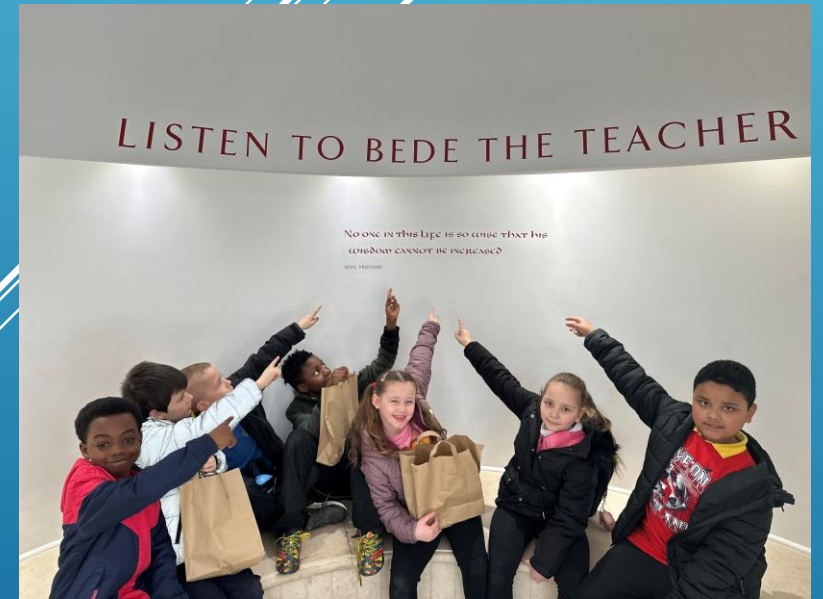
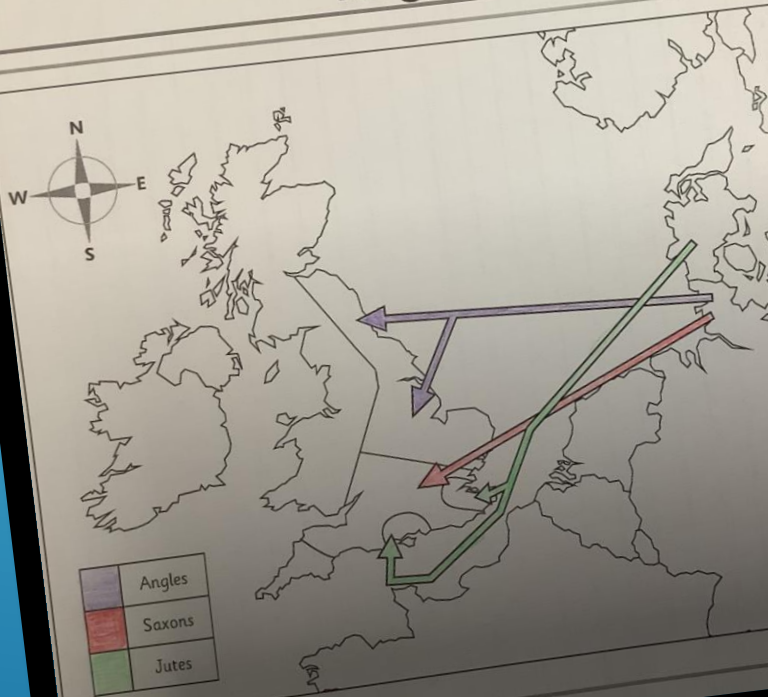


What was the impact of the settlement of the Anglo Saxons on Britain?



Anglo-Saxon Map



Choose a different colour for the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes. Colour in the key, then colour the arrows to show where each group of people came from, and the area(s) of land to show where they eventually settled.

The Angles came from the very northern part of modern-day Germany. They settled in the north and north-east of England and East Anglia.

The Saxons also came from northern Germany, but not as far north as the Angles. The Saxons settled in the southern part of England but not in Cornwall or the Jute areas.

The Jutes came from Denmark. They settled in Kent, the Isle of Wight and the nearby mainland area.

The First Invasions

Fill in the **missing words**.
Use the word bank to help you.

