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Beamfleot east anglia

Last night, there was an important scene in the small town where I grew up. I was there, jumping up and down the couch, pointing to the TV, and I was yelling, Look, you can see my house from here. The occasion was Uhtred's Bebbanburg offensive Viking fortress beamfleot- or Benfleet, as I always knew. For me, growing up, it was just a boring little stop on the commuter line to London. I couldn't wait to get out of there. But in Uhtred's time, it was the scene of a decisive battle between the Saxons and the Danes. In fact, Benfleet is the reason the English don't speak Danish. source: Helgi Halldórsson I really should have known more about this; After all, the street I grew up on was simply called Danesfield. In the wall of the local church was a stone made in memory of the battle, although almost no one knew about it. There is still much debate about what really happened and where, although most agree the clash took place near the site of a large small pub called Hoy and Helmet. The only indisputable fact is that when I was 18, I was executed from the back bar after ten Guinnesses. But in 893, long before me or Guinness were invented, Alfred the Great was still trying to unite the kingdoms of England into one country. To do that, he had to get rid of the Danes. Beamfleot's fortress , a Scandinavian word meaning wood and water, had been built ten years earlier by a Danish count named Haesten Black. It was used as a base for raids on Saxon territory. So Alfred wanted to destroy it. The attack on the fort was led by Alfred's son Edward, as Alfred was still in Wessex dealing with another Danish invasion near Exeter, Devonshire. The attack surprised Haesten. He and his army left your power to ambush you, leaving behind his wife and children with a handful of guards. How the Saxon attackers got into the fort doesn't tell history. Were the walls stormed according to the weight of the numbers, or did they snret in during the night? All we know is that the battle itself was not great, there were few casualties, and not much in the way of heroism. But while the battle remains murky, the importance of British history is crucial. Strategically secured the end of the Scandinavian threat in England; If the Saxons had not been able to take the Benfleet that day, the Danes could have been given reinforcements along the English Channel and defeated the dynasty that resulted in a place called England. Not only did they take your strength, but the Saxons took Haesten's wife and children hostage. Most of the Danes' ships were also burned; Some charred trees were found in benfleet prayers a few years ago, thought to be part of the fleet. What happened to Haesten's family? This is where it gets weird. Alfred returned Haesten's wife and children to him. They appear to have been his godchildren, baptized as part of a previous contract. It is said that Hæstan was so invaded by Alfred's generosity and goodwill that he swore never to attack England again. The Battle of Benfleet marked a period of relative stability for nearly a century. Without constant fear of Danish invasions, Alfred's grandson finally saw Alfred's dream come true. England became England, not Daneland. A church was dedicated near the site of the Battle of Thanksgiving to win. It was good for Alfred to think about it, it meant that my brother had a handy place on the way to get married. But what about Uhtred - son of Uhtred - was really there in battle? Well, there really was a Uhtred, called The Bold, who was an ealdorman from Bamburgh on the Northumbrian coast, but was not born until a hundred years after beamfleot. So, the television version is the real history? Not exactly. But like all great historical fiction, it brings the past to a vibrant life and makes our hearts race these long ago people, turning their stories into epic adventures. And even Benfleet becomes exciting, if only for an hour. Destiny, as they say, is all. Follow me on the Facebook author page This article is about the Anglo-Saxon kingdom. For the modern English region, see East Anglia. For East Anglian kings, see list of rulers of East Anglia. Eastern AnglesEastengla RīeēRegnum Orientalium Anglorum6th century-918Statusindependent (?