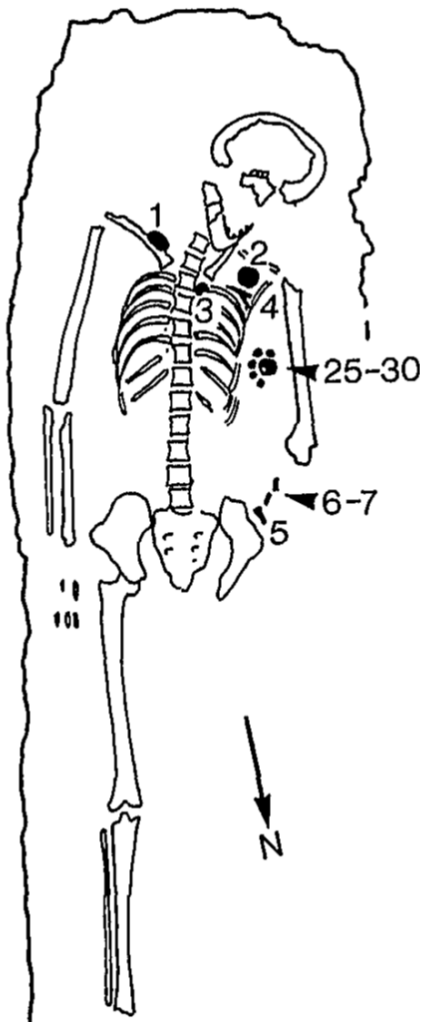
1-2	Bronze disc brooches
3	Pierced Roman coin of Alectus
4	Iron pin found in 2 pieces
5	Iron knife blade
6-7	Bone pin (2 pieces) found with knife
8-23	16 amber beads found by coin
24	Fossil bead
25-29	6 coloured glass beads
30	Decorated black and grey glass bead

WHO WAS BURIED IN GRAVE 8 AT DARENTH?

Name: **Date:**

Can you decide whether grave 8 at Darenth was a male or female Saxon burial?

- Think about what type of Saxon artefacts were found in grave 8. Are they more likely to be for a male or female Saxon?
- Look at where they were found on the skeleton and try to match with one of the drawings



Explain why you chose A or B

Were there anything that made it difficult to choose?

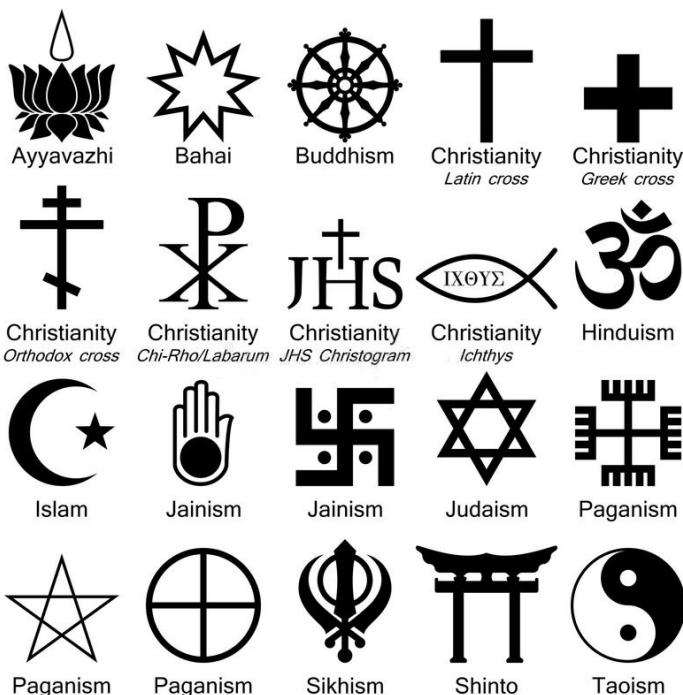
DARENTH EXCAVATION ANGLO-SAXON BURIAL

Name: **Date:**

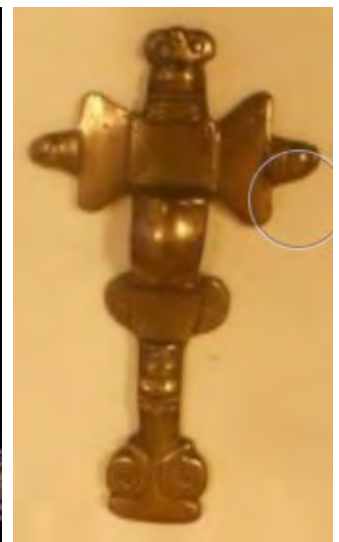
In 1978 a Saxon 5th century grave was found at Darenth about a mile from Darent Valley Hospital. Excavations had found Saxon remains here in 1881, 1954, and 1972. One of the graves held a forty year old male and above his right shoulder they found a unique glass bowl .



The Darenth Bowl-dated mid to late 5th century-the time of Hengest and Horsa



A high status gold square-headed brooch is in the British Museum



A bronze 'cruciform' brooch now in Dartford Museum

- Look at the religious symbol chart. Which religion's symbol is linked to the Darenth bowl?

- Does this prove that the person buried here followed this religion?

HENGEST'S STORY: MYTH OR LEGEND?