Lots of countries ✓ wanted to invade Britain because Britain had plenty of space and good farmland ✓ for growing crops ✓ and raising livestock. It was also quite a rich country at the time.

Even before the Romans ✓ left Britain, the country was often attacked by the Picts ✓ and the Scots — groups of people who lived in parts of modern-day Scotland and Northern Ireland ✓.

The ruler ✓ of England was a man called Vortigern. He invited ✓ the Angles, Saxons, and Jutes to come to England and help fight the Scots and the Picts. In return, he offered them a lot of land ✓ and money ✓ to settle on.

The First Invasions

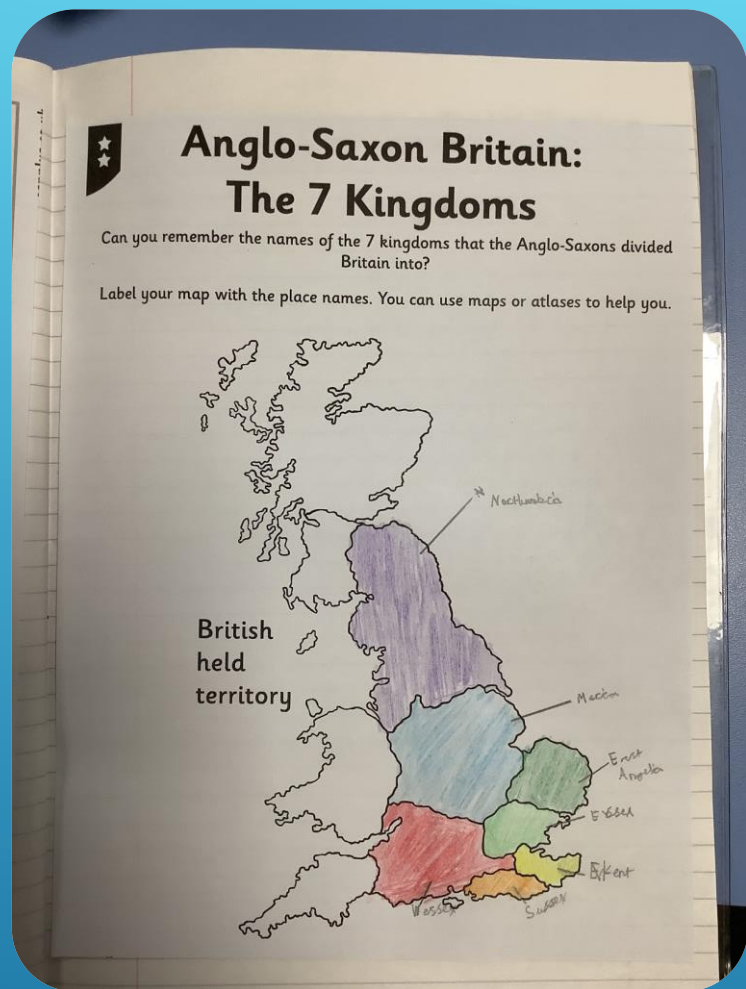
A legend ✓ tells the story of the brothers ✓ called Hengist and Horsa. They were Saxons who were fighting the Scots and Picts but realized how weak ✓ the Britons were — so they fought them instead. The story goes that the brothers took the country from the very people they were supposed to be protecting ✓.

The Angles and Saxons came from areas in northern Germany ✓. The Jutes ✓ came from Denmark. They settled in regions ✓ that became known as the Anglo-Saxons.

Word Bank

brothers	countries	crops	farmland
Germany	invited	Ireland	Jutes
land	legend	money	Picts
protecting	Romans	ruler	weak

Britain was invaded!



Britain was split into
7 kingdoms.

Kingdom names and meanings

These county names mainly come from the names and geographical location of the Anglo-Saxons who first settled here.

Place name	Meaning
✓ Northumbria	Land of people living north of the River Humber.
East Angles ✓	Comes from the fact that the Angles first settled here.
Wessex ✓ Sussex ✓	South Saxons.
Wessex ✓	West Saxons.
Essex ✓	East Saxons.
Mercia ✓	Border people.
Kent ✓	The Jutes who settled here called themselves 'Kentings'.

Many places still have
their names from when
the Anglo Saxons
invaded.

