

The Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms

Mercia was a powerful Anglo-Saxon kingdom. King Offa of Mercia had a barrier built between Mercia and Wales. The barrier is called Offa's dyke.

Here are some facts about Offa's dyke today:

Widest point of the dyke = 19.5 metres
Highest point of the dyke = 2.5 metres
Length of the dyke = 150 miles

Page 34 of the Study Book has a picture of Offa's dyke being built.

How do you think building the dyke showed that Offa was a powerful king?

Building the dyke showed Offa was powerful because

.....

.....

.....

Page 35 of the Study Book describes how the kingdom of Wessex became very powerful during the 9th century.

Read the statements below and number them 1 to 4 to show the order in which they happened.

- ☐ Wiglaf won back control of Mercia.
- ☐ Egbert won control of Essex, Sussex and Kent.
- ☐ Egbert defeated King Wiglaf of Mercia.
- ☐ Egbert became king of Wessex.

When King Egbert was very powerful, he started to make his own coins.

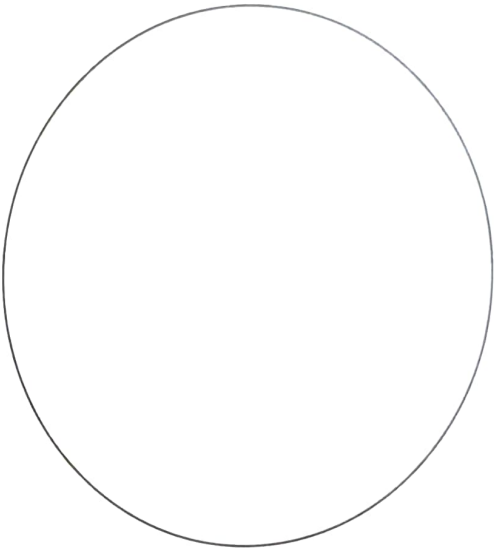
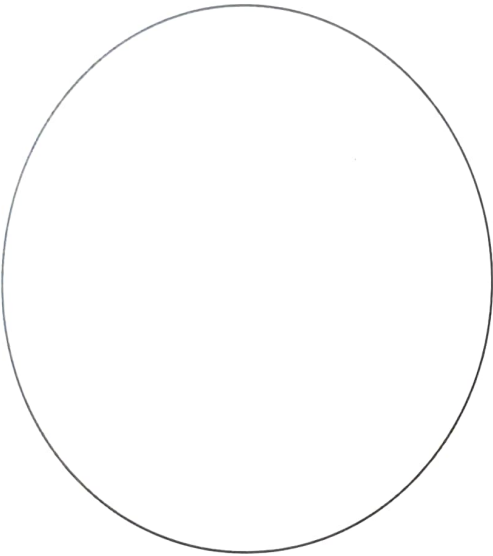
Look at the coin shown on page 35 of the Study Book.
How is the design similar to that of the coins we use today?

.....

.....

Imagine you're the ruler of an Anglo-Saxon kingdom. Design your own coin. Draw each side of your coin in the circles below.

Anglo-Saxon coins usually had the face and name of the ruler on one side. On the other side, there could be a pattern, a religious symbol, or even an animal!



In your own words, write down how Egbert was able to start making his own coins. Use page 35 of the Study Book to help you.

.....

.....

.....

“I know that Anglo-Saxon Britain was split up into kingdoms and that the kingdoms fought for power.”

