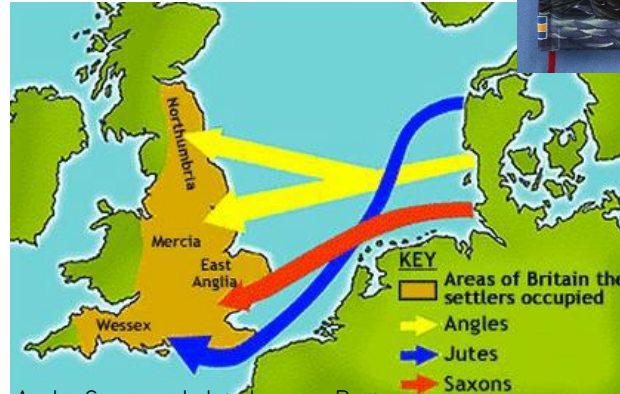
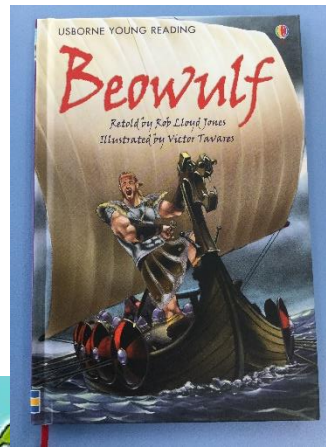


Key Dates	
350 AD	Anglo-Saxons raid English shores and are beaten back by the Romans
410 AD	Last Romans leave Britain, leaving the Celts defenceless.
449-550 AD	Arrival of Jutes, Angles and Saxons from Denmark, Germany & The Netherlands
556AD	Britain is divided into 7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: Northumbria, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, East Anglia, Mercia, Kent
597 AD	St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome and becomes Archbishop of Canterbury
731 AD	Bede, widely thought of as the greatest Anglo-Saxon scholar, finishes his 'History of Britain'
789 AD	First recorded Viking attack (Dorset)



Angle, Saxon House

Anglo Saxon invasion



Angle, Saxon and Jute Invasion Routes

Key Vocabulary	
AD/CE	Anno Domini –Used with a date to show how many years since the birth of Christ. <i>Eg: it is now 2019 AD.</i> AD is sometimes replaced by CE which stands for Common Era .
BC / BCE	Used with a date to show the number of years Before Christ or Before Common Era
Primary sources of evidence	Evidence created during the time being studied by the people of that time
Secondary sources of evidence	Evidence created by other people based on primary evidence
century	A hundred years
invade	Attack to try to take land
village	A small settlement
settlement	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
monk	A man who has devoted his life to his religion and lives in a religious community
Anglo Saxon	Name given to a variety of different tribes who invaded Britain from mainland Europe following the retreat of the Romans.
Beowulf	Geatish hero of an epic poem, which tells of how he defeated the monster Grendel

Key People	
Vortigern	King left in charge when the Romans left Britain
St Augustine	Sent by the Pope to spread Christianity
King Aethelbert	King of Kent who created the first written law code and helped spread Christianity.
Bede	Monk who wrote about the history of the English church and people
King Offa	King of Mercia. A powerful king, he built Offa's dyke, to divide England & Wales

Key Knowledge	
Sutton Hoo	In 1939, archaeologists discovered an Anglo-Saxon ship burial at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk.
Place names	Many of today's place names come from Anglo-Saxon words <i>Eg: Birmingham, Oxford, Butterwick</i>
Language	Many of today's English words are based on Saxon words <i>Eg: days of the week, England</i>
Monks	influential monks included Aiden, who was sent from Iona to Northumbria to help King Oswald to spread the word about Christianity.
Lindisfarne	Oswald gave Aiden the island of Lindisfarne where he built a monastery. This Holy Island was very influential, and the monks here were successful at spreading Christianity across the North of England

Pupils will learn about the invasions of the Anglo- Saxons in the 5th century. They will find out where the invading troops came from and where in Britain they managed to settle and then they will go on to investigate how life in Britain changed as a result.

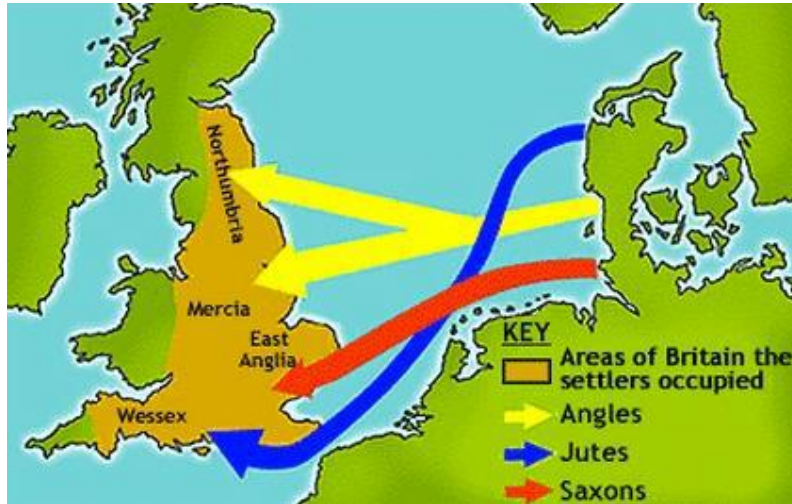
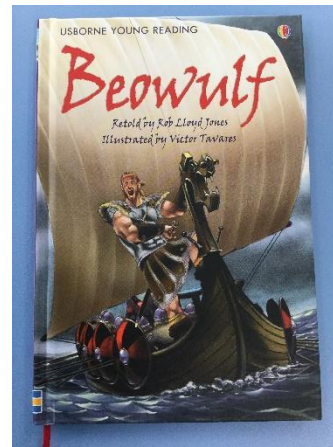
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