

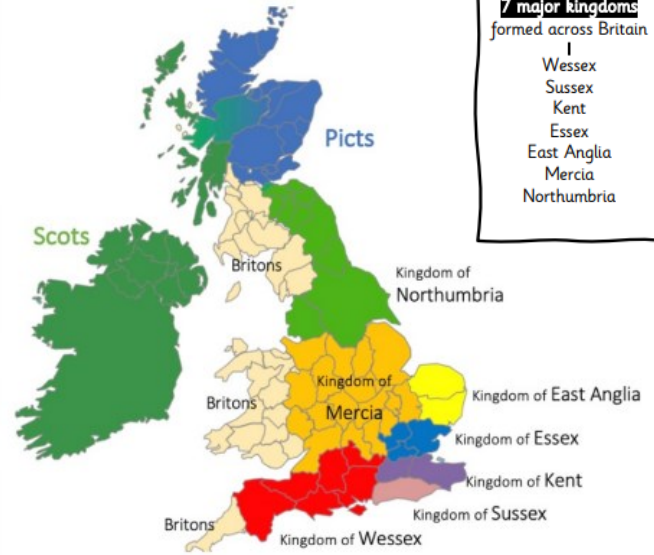
Key Question: What was it like to live in **Anglo-Saxon** times? - focus on invasions, settlements and kingdoms (place names) and village life

The **key vocabulary** taught during this half term of History sessions will appear in **bold**. Frequent revisiting of this knowledge will aid fluency in History.

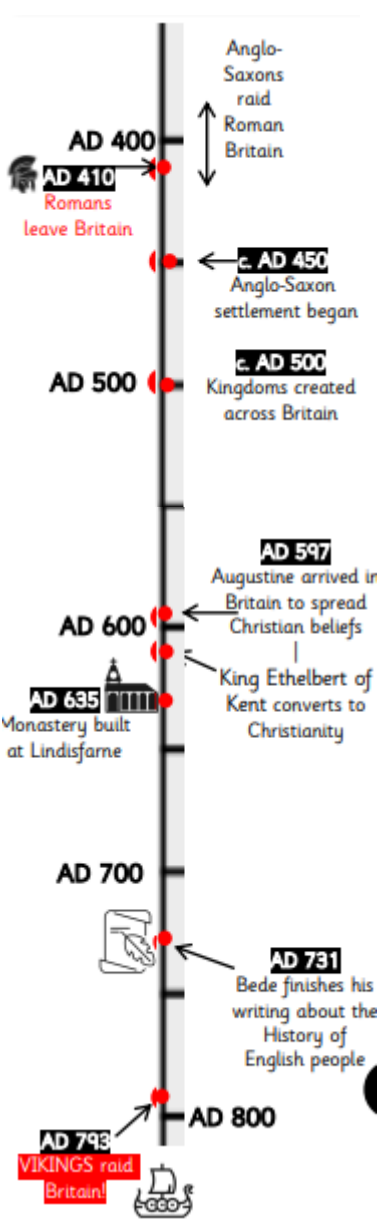
Britain 400 – 500
Anglo-Saxon Homelands and Settlements
Primarily based on Hignham's Rome, Britain and the Anglo-Saxons, Jones & Mattingly's Atlas of Roman Britain, and Bede's Ecclesiastical History
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Anglo-Saxons came from lots of different tribes across modern-day Germany and Scandinavia. They migrated to Britain in large numbers during the fifth century, along with Franks from northern France and Frisians from Belgium and the Netherlands,

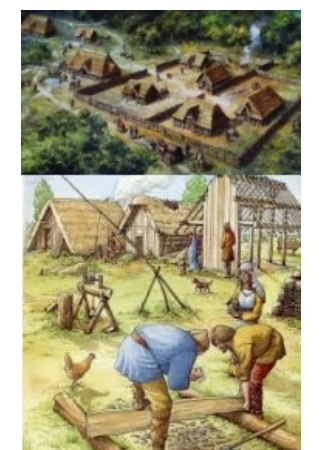


7 major kingdoms formed across Britain
Wessex
Sussex
Kent
Essex
East Anglia
Mercia
Northumbria