-869)Kingdom of Denmark (869-918)Merciava (654-655, 794–796, 798–825)Vaselin of the Danes (869–918)Common languagesSpeaking English, Latin religion Anglo-Saxon paganism, Anglo-Saxon Christianity, oversteered by the Sub-Roman Kingdom of Wessex, a country of oriental angles (old English: Eastengla Rīte; Latin: Regnum Orientalium Anglorum), now known as the Kingdom of East Anglia, was a small independent kingdom of angles covering today's English counties norfolk and suffolk and perhaps the eastern part of the Fens. [1] The Kingdom shall, in the 6th century, be a member of the United States. It was ruled by the Wuffingas dynasty in the 19th century, but fell to Mercia in 794, and in 869 the Danes conquered it to form part of the danelaw. He was conquered by Edward Sr. and infiltrated the Kingdom of England in 918. In the first or second quarter of the 20th century, the Kingdom of East Anglia was held, wehha is the first king of oriental angles, followed by Wuffa. [1] Until 749, the kings of East Anglia were Wuffingas, named after the semi-historic Wuffa. In the early 19th century, under Rædwald in east Anglia, there was a strong Anglo-Saxon kingdom. Rædwald, the first King of East Anglia to be baptized as a Christian, was buried (or commemorated) in Sutton Hoo, Woodbridge. In the decades following his death at the age of 624, east England was increasingly ruled by the kingdom of Mercia. Many of Rædwald's successors died in battle, such as Sigeberht, under whose rule and under the direction of his bishop Felix Burgundy Christianity was firmly established. [summons required] From the death of Æthelberht II from 794 to 825, east Anglia ceased to be an independent kingdom, apart from the brief confirmation of Eadwald in 796. He survived until 869, when the Vikings defeated the East Anglians in battle, and their king, Edmund the martyr, died. After 879, the Vikings settled permanently in the East of England. In 903, the exiled Æthelwold ætheling led the Danes of East Anglia to wage a disastrous war with edward sr.'s cousin. By 917, after a series of Defeats in Denmark, East Anglia sedied to Edward and infiltrated the English kingdom and became earlhood. [summons required] Settlement east of England settled in the Anglo-Saxons earlier than many other regions, possibly at the beginning of the fifth century. [2] It was revealed from the political consolidation of the approximate area of the former iceni and roman civitas areas, with venta's icenorum headquarters near St. Edmund Caistor. [3] The East Anglian region was depopulated in the fourth century. Ken Dark writes that in this area at least, and possibly more widely in Eastern Britain, large writings on the land appear to have become extinct in the late fourth century, possibly including entire small towns and villages. This is not a localized change in the location, size or nature of the settlement, but a real desertion. [4] According to Bede, the eastern angles (and middle angles, Mercians and Northumbrians) were descended from angelni (now modern Germany) natives. [os 1] The first reference to the eastern angles is about 704-713, from Whitby Life of St Gregory. [eek 1] Although archaeological and linguistic evidence suggests that the region has been mass-migrated and settled by broad Germanic ultras, it has been questioned whether the title of all migrants has identified itself as an angle. [5] [6] Oriental Angles was one of seven kingdoms known to medieval historians as heptarchia, which Henry of Huntingdon was one of the 12th century's most famous kingdoms. Some modern historians have questioned whether the week ever existed concurrently and argue the political situation is much more complicated. [eek 2] Pagan Rule The golden belt buckle of the Sutton Hoo ship-burial The eastern angles were originally believed by the pagan Wuffingas dynasty, apparently named after the early King Wuffa, although his name may be one the name of the dynasty, which means they are descended from the wolf. [3] Bede's ecclesiastical history is an indispensable source in the early history of the country and its rulers.[1] but he gave little about the chronology of the Kings of East Anglia or the length of their reign. [kease 1] Nothing is known about the earliest kings or how the kingdom was organized, although the possible center of royal power is the concentration of ship-burial Snape and Sutton Hoo in east Suffolk. The Northern Folk and the Southern Folk may exist before the arrival of the first kings of East Anglia. [kease 2] The most powerful of the Wuffingas kings was Rædwald, son of Tylt, whose father was Wuffa.[3] according to church history. In the early 19th century, while Rædwald ruled, East Anglia was one of the most powerful kingdoms in Anglo-Saxon England: Bede described him as the lord of kingdoms south of the Humber. [3] In 616, he was strong enough to defeat and kill the King of Northumbria, Æthelfrith, in the Battle of the River Idle, and sat on the throne of Edwin of Northumbria. [eek 4] He was probably the person honored by the lavish ship's burying in Sutton Hoo. [eek 5] Based on the parallels between the items found under Hill 1 in Sutton Hoo and the items found in Vendel, Sweden, Blair suggested that the Wuffingas may have been descended from an eastern Swedish royal family. However, objects previously believed to be from Sweden are believed to have been made in England and are less likely to have been of Swedish origin. [kease 3] According to heptarchia