Thursday 14th March 2024



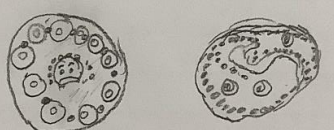
Examining Artefacts

It has been decorated, I know this because it has lots of patterns like some spots, a picture of a human and some symbols on it that are really decorated.

I think I think that this is made from silver ~~stone~~ also because they were so rich.

I think it might be used for buying or selling stuff if you were rich.

My Artefact



coins - sceatta

I think this is used in the older days for the Anglo Saxon's when people were rich.

I think this was found in a muddy and old pond or in a hole in the ground.

I think rich people like Anglo-Saxons owned this also to the people who made it.

I think an adult owned this because they are more responsible than children are and I think that it was very precious for them.

It might tell us about life during this time because it could tell us how they got silver looked like and how they used it.

Think like an historian.

Examine artefacts from the past including from the burial mounds at Sutton Hoo.

Thursday 14th March 2024




Examining Artefacts

~~Christian~~
I think this is a cross because it has one vertical line and one horizontal line.
* 8th century Mercian style cross...

I think Christians or maybe locals would use it because it might be a popular place!

~~It might come from a bog or wood or even in a sunny place.~~
It comes from Eyam Churchyard, Derbyshire.

My Artefact



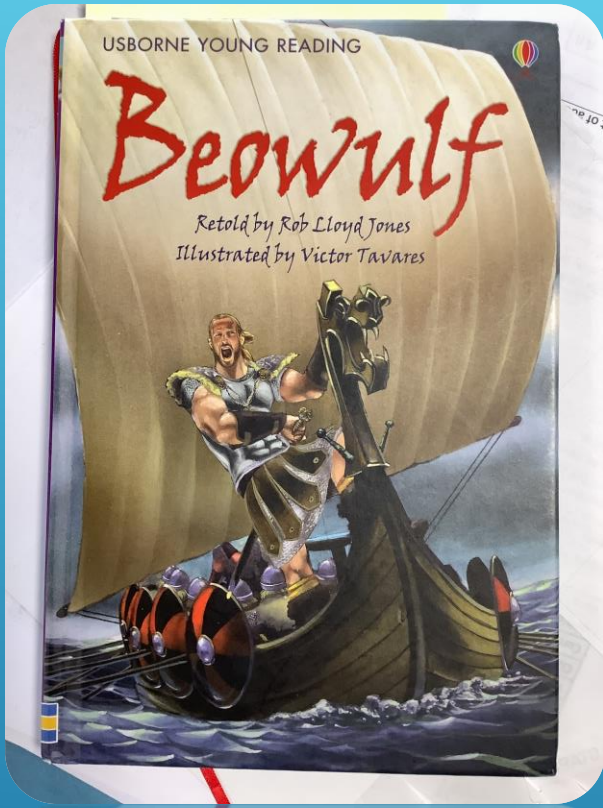
It teaches us that Anglo Saxons might have been Christians! It's decorated with carvings!

It looks like it's made of chalky stone.

There are people without heads, eyes or mouth.

On the top bit of the cross, there might have been a person.

The cross is in Derbyshire.



Listen to tales of old that were used to entertain at great feasts.

Anglo-Saxon Runes Worksheet

Name: _____ Date: _____

Below is the Anglo-Saxon alphabet.

ƿ	ᛃ	ċ	ᚩ	ᚱ	ᚦ	×	ᚼ	ǀ	ᚥ	ᚷ	ᚹ	ᚺ	
a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	i	j	k	l	m	n
ᚷ	ᚫ	ᚱ	ᚦ	ᚱ	ᚱ	ᚱ	ᚱ	ᚱ	ᚱ	ᚱ	ᚱ	ᚱ	ᚱ
ng	o	p	q	r	s	t	u	v	w	x	y	z	

Can you work out the names of these Anglo Saxon gods and goddesses?

✓ ↑ | ƿ = Tīw
 ✓ ƿ ᚩ ᚩ ᚱ = Woden
 Thunder ↑ ᚼ ᚼ ᚦ ᚫ ᚱ ✓
 Thunor =
 Frige = ƿ ᚱ | × ᚱ ✓

Our names for the days of the week are based on Anglo Saxon gods

Thursday 12th April 2024

Conversion to Christianity

Use your Saintry Information notes sheet to answer the questions about the Anglo-Saxon conversion to Christianity.