1	CAUSE & OPPORTUNITY AD 410 Romans abandoned Britain	Picts (Scotland) & Scots (Ireland) raided defenceless Southern Britain	Britons did not have organised armies or soldiers They had become reliant on Roman soldiers to defend them
2	RESPONSE Britons invited warrior Anglo-Saxon tribes to help	Jutes Angles Saxons protect Britons in return for money and land Anglo-Saxons decided to stay	AD 450 settled near rivers or the sea and renamed villages Britons were absorbed into Anglo-Saxon culture (way of life) or fled to the hills in the West
3	RELIGION Anglo-Saxons held pagan beliefs believed in gods of nature thunder harvest	Pope Gregory the Great (Leader of the Roman Catholic Church) AD 597 sent Augustine, a missionary, to Britain to convert people to Christianity	KINGDOMS many sporadic kingdoms were formed powerful chieftains or kings rose or fell from power a few kingdoms became dominant
4	CHRISTIANITY King Ethelbert of Kent was converted to Christianity by Augustine	Christianity spreads churches and monasteries built c. AD 635 The holy island of Lindisfarne is the site of a new monastery	EVIDENCE AD 731 Bede, a monk, finished his manuscripts about the History of the English people It is the best written evidence we have about early Britain







Anglo Saxon Settlements



- Key Facts:**
- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles, Saxons and Jutes.
 - The name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land, 'Angle-land' became 'England'.
 - They came to Britain across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th Century.
 - For a long time, England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land.
 - The Anglo-Saxons were fierce people who fought many battles; including fighting each other.
 - The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans Conquered Britain in 1066.

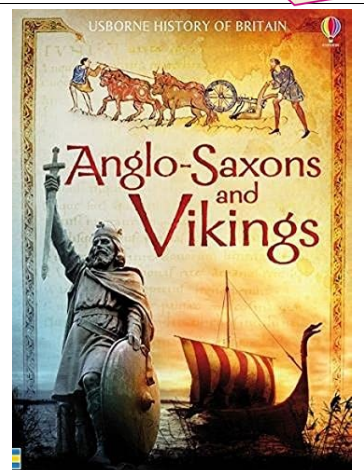
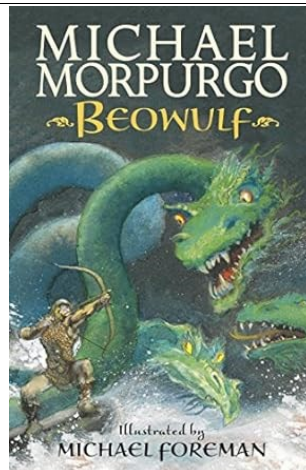
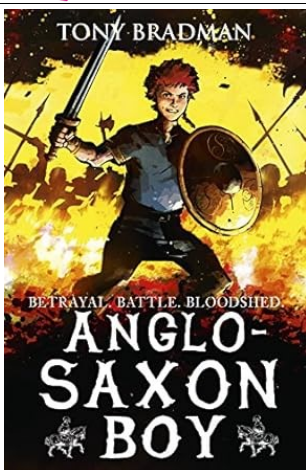


Key Vocabulary

<p>missionary</p> 	<p>A person sent on a mission to promote a religion.</p>	<p>vanquish</p>  <p>feat totally.</p>
<p>pagan</p> 	<p>A person having beliefs that are different from the main world religions.</p>	<p>heptarchy</p>  <p>te made up of seven autonomous (dependent) regions.</p>
<p>migration</p> 	<p>Movement from one place to another</p>	<p>sporadic</p>  <p>ered, occurring in irregular intervals</p>
<p>Shire- Saxon lands were divided into shires, which helped to make up the counties we have today.</p>		<p>Churl- A lower class citizen but not as low as a slave</p>
<p>Shire Reeve- The peace officer of a shire, later known as a sheriff</p>		<p>Legacy- Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the shires are our boundaries for counties today.</p>
<p>Thane- An important Anglo-Saxon Person</p>		



Books linked to 'Anglo-Saxons'



[History of Lindisfarne Priory | English Heritage \(english-heritage.org.uk\)](https://www.english-heritage.org.uk)