

## Timeline of Alfred the Great

849	Alfred born in Wantage, the youngest son of King Aethelwulf and his wife Osburh.
853	Alfred accompanies his father to visit Pope
855	Alfred revisits Rome
868	Alfred marries Eathswith
870	Alfred and his brother fight nine battles against the Vikings; Wessex is the only Anglo-Saxon kingdom to remain independent
871	Alfred becomes king at the age of 22; he de-
877	Alfred hides out from Guthrum in the Somerset Levels
878	Alfred conducts guerrilla warfare against the Vikings
879	Alfred wins a decisive battle against Guthrum and the Vikings at Edington
886	Alfred captures London and starts renovating the city
887	Alfred begins translating Latin texts into English
890's	Alfred continues to fight wars despite an outbreak of plague devastating his allies; compilation of Anglo Saxon Chronicles begins
893	Asser writes his biography of Alfred
899	Death of Alfred

## Who was Alfred the Great?

One of the most famous Anglo-Saxon kings was Alfred, one of the only kings in British history to be called 'Great'. He had three older brothers and was never supposed to become king. But something terrible happened to each of them and so Alfred became king.

His father was king of Wessex, but by the end of Alfred's reign his coins referred to him as 'King of the English'.



## How did he rule?

Alfred became king in AD871. During his reign he was advised by a council of nobles and church leaders. This council was called the Witan.

Alfred made good laws and believed education was important. He had books translated from Latin into English, so people could read them. He also told monks to begin writing the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle. To help protect his kingdom from Viking attacks, Alfred built forts and walled towns known as 'burhs'. He also built warships to guard the coast from raiders and organised his army into two parts. While half the men were at home on their farms, the rest were ready to fight Vikings. Alfred died in AD899 and was buried at his capital city of Winchester.

## Stories of Alfred the Great

Later in his life the young King Alfred had to hide from the Vikings on a marshy island called Athelney, in Somerset. A famous story tells how, while sheltering in a cowherd's hut, the king got a telling-off from the cowherd's wife. Why? He accidentally let her cakes (or bread) burn on the fire when he forgot to watch them!

## Key Vocabulary for Digestion

**Mouth:** Where food enters the body and is chewed and mixed with saliva.

**Esophagus:** A muscular tube that connects the mouth to the stomach.

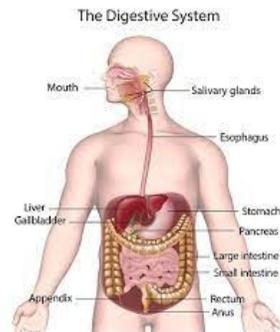
**Stomach:** A muscular sac that mixes and grinds food with digestive juices.

**Small Intestine:** A long, narrow tube where nutrients are absorbed into the bloodstream.

**Large Intestine:** A wider tube where water is absorbed and waste material is stored.

**Rectum:** The final section of the large intestine where waste material is stored before being eliminated from the body.

**Anus:** The opening at the end of the digestive system where waste material leaves



## Teeth

**Incisors:** These are located at the front of the mouth and are used for biting into food.

**Canines:** These are located next to the incisors and are used for tearing food.

**Premolars:** These are located towards the back of the mouth and are used for grinding and crushing food.

**Molars:** These are located at the back of the mouth and are also

## Digestion

**Functions of the Digestive System:** to break down food into nutrients the body can use, to absorb nutrients into the bloodstream, and to eliminate waste material from the body.

**Care of the Digestive System:** Eat a balanced diet, drink plenty of water and exercise regularly.

### Task 1

Draw a flowchart to show the working of the human digestive system.

### Task 2

Write a diary entry of the day King Alfred burned the cakes from his view point.

### Task 3

Research and write a timeline of Anglo-Saxon kings and how they ruled.

### Task 4.

Write your name in Anglo-Saxon runes. Decorate with symbols that would protect important things to you.

### Task 5

Make an Anglo Saxon shield, to show how they would have protected themselves from attack.

### Task 6

Make a crown to give to King Alfred.