



The Anglo Saxons invasion and settlement in Britain

'How significant was the Anglo-Saxon's settlement in shaping Britain today?'

HISTORICAL TIMELINE

12000 BC	3100BC	2200 BC	800BC	27BC	0	410	800	1000	2000	2020
Stone Age	Ancient Egyptians	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Roman empire	2,020 years ago	Anglo Saxons	Viking Invasion	1,020 years ago	20 years ago	Present Day

Vocabulary

Angles	people from Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410
Anglo-Saxon	the name given to the people who travelled from Germany and South Denmark and settled in Britain around AD 410
archaeologist	someone who studies the past by exploring old remains
artefact	an object from the past that shows evidence of what life was like
century	a period of 100 years
Christianity	the religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ
invasion	to try and take over a place by force
Jutes	people from the Jutland peninsula (Germany and Southern Denmark) who invaded Britain around AD 410
migration	movement from one place to another in order to settle there
monk	a member of a male religious community
pagan	a person who follows a religion that is not a major religion, including Christianity, Islam, Judaism, Buddhism, Hinduism, and Sikhism
Picts	ancient tribes who lived in northern Scotland
Saxons	people from northern and central Germany who invaded Britain around AD 410
Scots	people from Ireland who eventually settled in Scotland
settler/settlement	people who migrate to a new place. When people start a community, this is a settlement
source	where something comes from

Anglo Saxon Migration



The 7 kingdoms of Anglo Saxon Britain



People, Places and Daily Life

Bede	A monk who wrote about life in Anglo-Saxon Britain.
Gildas	A monk who wrote about the leaders of Britain offering land and food in exchange for protection against the Picts and Scots .
Hengist and Horsa	The Jute leaders who were invited to Britain by Vortigen to help defend them from the Picts and Scots in exchange for land.
King Alfred the Great	The King of Wessex who eventually became the first king of England.
King Ethelbert	The King of Kent who converted to Christianity .
St Augustine	A monk who helped spread the word about Christianity .
Vortigen	A king in Britain who offered Hengist and Horsa land and food in exchange for protection.



SUTTON HOO - Burial ground of King Raedwald and a full sized Anglo Saxon ship, in Suffolk, discovered in 1939.

They lived in small wooden huts with a straw roof, and inside was just one room in which the whole family lived, ate, slept and socialised together. All the family had to help out - Mothers and daughters were in charge of housekeeping, weaving cloth, cooking meals, making cheese and brewing ale.



Recommended websites

- <https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/anglo-saxons/>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm>

Anglo Saxons were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. The three biggest were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. The land they settled in was 'Angle-land', or England. Boys learned from their fathers how to look after the land and how to use a spear in battle. They also fished and went hunting. The Anglo-Saxons were great craftsmen. Metalworkers made iron tools, knives and swords. Woodworkers made wooden bowls, furniture, carts and wheels. Potters made pottery from clay. Jewellers made beautiful brooches, beads and ornaments from gold, gemstones and glass. Anglo-Saxons warriors carried spears, axes, swords, bows and arrows. They wore helmets and carried shields that were usually made of wood. The Anglo-Saxons would pray to the Pagan gods to give them good health, a plentiful harvest or success in battle.