

Saint David

Who was Saint David?

He was born on the south-west coast of Wales, near where the city of St David's is today. He was the son of Saint Non and Sandde (also known as Sant). He died on the 1st of March, 589 AD.

What did he do?

His teacher was St Paulin. He performed several miracles in his life including restoring Paulin's sight by placing two hands on his eyes.

- He spread Christianity.
- He was the Archbishop of Wales.
- He travelled throughout Wales and Britain and even went to Jerusalem.

During a battle against the Saxons, he told his soldiers to wear a leek on their helmets to distinguish themselves from the enemy. This is why the leek is one of the emblems of Wales.



Monastic Life

St. David was a monk and he opened 12 monasteries. The largest monastery was in Mynwy, West Wales. He spent most of his life devoted to God and gave up most worldly possessions. This is called monasticism. When following the monastic rules, monks had to:

- pull the plough themselves without the help of animals;
- drink only water and eat only bread with salt and herbs;
- spend their evenings in prayer, reading or writing;
- participate in crafts and trades; beekeeping was very important;
- keep themselves fed as well as looking after the poor.

One of his best miracles

His best known miracles took place when he was preaching in the middle of a large crowd in the village of Llanddewi Brefi. The spot of ground where he stood is said to have risen. This allowed everyone to have a better chance of hearing and seeing him.

A white dove, which became his emblem was seen sitting on his shoulder.

Saint David's Day

Saint David died on the 1st of March, 589. In 1120, the Pope announced that David was a Saint. Soon after he was named the Patron Saint of Wales.

The 1st of March is an important festival in Wales and is also celebrated across the world.

Many people make the special pilgrimage to see Saint David's cathedral every year.

What can we learn from Saint David?

He believed in working hard and living a simple life. His favourite saying was, "We should concentrate on doing the little things in God's presence with conscientiousness and devotion."

If we concentrate on doing the little things in life, we can change our world for the better.



Questions

1. Who was Saint David's father? Circle the correct answer.

Sandde

Saint Paulin

2. Where was he born?

3. Tick the correct boxes.

	True	False
Saint David's teacher was Paulin.		
He restored Paulin's eyesight by placing his hands over his feet.		

4. What did the soldiers wear on their helmets?

5. Find at least 2 nouns in the passage below and underline in red.

Monks had to:

- Pull the plough themselves without the help of animals.
- Drink only water and eat only bread with salt and herbs.
- Spend their evenings in prayer, reading or writing.

6. Finish the sentence.

Saint David died on the _____.

7. In the St David's Day passage, it describes the events that took place after his death.

Write one event that took place after his death.

8. Discuss with your talking partner what sort of 'little things' could you do to help create the school a better place. Write a sentence about what you could change in your school.

Answers

1. Who was Saint David's father? Circle the correct answer.

Sandde

Saint Paulin

2. Where was he born?

He was born on the south-west coast of Wales, near to where the city of St Davids is today.

3. Tick the correct boxes.	True	False
St. David's teacher was Paulin.	✓	
He restored Paulin's eyesight by placing his hands over his feet.		✓

4. What did the soldiers wear on their helmets?

The soldiers had to wear a leek on their helmets.

5. Find at least 2 nouns in the passage below and underline in red.

Monks had to:

- Pull the **plough** themselves without the help of **animals**.
- Drink only **water** and eat only **bread** with **salt** and **herbs**.
- Spend their **evenings** in **prayer**, reading or writing.

6. Finish the sentence.

St. David died on the **1st of March, 589**.

7. In the St David's Day passage, it describes the events that took place after his death.

Write one event that took place after his death.

The answer could include any two of the following:

His bones were buried in the 6th Century cathedral.

The Pope made him a Saint.

He became the Patron Saint of Wales.

The 1st of March is an important festival in Wales and is also celebrated across the world.

Fifty churches in South Wales have been named after Saint David.

Many people make the special pilgrimage to see St. David's cathedral every year.

8. Discuss with your talking partner what sort of 'little things' could you do to help create the school a better place. Write a sentence about what you could change in your school.

This is an open ended question but possible ideas could include recycling, showing kindness, keeping the class tidy etc.

Saint David

Who was Saint David?

He originated from the south-west coast of Wales, near to where the city of Saint Davids is today. He was the son of Saint Non and of Sandde, the Prince of Powys. He was the grandson of the King of Ceredigion. It is thought he was born between 462 and 512.

It was believed that Saint David was the nephew of King Arthur.

What did he do?

His teacher was Saint Paulin. He performed several miracles in his life including restoring Paulin's sight by placing two hands on his eyes.