Name: Date:

The period in which Hengest and Horsa and Vortigern lived is often called the Dark Ages. This is because there is little written evidence to confirm how much of their story is true and whether they even existed. Look at the sources below. Do you believe their story to be true? Consider some of the sources we have.



Gildas (500-570AD) gives the earliest account in Latin of the 'coming of the Saxons' around **100 years after events**. He doesn't actually name Hengest and Horsa but he does describe how:

'A multitude of cubs (the Saxons) came forth from the lair of this barbaric lioness, in three cyuls, as they call them, their ships of war, with their sails wafted by the wind and with omens and prophecies favourable. They first landed on the eastern side of the island, by the invitation of the unlucky king, and there fixed their sharp talons, apparently to fight in favour of the island, but alas, more truly against it!'

1)A)Circle the statement you think its true: GILDAS LIKED THE SAXONS GILDAS DISLIKED THE SAXONS

B) What words does Gildas use that supports support your opinion. ?



Nennius was a Welsh **monk** (descended from Britons). He wrote the **Historia Brittonum** around the year **830**. **This was 350 years after events**. He included the story of Hengest and Horsa, and mentioned a battle near the river Darent that some people believe is the Battle of Crayford. Here is what

Vortimer valiantly fought four battles against the Saxons. The first battle was that above mentioned; the second by the river Darent; the third on the ford which is called in their language Episford, in our language Rit Hergabail, and there fell Horsa along with the son of Vortigern, whose name was Catigern. The fourth battle was fought on the field near Lapis Tituli (The Stone of the inscription) which is the shore by the Gallic sea; and the barbarians were defeated and he was the victor, and they themselves fled and were driven back as far as their boats, which they boarded dressed as women.

1)A)Circle the statement you think its true: NENNIUS LIKED THE SAXONS NENNIUS DISLIKED THE SAXONS

B) What words does Gildas use that supports support your opinion. ?

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A 15th century illustration for *Historia Regum Britanniae*

Historia Regum Britanniae (*The History of the Kings of Britain*), written around 1136 by Geoffrey of Monmouth. In his account Vortigern's story ends when Merlin helps save his castle from dragons.

1) Would you believe Geoffrey's account of Vortigern's story? Explain your answer.

Nennius was a Welsh monk (descended from Britons). He wrote the *Historia Brittonum* around the year 830. **This was 350 years after events** . He included the story of Hengest and Horsa, and mentioned a battle near the river Darent that some people believe is the Battle of Crayford. Here is what he wrote:

"Four times did Vortimer valorously encounter the enemy;(1) the first has been mentioned, the second was upon the river Darent, the third at the Ford, in their language called Epsford, though in ours Set thirgabail,(2) there Horsa fell, and Catigern, the son of Vortigern; the fourth battle he fought was near the stone(3) on the shore of the Gallic sea, where the Saxons being defeated, fled to their ships."

2) Read the first line of Nennius's account. What word tells us he is biased towards the Britons?

The *Anglo-Saxon Chronicle* was created late in the 9th century, during the reign of Alfred the Great (871–899). **It was written by Saxon monks**. This is the entry for the Battle of Crayford:

A.D. 457. This year Hengest and Esc fought with the Britons on the spot that is called Crayford, and there **slew four thousand men**. The Britons then forsook the land of Kent, and **in great consternation fled to London**.

3) Look at the highlighted words. Why does this show bias towards the Anglo-Saxons?

4)The Battle of Crayford was in 457AD. Nennius wrote 350 years later, The Anglo Saxon around 400 years afterwards.

Why would this make historians question the accuracy of both sources?

THE ANGLO SAXON CHRONICLE 457AD

Name: Date:

***457AD Her Hengest 7 æsc fuhton wip Brettas in
þære stowe þe is gecueden Crecganford 7 þær
ofslogon .iiiiim. wera, 7 þa Brettas þa forleton
Centlond 7 mid micle ege flugon to Lundenbyrg.***

ACTIVITY

- Write down any words that you think you recognise.
- Write anything at all that you think you may understand. It may help to read it

CLUES:

The 7 means 'and'.

Read the 'g' in words as if it's a 'y'.

le gear = year.

The þ is 'th' as in 'that'.



The original Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was written in the 9th Century. It was a historical account of Anglo-Saxon life going right back to the Roman invasion in AD 43. It is one of the key sources for the Battle of Crecganford (Crayford) in 457AD. Many copies were made which were sent to monasteries all over Britain. The monks then continued to add events as they happened. It was still being updated in 1154.

