



Y4 – Anglo Saxons

Key vocabulary

| | |
|-------------------|---|
| Settlement | A place where people establish a community and home. |
| Migration | The movement of people from one place to another, often a different country. |
| Invasion | The act of entering another country with the intention of conquering or plundering. |
| Conquest | To take control of a place or people by military force. |
| Raiding | Attacking a place quickly or suddenly to capture people or steal goods. |
| Invader | A person or group who invade a country, region or place. |
| Settler | A person who moves with others to live in a new country or area. |
| Hoard | A large amount of something that has been saved or hidden. |

Important People

| | | | |
|---|---|----------------------------|---|
| Augustine | Alfred the Great | Athelstan of Wessex | Harold Godwinson |
| The first missionary to England. He built the first church. | Burnt cakes whilst in hiding from the Vikings | The first King of England | The last Saxon King of England, who died at the battle of Hastings. |

Key Knowledge

The Anglo-Saxons were in fact a group of several peoples – Angles, Saxons and Jutes

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday are named after Saxon Pagan gods: Tiw, Woden, Thunor, Frige.

Anglo-Saxon's converted to Christianity over time. The Pope sent a monk, Augustine, to convert them.

Men were farmers and soliders. Women would look after the home, children, help around the farm and weave clothes from cloth.

Alfred the Great, stopped the Vikings conquering all of England. He once had to escape and hide from a Viking raiding party. He did so at an old peasant woman's house, where he burnt her cakes and was scolded by her.

Sutton Hoo is a burial site where many Saxon artefacts were found, telling us much about life at that time. However, there are still many questions surrounding the burial site.

The reasons the Anglo-Saxons came to Britain were many:

| Push Reasons | Pull Reasons |
|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Poor farming conditions in homeland - War-like society | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Better weather for farming - Invited by the Britains to protect them from the Scots and Picts - The Britains were weak without Roman protection. |

Where did the Anglo Saxons come from?

Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from?

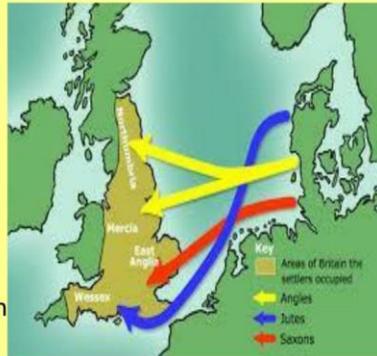
- The Anglo-Saxons left their homelands in

- northern Germany 

- Denmark 

- The Netherlands 

and rowed across the North Sea in wooden boats to Britain.



Where did the Anglo Saxons settle?

Northumbria

Mercia

East Anglia

Essex

Kent

Sussex

Wessex



450 AD

The first Jutes, Angles and Saxons invaded

793 AD

The Vikings attack from Norway

924 AD

Athelstan becomes the King of Wessex

939 AD

The Vikings invade England and take the North

1066 AD

King Harold is killed in the Battle of Hastings and the Saxon era ends. William the Conqueror becomes king and the Norman era begins.

The Anglos Saxons in Britain

600 AD

Anglo Saxons take over all England

871 AD

Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex

937 AD

Althelstan defeats rebels in battle.

1042 AD

Edward the Confessor becomes king.