1. What religion did the Anglo-Saxons follow when they first came to Britain?
The religion, Paganism
2. Why did Pope Gregory the Great from Rome send Augustine to Britain in 597AD?
To try and convert Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.
3. Who became the first Anglo-Saxon Christian king?
King Ethelbert, the King of Kent
4. What important building did Augustine build?
Canterbury Cathedral
5. Which famous Irish abbot helped to convert people in Scotland to Christianity?
St. Columba
6. Where did Columba build his abbey in 563AD?
On the Holy Island, Island Iona
7. What was the name of the Pictish king who Columba converted to Christianity around 565AD?
King Bridei
8. Who was Oswald?
A king and saint.
9. Who did King Oswald ask to help him teach the people of Northumbria about Christianity in 635AD?
St Aidan, Monks from Iona
10. What was the name of the monk who was sent from Iona to Northumbria to help with the mission to convert the people there to Christianity?
St Aidan.
11. What did Aidan build on the island of Lindisfarne?
Lindisfarne Priory
12. Draw a picture of each of the Christian saints: Augustine, Columba, Oswald and Aidan on the back of this sheet.

After the Romans left many Britain's became Pagans. During the time of the Anglo Saxons, monks were sent to convert the country back to Christianity.



We visited Jarrow Hall to find out about the Venerable Bede and visited a replica Anglo Saxon village.



What was the impact of the settlement of the Anglo Saxons on Britain?

Anglo Saxons

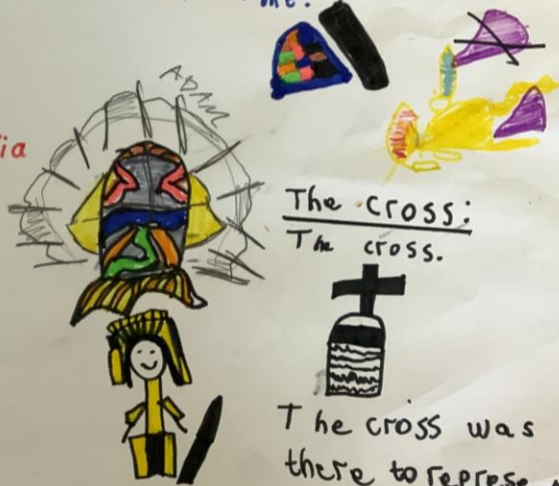
St. Paul's Church:

St. Paul's Church and Monastery was built on land given by King E.C. & Frith of Northumbria in AD 681.



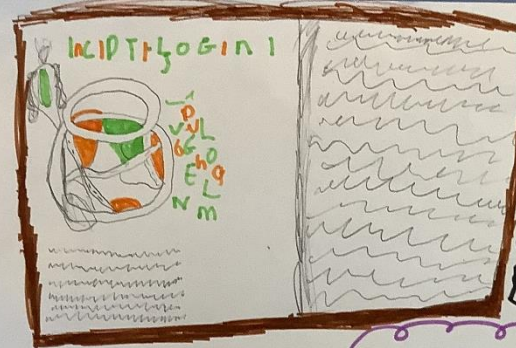
Stained glass windows:

The stained glass windows was for light.

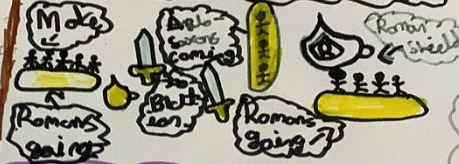


The cross:

The cross was there to represent a Anglo-Saxon.



The Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain when the Romans left.



Stained glass



When we went to Jarrow hall we went to see St. Paul's church. We saw a lot of stained glass windows!

What was the impact of the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons?

This book is De Temporum Ratione by St. Bede

Festivals

They also used animals for dairy like goat cheese and milk

Eostertonath Eostertonath is a festival held during Aetel. During this festival the goddess Eostre was being worshipped.

CHEESE

In the Anglo-Saxon time they killed animals for food