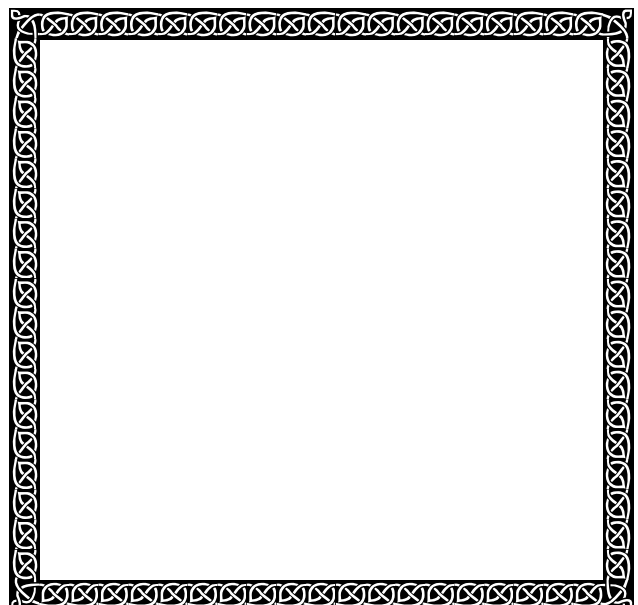
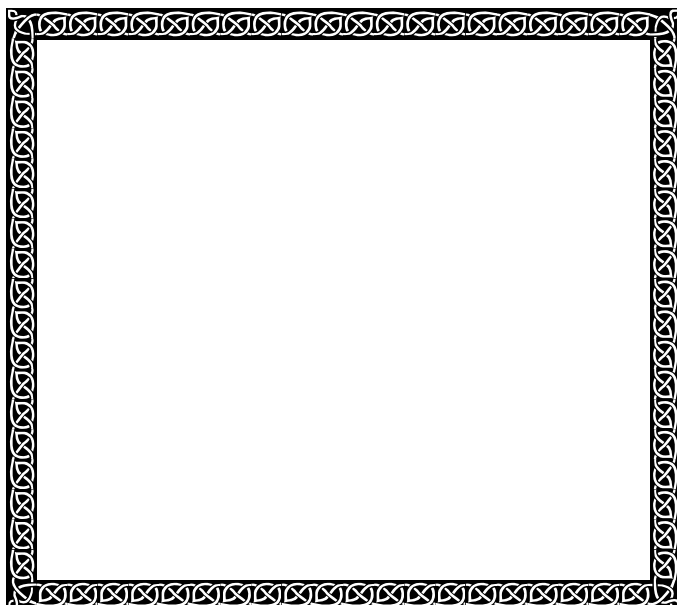
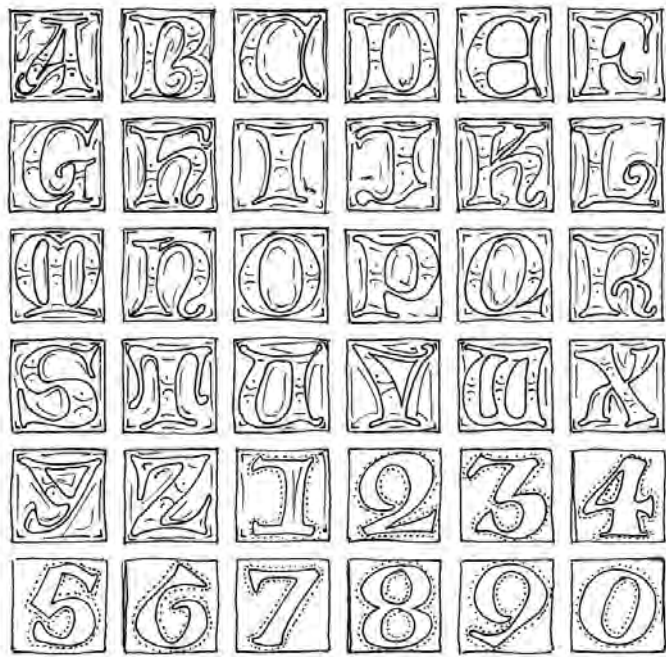
THE ANGLO SAXON CHRONICLE

Name: Date:

457 AD This year Hengest and Esc fought with the Britons on the spot that is called Crayford, and there slew four thousand men. The Britons then forsook the land of Kent, and in great consternation* fled to London. * a feeling of anxiety or dismay, typically at something unexpected.

Monks wrote *The Anglo Saxon Chronicle* for King Alfred in the 9th Century. Key pages began with colourful capitals.

- Create a capital C for Crecganford(Crayford), that would show readers that a battle took place there.
- If you have time illuminate the first initial of your own name in the last box.