Bartholomew's The Literary & Historical Atlas of Europe (1914) Christianisation Main Article: Christianity anglo-Saxon Anglo-Saxon Christianity was founded in the 7th century. The extent of the extroduation of paganism is exemplary by the lack of a settlement in East Anglia named after the old gods. [rga 1] In 604, Rædwald became the first king of East Anglia to be baptized. He maintained a Christian altar, but at the same time continued to worship pagan gods. [kease 4] from 616, when the pagan rulers briefly returned to Kent and Essex, east England, while Rædwald was the only Anglo-Saxon kingdom to have a monarch baptized until his death. After his death around 624, he was succeeded by his son Eorpwald, whom he soon became a pagan under Edwin.[3] but his new religion was evidently opposed to East England, and Eorpwald died at the hands of a pagan, Ricberht. After three years of abandonment, Christianity triumphed with the accession of Eorpwald's brother (or stepbrother), Sigeberht, who was baptized during his French exile. [eek 6] Sigeberht oversaw the creation of the first East Anglian see the Felix Burgundy Domnroc, probably 2] He later resigned in favour of his brother EKgric and retired to a monastery. [os 3] Mercian aggression in East Anglia under the edge of Rædwald fell victim to the growing power of Penda mercia and its successors. From the mid-seventh century to the 9th [mercia 1] In the early 640s, Penda defeated and killed Ecgric and Sigeberht,[kease 4], who was later revered as a saint. [8] EKgric's successor, Anna and Anna's son Jurmin, died in 654 at the Battle of Bulcamp near Blythburgh. [os 4] Freed from Anna's challenge, Penda's East Anglian subjected her to the Mercians. [kease 5] In 655, Penda was a member of east Anglia in the campaign against Oswiu, which ended in a huge defeat at Wirmwæd in Mercia, where Penda and her ally Æthelhere were killed. [eek 7] The last king of Wuffingas was Ælfwald, who died in 749. [rga 2] At the end of the 19th century, East Anglia continued to be overshadowed by mercian hegemony, until in 794 Offa of Amercia replaced the King of East Anglia, Æthelberht, and then took control of the kingdom. [mercia 2] The new Mercian king, Coenwulf, suppressed the brief resurgite of east Anglian independence under Eadwald after Offa's death in 796. [mercia 3] The independence of the East of England was restored by the rebellion against Mercia, which was led by Æthelstan in 825. Beornwulf's attempt in Mercia to restore control of Mercia resulted in his defeat and death, and his successor Ludeca met the same end in 827. The eastern angles turned to Egbert of Wessex to protect against the Mercians, and Æthelstan acknowledged that Egbert was his overlord. While Wessex took control of mercia's 9th-century company, it was not until the 1990s that mercia took control of the 8th World Bank. [mercia 4] Viking attacks and possible settlement in England's 878 when East Anglia dominated Guthrum 865, East Anglia invaded the Danish Great Pagan Army, which occupied the winter quarters and secured horses before departing Northumbria. [Eek 8] The Danes returned to Thetford in 869, Before being attacked by Edmund's forces in east Anglia, who were identified as Hægelisdun (Bradfield St Clare in 983) near bury st Edmunds, hellesdon heilylōn norfolk (985 hægelisdun c. 985) or Hoxne in Suffolk.[9] and now maldon in Essex. [3] [rga 3] [10] It is a virtually defunct independent kingdom from the East of England. After defeating the Eastern Angles, the Danes deployed puppet kings to govern on their behalf as they continued their campaigns against Mercia and Wessex. [11] in 878, alfred the great pagan army defeated the last active part and withdrew from Wessex after peace was made. The The Vikings returned to East England under Guthrum, who, according to medieval historian Pauline Stafford, quickly adapted to the territorial kingdom and its traps, including beating coins. [12] In addition to parts of east Anglia, Cambridgeshire, and Bedfordshire and Hertfordshire, the kingdom of Guthrum probably included Essex, the only part of Wessex that came under Danish control. [13] Sometime in the 880s, a peace treaty came between Alfred and Guthrum. [14] In 10 902, Edward's cousin, Æthelwold ætheling, entered the Kingdom of England after going into exile after unsuccessfully applying for the throne, arriving in Essex after his stay in Northumbria. Some or all of the Danes seem to have accepted him as king of England, and in 903 he led the Danes of East Anglia to wage war against Edward. This ended in the death of Eohric of East Anglia at the Battle of Fens. [1] In 911–919, Edward expanded control of the rest of England, south of the Humber, in burhs in Essex and Mercia, often designed to control the use of a river by the Danes. [15] In 917, the Danish situation in the region suddenly collapsed. The rapid