- He spread Christianity.
- He was the Archbishop of Wales.
- He travelled throughout Wales and Britain and even went to Jerusalem.



During a battle against the Saxons he told his soldiers to wear a leek on their helmets to distinguish themselves from the enemy. This is why the leek is one of the emblems of Wales.

Monastic Life

Saint David was a monk and he opened 12 monasteries. The largest monastery was in Mynwy, West Wales. He spent most of his life devoted to God and gave up most worldly possessions. This is called monasticism. When following the monastic rules, monks had to:

- pull the plough themselves without the help of animals;
- drink only water and eat only bread with salt and herbs;
- spend their evenings in prayer, reading or writing;
- participate in crafts and trades; beekeeping was very important;
- keep themselves fed as well as looking after the poor;

No personal possessions were allowed, even saying 'my book' was regarded an offence.

One of his best miracles

Legend has it that he performed many miracles. His best known miracles took place when he was preaching in the middle of a large crowd in the village of Llanddewi Brefi. The spot of ground where he stood is said to have risen. This allowed everyone to have a better chance of hearing and seeing him.

A white dove, which became his emblem, was seen sitting on his shoulder.

Saint. David's Day

Saint David died on the 1st of March, 589. It is believed that he was over 100 years old when he died! He was buried in a shrine in the old cathedral. In 1120 the Pope announced that David was a Saint. Soon after he was named the Patron Saint of Wales.

The 1st of March is an important festival in Wales and is also celebrated across the world.

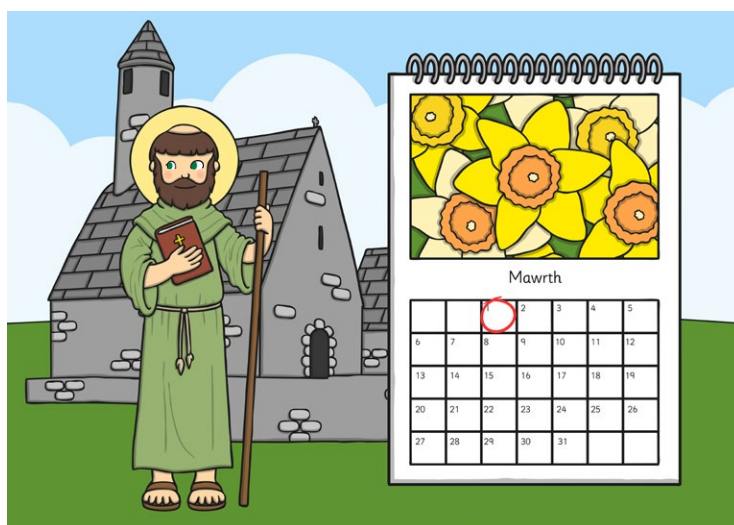
Fifty churches in South Wales have been named after Saint David. Many people make the special pilgrimage to see St David's cathedral every year.

What can we learn from Saint David?

He believed in working hard and living a simple life. His favourite saying was,

“We should concentrate on doing the little things in God's presence with conscientiousness and devotion.”

If we concentrate on doing the little things in life, we can change our world for the better.



Questions

1. Who was Saint David's father? Circle the correct answer.

Sandde

King of Ceredigion

SaintPaulin

2. When was he born?

3. Tick the correct boxes.

	True	False
Saint David's teacher was Paulin.		
He restored Paulin's eyesight by placing his hands over his feet.		

4. What did the soldiers wear on their helmets?

5. Find at least 2 nouns in the passage below and underline in red.

Monks had to:

- Pull the plough themselves without the help of animals.
- Drink only water and eat only bread with salt and herbs.
- Spend their evenings in prayer, reading or writing.
- Participate in crafts and trades; beekeeping was very important.

6. Fill in the spaces.

Saint David died on the _____ in _____.

7. In the Saint David's Day passage, it describes the events that took place after his death. List two things that happened after he died.

a) _____

b) _____

8. Describe the miracle that happened in Llanddewi Brefi.

9. Match the boxes to form three sentences.

He believed in

King of Ceredigion.

His grandfather was

working hard.

Saint David died

in Mynwy.

10. Discuss with your talking partner what sort of 'little things' could you do to help make your school a better place. List 5 things you could change.

Answers

1. Who was Saint David's father? Circle the correct answer.

Sandde

King of Ceredigion

Saint Paulin

2. When was he born?

Saint David was born between 462 and 512

3. Tick the correct boxes.

	True	False
Saint David's teacher was Paulin.	✓	
He restored Paulin's eyesight by placing his hands over his feet.		✓

4. What did the soldiers wear on their helmets?

The soldiers had to wear a leek on their helmets.