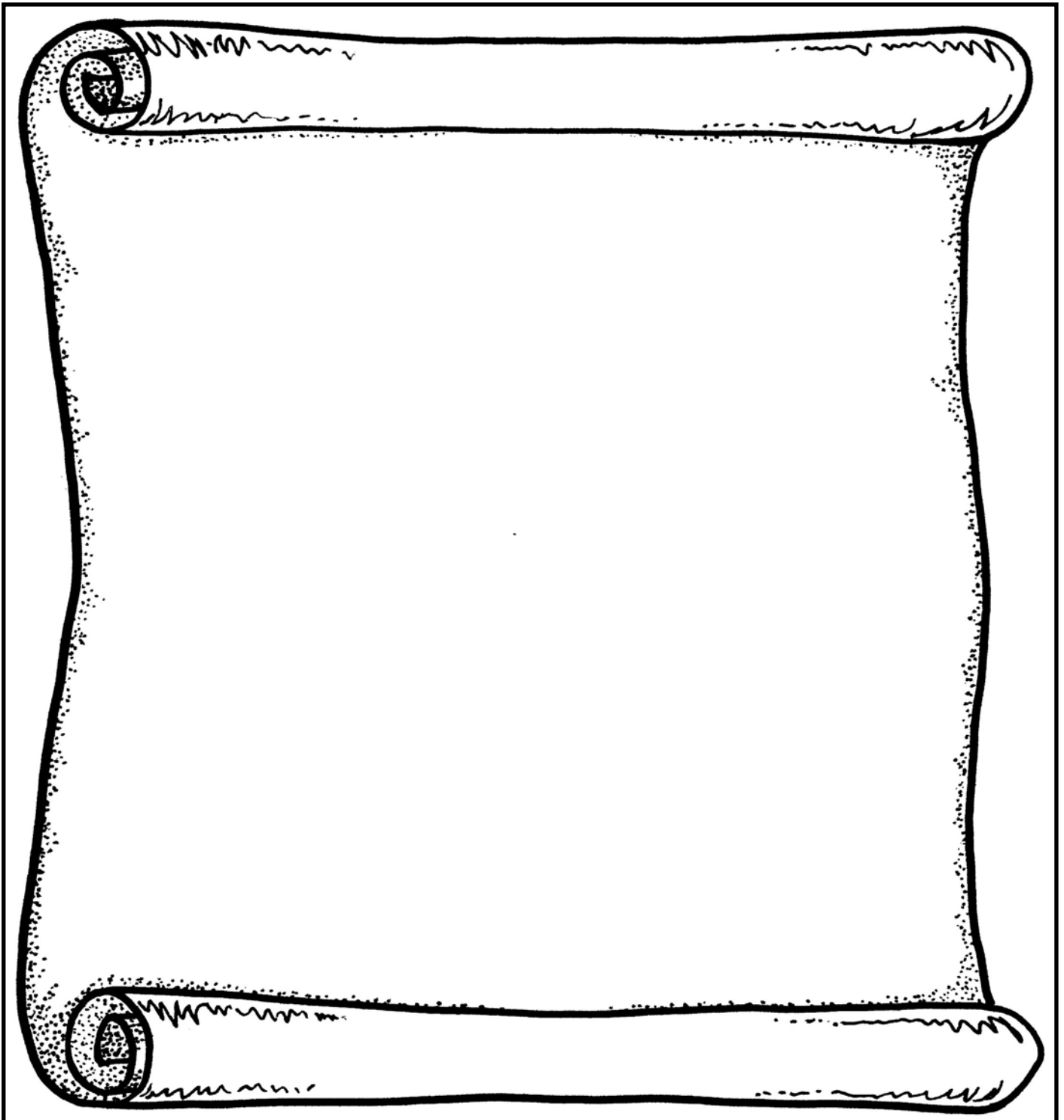


THE ANGLO SAXON CHRONICLE

457 AD *This year Hengest and Esc fought with the Britons on the spot that is called Crayford, and there slew four thousand men. The Britons then forsook the land of Kent, and in great consternation fled to London.*

Although this has been translated from the Old English of the Anglo Saxon Chronicle it does not sound like modern English.

- **Can you translate this into modern English?**



THE EXETER BOOK RIDDLES

The Anglo Saxons loved making up riddles for thier friends to solve. **Exeter Book**, is a tenth-century [book](#) with over ninety riddles. The y do not have titles or solutions written with them, and often different people will see different solutions to them .

RIDDLE 23: WHAT AM I? (Translated by Megan Cavell)

Agof is min noma eft onhwyrfed ic eom wrætlic
wiht on gewin sceapen þon ic onbuge, ond me of
bosme fareð ætren onga, ic beom eallgearn þæt ic
me þæt feorhbealo feor aswape siþþan me se
waldend se me þæt wite gescop leoþo forlæteð ic
beo lengre þon ær oppæt ic spæte spilde
geblonden ealfelo attor þæt ic ær gearp · neto
gongeð þæs gumena hwylcum ænigum
eape þæt ic þær ymb sprice gif hine hrineð þæt
me of hrife fleogeð þæt þone mæn drinc mægne
geceapap full wer fæste feore sine nelle ic
unbunden ænigum hyran nympe searosæled. Saga
hwæt ic hatte!

Wob is my name turned back; I am a wondrous
being, shaped for battle. When I bend, and from
my bosom travels a poisonous dart, I am very ready
so that I sweep that deadly evil far away from me.
When my ruler, he who designed that distress,
looses my limbs, I am longer than before, until I
spit, debased by destruction, the terrible poison
that I took in before. What I speak about here does
not easily pass away from anyone, if that which
flies from my belly strikes him, so that he buys that
evil drink with his strength, pays full compensation
with his very life. Unbound, I will not obey anyone
unless skilfully tied. Say what I am called.

RIDDLE 20: WHAT AM I? (Translated by Kevin Crossley-Holland)

ic eom wunderlicu wiht on gewin sceapen frean
minū · leof fægre gegyrwed byrne is min bleofag
swylce beorht seo mað wīr ymb þone wælgim þe
me waldend geaf se me widgalum wisað hwilum
sylfum to sace þōn ic sinc wege þurh hlutterne
dæg hondweorc smipa gold ofer geardas oft ic
gæstberend cwelle compwæpnū cyning mec
gyrweð since ond seolfre ond mec on sele
weorþað ne wyrneð wordlofes wisan mæneð mine
for mengo þær hy meodu drincað healdeð mec on
heapore hwilum læteð eft radwerigne on gerūm
sceacan orlegfromne...

