• Major power house is Iona-church which sends out missionaries to establish other churches
• Coming in in a great number
• Follow the major trends of Christianity but some things differed.

The Easter Controversy:
• Several different methods of calculating the date of Easter. It cuts through the notion of unity as not all Christians celebrated the major Christian holiday on the same day. Some churches celebrating almost a week apart. Between the Frankish way and the Roman Way.
• Debate came to head in 664 with debate at Whitby under auspices of Oswiu, king of Northumbria.

Other elements:
• Britons and Franks also spread the faith of Christianity.
• Kings traditions related to Frankish traditions.
• All these different elements create the picture that the conversion to Christianity is very diverse.

Process or Event?
• Bede emphasises the importance of teaching and his role in society of spreading and preaching Christianity.
• Conversion to Christianity was not uniform.
• Complete conversion? Pagan/secular traditions survived e.g. days of the week, pre-Christian names of months, pre-Christian artiste techniques, descent from Woden claimed by Kings, Local rituals/ traditions (e.g. holy wells, the trees).

Structure of the Early Church:
• Based on Minsters= Old English mynster, a large church, often classed by contemporaries as a monastery.
• Ministers observed varying monastic rules and different levels of rigour in their application.
• Responsible for the pastoral care of a relatively large area.
• Can be as big as 600 people.
• We can see the influence of the church in society- the church tried to get the people (especially warriors) to think about what happened after death.

Main points:
• Process and events of conversion
• Sources of mission/ influence.
• Reasons for conversion
• Range of evidence
• Place of developing church infrastructure.