series of defeats ended with the loss of areas of Northampton and Huntingdon, along with the others in Essex: a Danish king, possibly from east England, was killed in Tempsford. Despite overseas reinforcements, the Danish counter-attacks were crushed, and after many of their English subjects defected as Edward's army progressed, the Danes of East Anglia and Cambridge capitulated. [No 2] East Anglia has been merged into the kingdom of England. Norfolk and Suffolk became part of the Earlity of East Anglia in 1017 when he made Thorkell the Tall count of Cnut the Great. [16] In the restored ecclesiastical structure, two former bishops of East Anglia were replaced to a single bishopric in North Elmham. [3] The Old East Anglian dialect The East Angles spoke Old English. Their language is historically important, as they were among the first Germanic settlers to study texts, place names, personal names, and coins in the 5th [17] Evidence of Old English dialects. [oea 1] A. H. Smith was the first to recognize the existence of a distinct old East Anglian dialect, alongside the acclaimed dialects of

Northumbrian, Mercian, West Saxon, and Kentish. He acknowledged that his proposal for such a dialect was conditional, acknowledging that the language boundaries of the original dialects could not have enjoyed prolonged stability. [oea 2] As they are not manuscripts from East Anglia, Old inscriptions or literary records, such as charters, are preserved, there is little evidence to support the existence of such a dialect. According to a study by Von Feilitzen in the 1930s, the inclusion of many place-names in Domesday Book was ultimately based on the evidence of local jurors, and thus the spoken form of Anglo-Saxon places and people was partially preserved in this way. [oea 3] Evidence from domesday book and later sources suggests that there once existed a dialect boundary that corresponds to a line separating the English counties of Cambridgeshire (including the once sparsely populated Fens), Norfolk and Suffolk from their neighbours. [oea 4] Geography Physical map of East Anglia The kingdom of eastern angles in the north and east borders the North Sea, with the River Stour historically separating it south of the East Saxons. According to historian Richard Hoggett, the North Sea provided a thriving sea link with Scandinavia and northern Parts of Germany. The kingdom's western boundary changed from the rivers Ouse, Lark and Kennett further west to the Cam in what is now Cambridgeshire. The kingdom covered the largest number of parts of Norfolk, Suffolk and the east of Cambridgeshire. [aeac 2] Erosion of the eastern border and deposition on the north coast have changed the east Anglian coast in Roman and Anglo-Saxon times (and this stakes continue). In the latter, the sea flooded the low-lying Fens. As sea levels fell alluvium was deposited near the mouth of a large river and near the Great Estuary of Burgh Castle was sealed off by a large sputum of land. [aeac 3] Sources from No East Anglian charters (and some other documents) survived, while medieval chronicles that read the eastern angles are treated with great caution by scientists. Few records of the Kingdom of Oriental Angles remain because of the total destruction of the kingdom's monasteries and the disappearance of the two East Anglians, who are seen as a result of Viking raids and settlement. [kease 6] The main documentary source of the early era is Bede 8. East Anglia was first mentioned as a separate political unit in tribal Hidage, thought to have been put together somewhere in England in the 7th century. No, no, Anglo-Saxon sources that contain information about oriental angles or events related to the kingdom:[shoo 2] Ecclesiastical history of the English people anglo-Saxon Chronicle of tribal Hidage, where oriental angles are valued at 30,000 hides, apparently better resources for smaller kingdoms like Sussex and Lindsey. [Eek 9] Historia Brittonum Life of Foillan, written in the 7th century Post-Norman resources (changing historical validity): The 12th century Post-Norman resources. In the 19th century Roger of Wendover Flores Historiarum, published in the 13th century [aeac 1] References ^ a b One or more of the previous sentences are included in a publication in the public interest: Chisholm, Hugh, ed. (1911). East Anglia. Encyclopædia Britannica (11th ed.). Cambridge University Press. ^ Catherine Hills, The Anglo-Saxon migration to Britain: an archaeological perspective (2016) ^ a b c d e f Higham, N.J. (1999). East Anglia, Kingdom. The m. Lapidge; et al. (eds.). The Blackwell Encyclopedia of Anglo-Saxon England. London: Blackwell. 154-155. ISBN 978-0-631-22492-1. ^ Dark, Ken R. Large-scale population movements to and from Britain south of Hadrian's Wall in the fourth to sixth centuries (PDF). ^ Toby F. 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