I'm a strange creature, shaped for a scrap, Dear to
my lord, finely decorated. My clothing is motley
and bright metal threads Mount the deadly jewel
my master gave me – the man who at times
involves me in a fight. I carry treasure then, the
handiwork of smiths, gold in the court, all the clear
day. I often despatch well-armed warriors. A king
enriches me with silver and precious stones,
honours me in the hall; he doesn't stint but sings
my praises to the gathering – men swigging mead;
at times he holds me in reserve, at times sets me
free, travel-weary, eager in the fray...

READ EACH OF THE RIDDLES AND DRAW YOUR SOLUTION BELOW

RIDDLE 23:

RIDDLE 20:

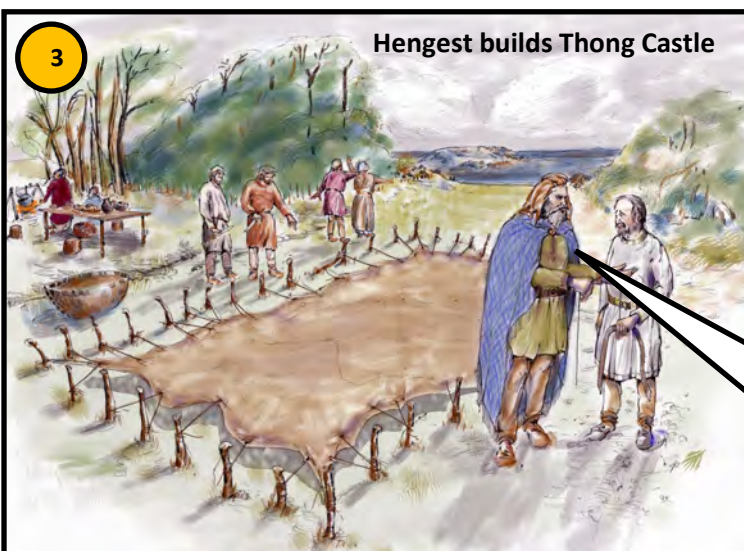
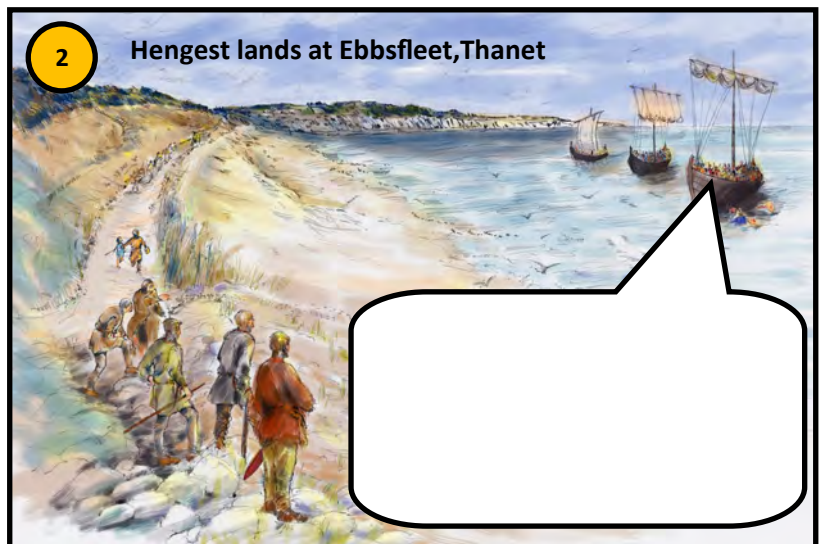
HENGEST'S TALE

Name: Date:

Can you tell Hengest's story from his point of view? Set each scene and add speech/thoughts to the bubbles?









HENGEST'S TALE

Name: Date:

Can you tell Hengest's story from his point of view? Set each scene and add speech/thoughts to the bubbles?

4

Hengest hands Rowena to Vortigern



Speech bubble for Hengest's point of view during Scene 4.

5

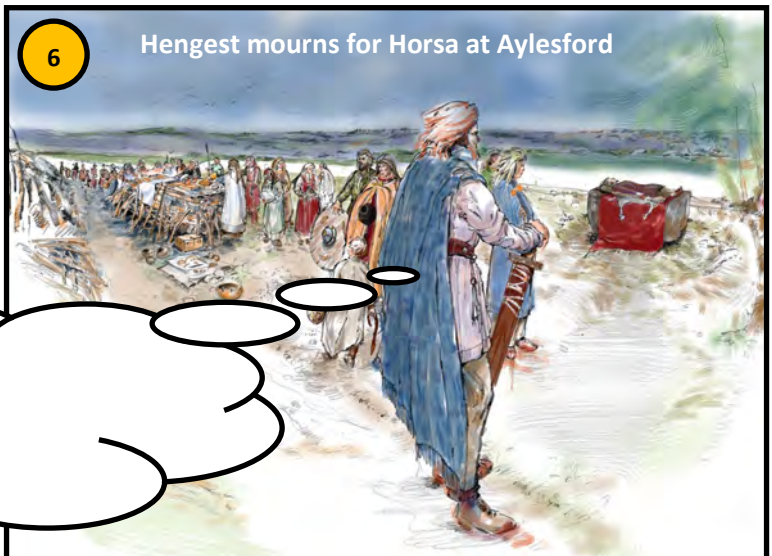
Hengest attacks Vortimer's army at Crayford



Speech bubble for Hengest's point of view during Scene 5.

