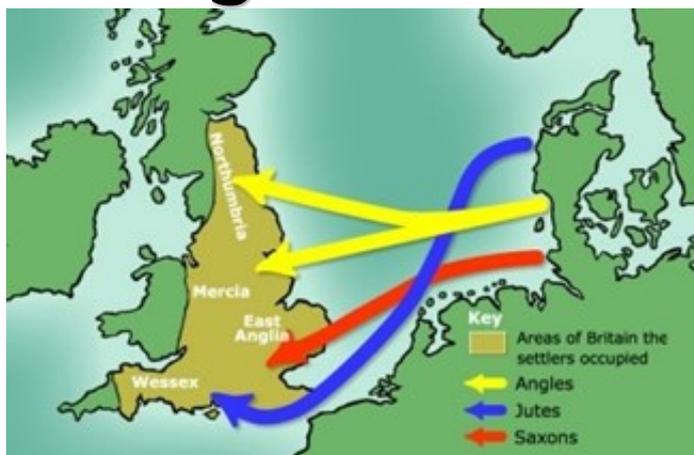


# Anglo Saxons

After the Romans left Britain, it became more open to invasion. The Anglo-Saxons were made up of people who rowed across the North Sea from an area that is now Northern Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.



These people were from three tribes: the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. The Angles settled in Northern England and East Anglia. The Saxons settled in large sections of Southern England. The Jutes settled in areas of Hampshire, Kent and the Isle of Wight.

## Key Vocabulary

<b>Invalidate</b>	Attack or try to take land
<b>Invader</b>	Someone who is prepared to use force to come and settle in another country.
<b>Settlement</b>	A permanent place to live.
<b>Tribe</b>	A group of people of the same culture .
<b>Kingdom</b>	An area of land ruled over by a King.
<b>Pagan</b>	A belief in many different Gods, which was practised a lot before Christianity was introduced to Britain.
<b>Archaeologist</b>	A person who digs up objects (artefacts) from the past in order to learn about past peoples
<b>Artefact</b>	An object from the past
<b>AD / CE Anno Domini :</b>	Used with a date to show how many years since the birth of Christ. AD is sometimes replaced by <b>CE</b> which stands for <b>Com-</b>
<b>BC / BCE:</b>	Used with a date to show the number of years Before Christ or <b>Before Common Era</b>



# 10 KEY FACTS



- 1 Some of our days of the week are named after Anglo-Saxon Gods e.g. Woden = Wednesday, Frige = Friday.
- 2 For a long time Britain was made up of different kingdoms, each ruled over by a chief
- 3 The Kingdom of Mercia (now Staffordshire) was the most important kingdom
- 4 One of our most important sources of information is The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles
- 5 The Anglo-Saxon period lasted for about 600 years from 455AD to 1066AD
- 6 The Anglo-Saxon period saw the growth of Christianity in Britain, starting with the arrival in AD597 of the monk Augustine.
- 7 Alfred, King of Wessex, stood strong against the Viking threat and thereby paved the way for the future unity of England
- 8 The Staffordshire Hoard is the largest hoard of Anglo-Saxon gold and silver metalwork yet found. It consists of over 3,500 items.
- 9 The Anglo-Saxons were keen craft workers and great storytellers. They loved to tell clever riddles.
- 10 Anglo-Saxon men wore long-sleeved tunics made of wool or linen, often decorated with patterns. Women wore an underdress of linen and an outer pinafore called a pleplos. Shoes were made of leather.