5. Find at least 2 verbs in the passage below and underline in red.

Monks had to:

- **Pull** the plough themselves without the help of animals.
- **Drink** only water and eat only bread with salt and herbs.
- **Spend** their evenings in prayer, **reading** or **writing**.
- **Participate** in crafts and trades; **beekeeping** was very important.

6. Fill in the spaces.

Saint David died on the **1st of March** in **Mynwy**.

7. In the Saint David's Day passage, it describes the events that took place after his death.
List two things that happened after he died.

The answer could include any two of the following:

His bones were buried in the 6th Century cathedral.

The Pope made him a saint.

He became the Patron Saint of Wales.

The 1st of March is an important festival in Wales and is also celebrated across the world.

Fifty churches in South Wales have been named after Saint David.

Many people make the special pilgrimage to see Saint David's Cathedral every year.

8. Describe the miracle that happened in Llanddewi Brefi.

Saint David was preaching in the middle of a large crowd in the village of Llanddewi Brefi. The spot of ground where he stood is said to have risen so that he was standing on a hill and everyone had a better chance of hearing him.

A white dove, which became his emblem, was seen sitting on his shoulder.

9. Match the sentences.

He believed in	King of Ceredigion.
His grandfather was	working hard.
Saint David died	in Mynwy.

10. Discuss with your talking partner what sort of 'little things' could you do to help create the school a better place. List 5 things you could change.

This is an open ended question but possible ideas could include recycling, showing kindness, keeping the class tidy etc.

Saint David

Who was Saint David?

He originated from the south-west coast of Wales, near where the city of St David's is today. He came from an aristocratic family. He was the son of Saint Non, whose father was the Chieftain of Mynwy, and of Sandde, the Prince of Powys. He was the grandson of Ceredig ap Cunedda, King of Ceredigion.

It was believed that Saint David was the nephew of King Arthur. Legend has it that the patron saint of Ireland, Saint Patrick was also born near the present day city of Saint Davids.

It has been suggested that he was born between 462 and 512 but no one knows for certain.

Non brought Dewi up at Hen Fynwy near Aberaeron and together they founded a nunnery at Llanon. He was educated at the monastery of Hen Fynwy. His teacher was Saint Paulin. Dewi performed several miracles in his life including restoring Paulin's sight by placing two hands on his eyes.

What did he do?

- He spread Christianity among the Celtic tribes of Western Britain.
- He was ordained Archbishop of Wales in 550. However, he continued to live in his beloved home community, Mynwy.
- He is said to have denounced Pelagianism which was a group which disagreed with the Church of Wales.
- He travelled throughout Wales and Britain and even went to Jerusalem.
- During the battle against the Saxons he told his soldiers to wear a leek on their helmets to distinguish themselves from the enemy. This is why the leek is one of the emblems of Wales.

One of his many achievements was opening 12 monasteries. The largest monastery was in Mynwy, West Wales. He spent most of his life devoted to God and gave up most worldly possessions.



This is called monasticism. When following the monastic rules, monks had to:

- pull the plough themselves without the help of animals;
- drink only water and eat only bread with salt and herbs;
- spend their evenings in prayer, reading or writing;
- participate in crafts and trades; beekeeping was very important;
- keep themselves fed, as well as looking after the poor.

No personal possessions were allowed, even saying 'my book' was regarded an offence.

Legend has it that he performed many miracles. His best known miracles took place when he was preaching in the middle of a large crowd in the village of Llanddewi Brefi. The spot of ground where he stood is said to have risen so that he was standing on a hill and everyone had a better chance of hearing him.

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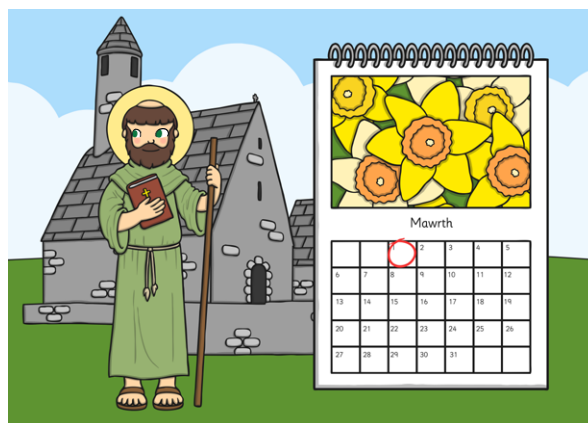
Saint David's Day

Saint David died on 1st March at Mynwy, it is believed that he was over a 100 years old when he died!