6

Hengest mourns for Horsa at Aylesford

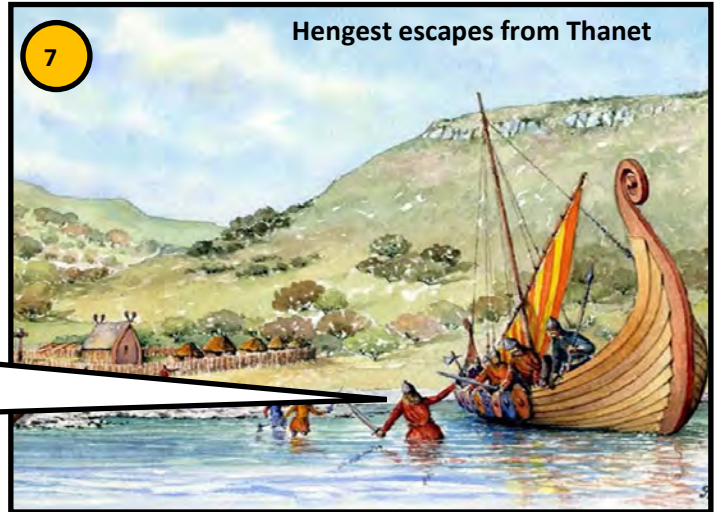


Speech bubble for Hengest's point of view during Scene 6.

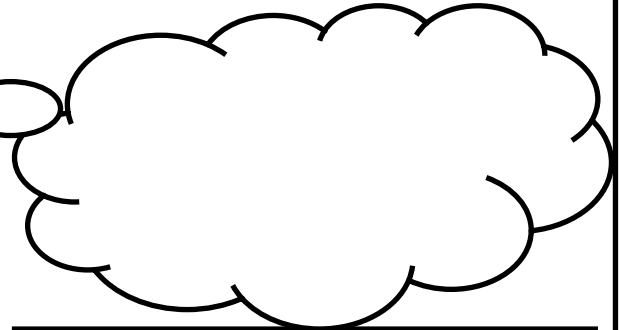
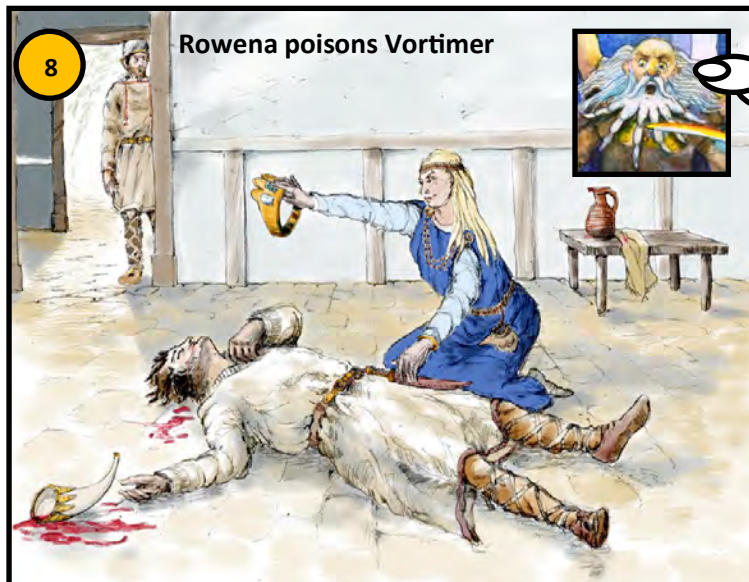
HENGEST'S TALE

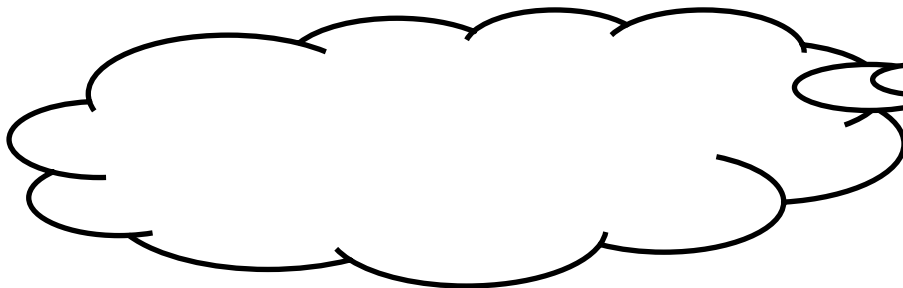
Name: Date:

Can you tell Hengest's story from his point of view? Set each scene and add speech/thoughts to the bubbles?



Speech bubble for Hengest's escape from Thanet.

