

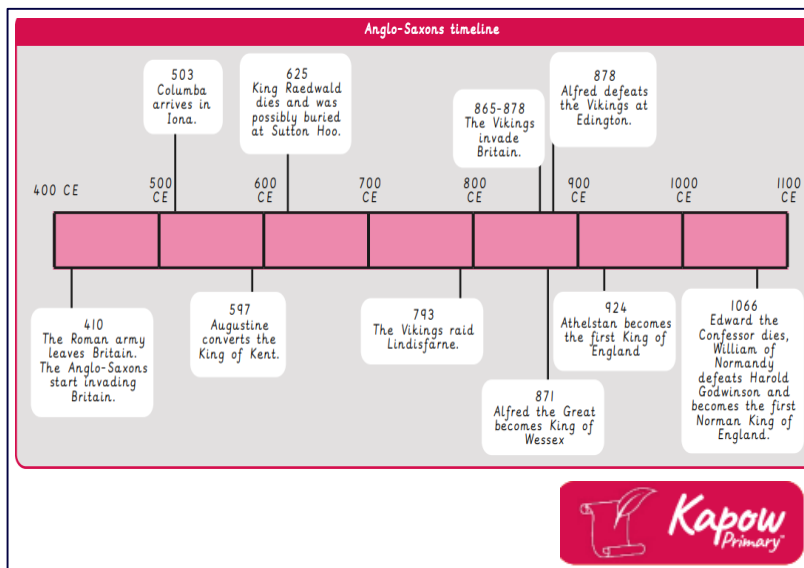
How hard was it to invade and settle in Britain?

Key Dates

Dates are approximate	
410 AD	Roman legions withdraw from Britannia
449 - 550 AD	Arrival of Jutes from Jutland, Angles from South of Denmark and Saxons from Germany.
556 AD	Seven kingdoms are created across Britain
597 AD	St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome and becomes Archbishop of Canterbury
617 AD	Northumbria becomes the Supreme Kingdom
779 AD	Mercia becomes the Supreme Kingdom and King Offa builds a Dyke along the Welsh Border
865 AD	Great Viking army from Denmark invaded England
878 AD	The only Anglo - Saxon kingdom that was left, out of seven kingdoms was Wessex.
927 AD	The kingdoms of England were united by King Ethelstan (1st King of England) - Wessex ruled the other kingdoms
1042 AD	Saxon, Edward the Confessor became king.

Key Events, Facts and People

The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain each ruled their own kingdom and the people in it. They fought to defend their kingdom or take control of other kingdoms. Many Anglo-Saxon kings tried to resist the Vikings and fought hard to keep control of their land. King Alfred the Great was the best-known Anglo-Saxon king and the first to defeat the Vikings in battle.



Key Vocabulary

claimant	A person who believes they are entitled to be the king or queen
invasion	A military attack in which an army uses force to take over another country.
kingdom	A part of England which was ruled by a king or queen.
oath	A solemn promise.
settlement	A place where a community of people live.
settlers	People who move to a new country and stay there permanently.
Viking raids	Attacks on Britain in which the Vikings landed to steal items.
century	A century is 100 years.
decade	A decade is 10 years.
archaeology	The study of human history by digging up buried artefacts and structures.

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Key Questions

- Who were the Anglo-Saxons and the Scots?
- How did the Anglo-Saxons settle in Britain?
- What does Sutton Hoo tell us about Anglo-Saxon life?
- How did Christianity arrive in Britain?
- Was King Alfred really great? How did Anglo-Saxon rule end?

Unit Outcomes

- ✓ Explain how the Britons felt when the Romans left Britain.
- ✓ Suggest reasons for the Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain.
- ✓ Name the key features of Anglo-Saxon settlements.
- ✓ Identify changes and continuities in settlements from prehistoric Britain.
- ✓ Make inferences about artefacts.
- ✓ Describe how Anglo-Saxon beliefs changed.
- ✓ Explain how missionaries spread Christianity.
- ✓ Explain the threat the Vikings posed to the Anglo-Saxons.
- ✓ Identify the qualities needed to be a monarch in 1066.

The Anglo-Saxons gave us

The Anglo Saxons replaced Roman stone buildings with their own wooden structures and spoke their own language. This language has influenced the English spoken today.

The Anglo-Saxons established the concept, and the Kingdom, of England. The Kingdom of England with roughly the same borders as exist today originated in the 10th century. It was created when the West Saxon kings extended their power over southern Britain.

The Anglo Saxons also brought their own religious beliefs, but the arrival of Saint Augustine in 597 converted most of the country to Christianity.

Links to other Subjects

Reading - Beowulf and the Monster Explore Anglo-Saxons Found Anglo-Saxon Britain Anglo-Saxon Times.

English - Write a setting and Character description based around Beowulf and the Monster

English - Write a story detailing the next adventure of Beowulf

Art - sketching the characters Beowulf and Grendel

Geography - places of settlers



The Anglo-Saxons didn't like Roman architecture, so they built their own villages.

