

What do I already know?

We have explored houses through time and how they have changed, thinking about materials and style.

We have learned about key historical figures such as Guy Fawkes, Grace Darling, Lionel Lukin, Florence Nightingale, Mary Seacole, Neil Armstrong, Christopher Columbus and the Choluta Climbers.

We have learned about key events in History such as the Gunpowder Plot and The Great Fire of London.

Who were the Anglo Saxons?

The Anglo-Saxons were the various groups of people who came to England from the 5th to the 11th century.

They were a mix of Jutes, Angles and Saxon tribes who were mainly from the Netherlands, Germany and Denmark (Northern Europe).

Why did they come to Britain?

Some sources say that the Saxon warriors were invited to come, to the area now know as England, to help keep out invaders from Scotland and Ireland.

Another reason for coming may have been because their land often flooded and it was difficult to grow crops, so they were looking for new places to settle down and farm.

Angles	Tribes from the country we now know as Denmark.
Christianity	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus.
missionary	A person from a religion sent to spread the faith.
Pagan	A religion that involves worshipping many gods and goddesses.
Picts	Tribes originally from Scotland who were 'foul' and 'blood-thirsty'.
Romans	The Romans invaded and settled in Britain for over 400 years, starting with their first successful raid in 54 BC.
Saxons	Dutch tribes who settled in Britain from around 450 AD.
Scots	People from Ireland, who, like the Picts, were fierce and powerful fighters

Battling for Britain Timeline



The Picts and Scots were powerful fighters so the British king asked his two brothers to come over to help keep the Picts and Scots out. Hengest and Horsa were happy to help and successfully avoided any invasions.



Hengest and Horsa brought over more warriors and began to settle in Britain, pushing the British out. Other tribes also invaded Britain including the Angles and Saxons, known as the Anglo-Saxons. In about 600 AD, many of the British people were taken as slaves or were forced to escape.

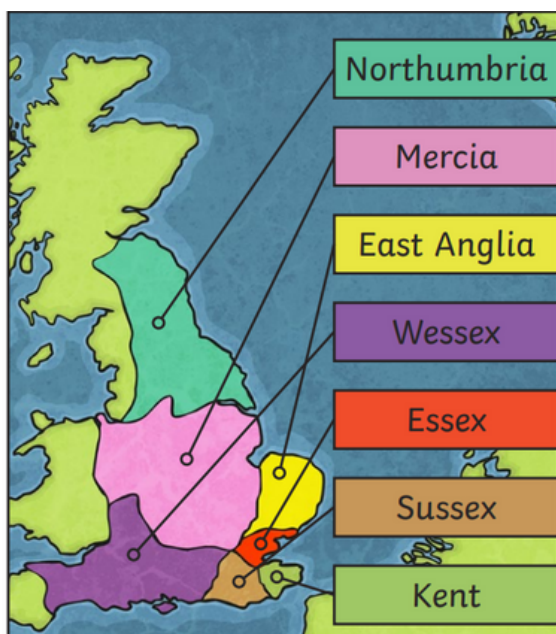
By around 410 AD, the last of the Romans had returned home. Irish Scots invaded Scotland. The Picts and Scots were a threat to Britain without the Romans for support.



How did Christianity come to England?



- **St. Augustine** and his followers landed near Sandwich, Kent in the summer of the year A.D. 597.
- At this time the Anglo Saxons were Pagans. They would worship gods during festivals and make sacrifices of objects and animals.
- **King Ethelbert**, The King of Kent, was the first to be converted and was baptised along with 10,000 of his subjects.
- King Ethelbert gave St. Augustine land in Canterbury to build **Canterbury Cathedral** and **St. Augustine's Abbey**.



What were the Anglo Saxon Kingdoms?

- The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain each ruled their own kingdom and the people in it.
- They fought to defend their kingdom or take control of other kingdoms.
- When the Anglo-Saxons first settled in Britain, there were seven kingdoms.
- The kingdoms were: **Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex, Essex, Sussex and Kent.**

Who were the Vikings?

The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of **Denmark, Norway and Sweden**. They travelled in boats called longships and first arrived in Britain around **AD 787**.

Why did the Vikings come to England ?

The Vikings wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain. They invaded and settled in Scotland before heading south to places such as York. By **AD 878** the Vikings had settled permanently in Britain



Key Vocabulary

exile	To be sent away
invade	To enter and occupy land
kingdom	An area ruled by a king
pagans	A religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped.
pillaged	To violently steal something.
raid	A surprise attack.

When did the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings leave and why?

- Harold II was the last crowned Anglo-Saxon king of England.
- William, the Duke of Normandy, thought he should be king so came to fight Harold in the **Battle of Hastings (AD 1066)**. Harold was shot through the eye with an arrow and died in the battle.

William of Normandy, who became known as William the Conqueror, became King, bringing the **Viking and Anglo-Saxon age to an end in AD 1066**.

This was the start of the Norman age.