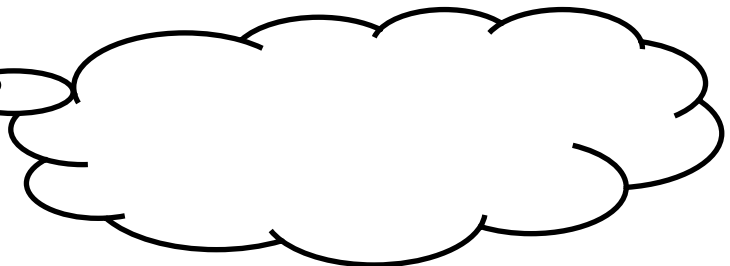


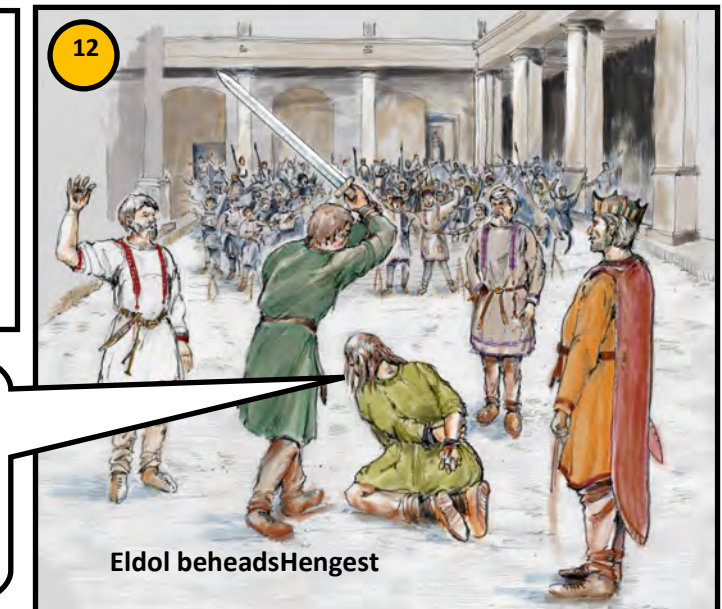


HENGEST'S TALE

Name: Date:

Can you tell Hengest's story from his point of view? Set each scene and add speech/thoughts to the bubbles?