In 1120, the Pope announced that David was a Saint and soon after he was named the Patron Saint of Wales. The 1st of March is an important festival in Wales and is also celebrated across the world.

Fifty churches in South Wales have been named after Saint David.

Many people make the special pilgrimage to see Saint Davids Cathedral every year.



What can we learn from St. David?

He believed in working hard and living a simple life. His favourite saying was, "We should concentrate on doing the little things in God's presence with conscientiousness and devotion."

If we concentrate on doing the little things, we can perhaps transform our home, school, life and even the world for the better.

Interesting Facts About St. David

- His mother was a Saint and she opened many monasteries, including one in Brittany where she later settled.
 - This flag is Saint Davids flag.
- In 1996, archaeologist came across bones buried in the old Cathedral. It is believed that they are the remains of Saint David.

Questions

1. Who was Saint David's father? Circle the correct answer.

Sandde

King of Ceredigion

Saint Paulin

David

2. In the third paragraph, it says

It has been suggested that he was born between 462 and 512 but nobody knows for certain. What does suggested mean? Check your answer by using the dictionary.

3. Tick the correct boxes.

	True	False
Saint David's teacher was Paulin.		
He restored Paulin's eyesight by placing his hands over his feet.		
Saint David visited Nazareth.		
He was ordained Archbishop of Wales in 550.		

4. Why did he ask his soldiers to wear leeks on their helmets?

5. Underline the verbs red and the nouns blue in the following passage.

When following the monastic rule, monks had to:

- pull the plough themselves without the help of animals;
- drink only water and eat only bread with salt and herbs;
- spend their evenings in prayer, reading or writing;
- participate in crafts and trades; beekeeping was very important;
- keep themselves fed, as well as looking after the poor.

6. Fill in the spaces.

Saint David died on the _____ in _____.

7. In the Saint. David's Day passage, it describes the events that took place after his death.

List at least three things that happened after he died.

- a) _____
- b) _____
- c) _____

8. Describe the miracle that happened in Llanddewi Brefi.

9. Match the boxes to make three sentences.

He believed in	King of Ceredigion.
His grandfather was	working hard.
Saint David died	in Mynwy.

Discuss with your talking partner what sort of 'little things' could you do to help make your school a better place. Create a poster to show one of your ideas.

Answers

1. Who was Saint David's father? Circle the correct answer.

Sandde

King of Ceredigion

Saint Paulin

David

2. In the third paragraph, it says

It has been suggested that he was born between 462 and 512 but nobody knows for certain. What does suggested mean? Check your answer by using the dictionary.

If you suggest something, you put forward a plan or idea for someone to think about.

3. Tick the correct boxes.

	True	False
Saint David's teacher was Paulin.	✓	
He restored Paulin's eyesight by placing his hands over his feet.		✓
Saint David visited Nazareth.		✓
He was ordained Archbishop of Wales in 550.	✓	

4. Why did he ask his soldiers to wear leeks on their helmets?

During the battle against the Saxons he told his soldiers to wear a leek on their helmets to distinguish themselves from the enemy.

5. Underline the verbs red and the nouns blue in the following passage.

When following the monastic rule, monks had to:

- **pull** the **plough** themselves without **the help of animals**;
- **drink** only **water** and **eat** only **bread** with **salt** and **herbs**;
- **spend** their **evenings** in **prayer**, **reading** or **writing**;
- **participate** in **crafts** and **trades**; **beekeeping** was very important;
- keep themselves **fed**, as well as **looking** after the **poor**.

6. Fill in the spaces.

Saint David died on the **1st of March** in **Mynwy**.

7. In the Saint David's Day passage, it describes the events that took place after his death.

List at least three things that happened after he died.

a) In 1120, the Pope announced that David was a Saint.

b) Soon after he was named the Patron Saint of Wales.

c) Fifty churches have been named after him in South Wales.

8. Describe the miracle that happened in Llanddewi Brefi.

Legend has it that he performed many miracles. His best known miracles took place when he was preaching in the middle of a large crowd in the village of Llanddewi Brefi. The spot of ground where he stood is said to have risen so that he was standing on a hill and everyone had a better chance of hearing him.

A white dove, which became his emblem, was seen sitting on his shoulder.

9. Match the boxes to make three sentences.

He believed in	King of Ceredigion.
His grandfather was	working hard.
Saint David died	in Mynwy.

10. Discuss with your talking partner what sort of 'little things' could you do to help create the school a better place. Create a poster to show one of your ideas.

Various ideas might include

being kind;

showing politeness;

remembering to recycle;

reading regularly;

keeping the classroom tidy;

switching the lights off if not required;

being thankful

helping others.