



Key questions:

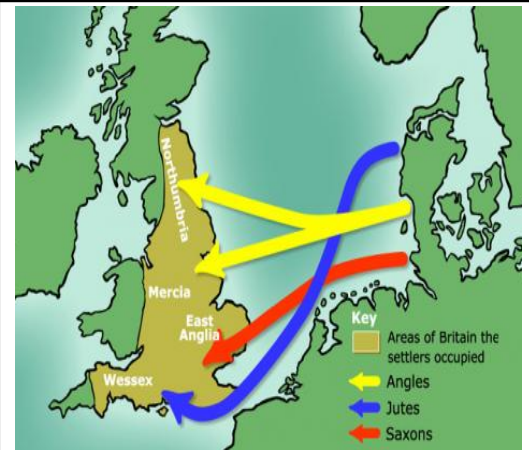
- Why did they want to invade/settle in Britain?
- How did the Anglo Saxons survive/live?
- Who were the most influential people during the Anglo Saxon era?

Key dates in Anglo Saxon history:

350 AD	Anglo-Saxons raid English shores and are beaten back by the Romans
410 AD	Last Romans leave Britain, leaving Briton defenceless.
449-550 AD	Arrival of Jutes, Angles and Saxons from Denmark, Germany & The Netherlands
556 AD	Britain is divided into 7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: Northumbria, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, East Anglia, Mercia, Kent
597 AD	St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome
793 AD	The Vikings attack from Norway
871 AD	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex
924-937 AD	Athelstan becomes King of Wessex
1016 AD	Canute the Great ruled as the first Viking king
1042 AD	Edward the Confessor, came to the throne of England. He ended up being the last Anglo Saxon King
1066 AD	The Battle of Hastings took place, resulting in the Normans defeating the Anglo-Saxons

Key vocabulary

AD / CE Anno Domini –Used with a date to show how many years since the birth of Christ. Eg: it is now 2019 AD
BC / BCE - Used with a date to show the number of years Before Christ or Before Common Era
Century - A hundred years
Invade - Attack to try to take land
Settle - To take up land and live peacefully
Village - A small settlement
Settlement - A place where people make their homes
Kingdom - An area ruled by a King or Queen
Religion - Belief in some sort of god or gods
Evidence - Proof of something
Artefact - A historical object
Tribe - Group of people of the same culture
Sutton Hoo - In 1939, archaeologists discovered an Anglo-Saxon ship burial at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk



There were three groups of people who settled in Britain which together, are called the Anglo-Saxons. The three groups were called the **Angles, Jutes and Saxons**

Anglo Saxon villages were usually very small. The largest villages had no more than a few hundred people living there



Key Figures:

- King Offa** - King of Mercia. A powerful king, he built Offa's dyke, to divide England & Wales
- Alfred the Great** - King of Wessex, England, from 871 to 899. He lived and reigned during the Viking period and played a key role in making peace between the Anglo-Saxons and the invading Danes.
- Edward the Confessor** - King of the English from 1042 to 1066. He restored rule to Wessex after a brief period of Danish rule.
- Thane** - A thane was in charge of a village. Everyone in the village had to do what he said. After the King, a thane was the most powerful Anglo Saxon
- Ceorl** - Ceorls were usually poor and lived in small huts. They worked on the land or had a trade, like weaving, metalworking or carpentry. Ceorls had to fight for their thane
- Thrall** - Slaves who were at the very bottom of Anglo-Saxon society. Many slaves were badly treated and forced to work for a thane their whole life.
- Monk** - A man who has devoted his life to his religion and lives in a religious community.

Output:

- Diary** - A day in the life of an Anglo-Saxon
- Character analysis** - Why was Alfred the Great so great?
- Recount** - Write an Anglo-Saxon Chronicle of Stowe
- Journalistic writing** - Newspaper report on Sutton Hoo findings
- Persuasive text** - Anglo-Saxon law/punishment vs Modern day law/punishment