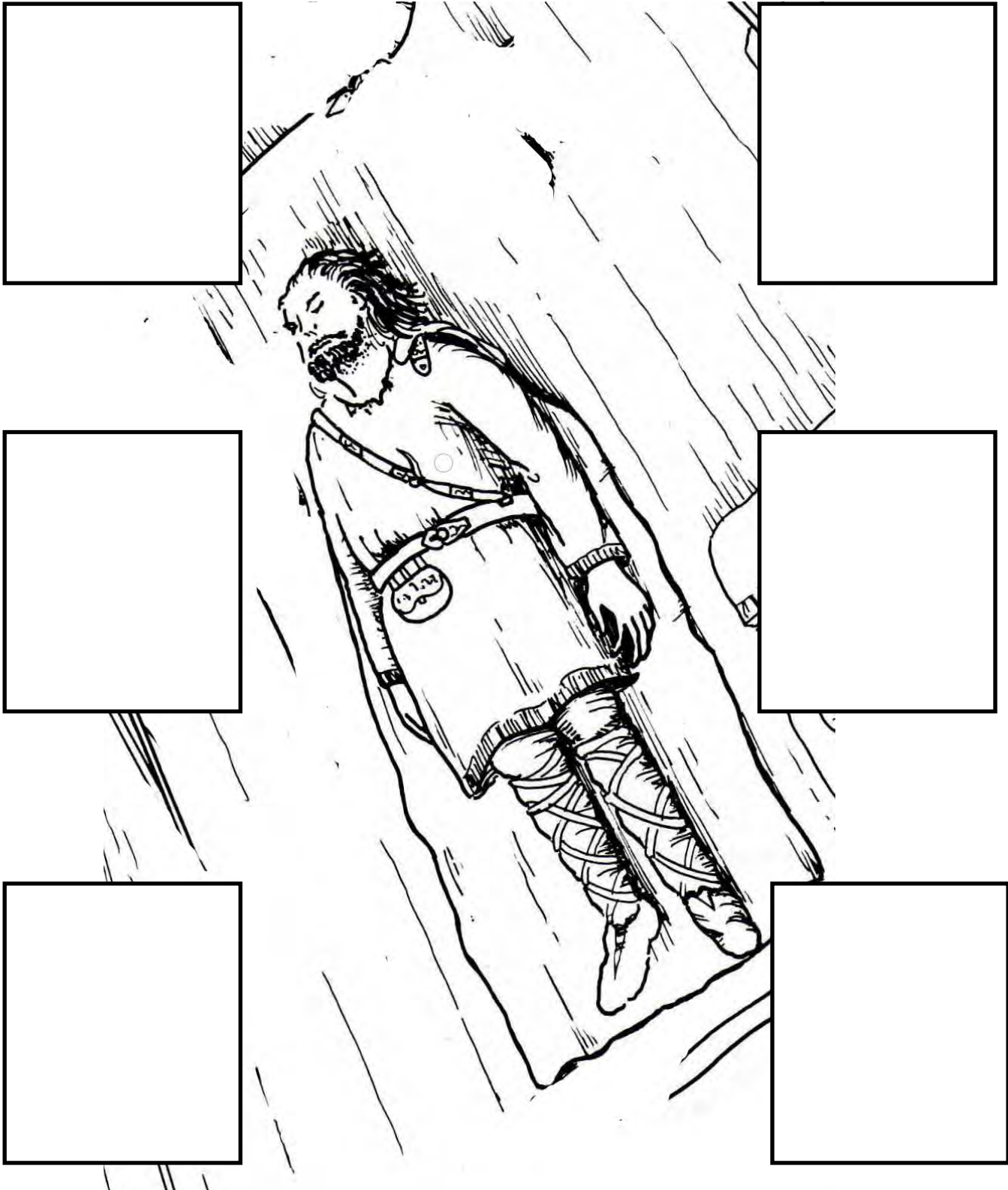




HORSA'S DEATH AT BATTLE OF AYLESFORD

Name: **Date:**

Legend has it that in 455AD a duel took place between Horsa and Catigern, Vortigern's son, to settle the Battle of Aylesford. Kites Coty is said to be the resting place of Catigern, while not far away the White Horse Stone marks the burial site of Horsa. Horsa would have been buried like a King. Think about the Sutton Hoo burial and try to decide which grave goods would be fit for a great warrior like Horsa



NIGHT OF THE LONG KNIVES KENNING

Name: Date:

According to Geoffrey of Monmouth, legend has it that Hengest had Vortigern's British chieftains killed on Salisbury plain in an act of treachery. Gildas who was writing closest to the time did not mention the story.



Hengist and The Night of the Long Knives

Michael Foreman 2018

Michel Foreman has drawn his picture based on Geoffrey of Monmouth's legend.

- Do you believe its likely that this took place on Salisbury Plain near Stone Henge?

WRITE A KENNING

About a third of the words in Beowulf are words known as *kennings*. *Kenning*s combine two words to create an imaginative alternative word. By linking words in this way, the poets were able to play and experiment with the rhythm, sounds and imagery of the poetry.

SOME WELL-KNOWN ANGLO-SAXON KENNINGS INCLUDE:

bone-house (*bānhūs*) - the human body

beadolēoma (*battle-light*) - sword

wave-floater (*wægflota*) - ship

DESCRIPTIONS OF THE SEA INCLUDED:

hwælweg - whale road

fiscesethel - fish home

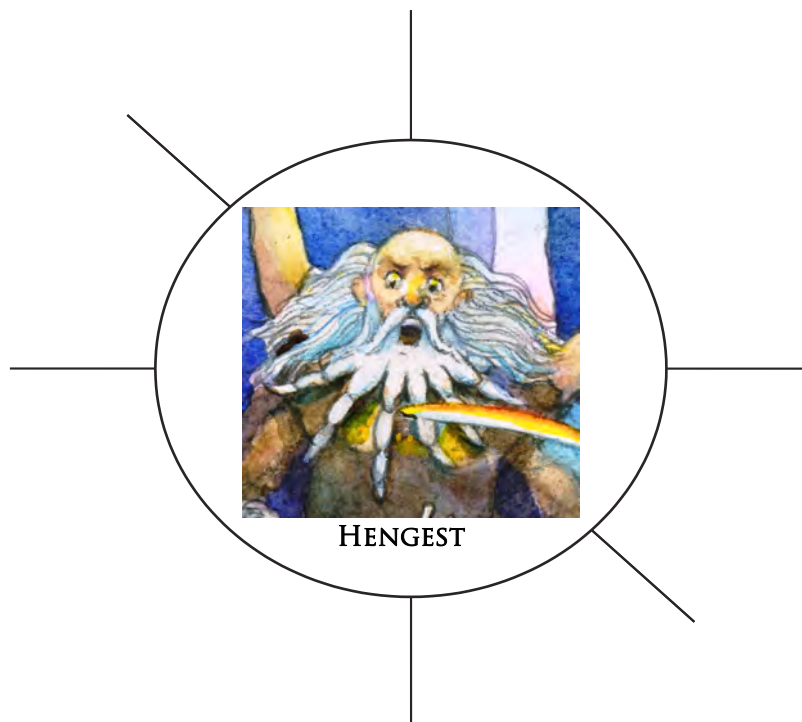
seolbæth - seal bath

NIGHT OF THE LONG KNIVES KENNING

Name: Date:

About a third of the words in *Beowulf* are words known as *kennings*. *Kennings* combine two words to create an imaginative alternative to a word.

- Brainstorm lots of words and phrases about Hengest and his night of treachery on Salisbury Plane. Use Michael Foreman's picture for your inspiration.
- Try and connect pairs of words that link together.
- Finally, write your kenning! Remember each line has only 2 words (either a noun + a verb or a noun + a noun) and they're joined with a hyphen.



HENGEST

My Kenning

E-mail: Crayfordreminiscenceandyouth@gmail.com

WWW.CRAYFORDHISTORY.CO.UK

2019

Night of the Long Knives by Michael Foreman May 2018

