


Vocabulary Dozen	
Invader	to enter as an enemy, by force, in order to conquer or plunder.
Settler	a person who settles in a new area.
Century	a unit of time equal to one hundred years. one of the hundred-year periods into which human history is divided. Centuries are usually counted forward or backward from the beginning of the Christian era.
Treaty	a formal agreement between two or more countries.
Chronicle	an account of events arranged according to the order in which those events took place.
Migration	to move from one place to another.
Conquest	something gained by conquering, such as land or riches.
Reputation	Being known for something in particular
Danegeld	a land tax in Anglo-Saxon England during the reign of King Ethelred to raise funds for protection against the Viking invaders .
Artefacts	an object made by humans of historical interest.
Runes	Viking alphabet, symbols that held important signs and meanings.
Occupied	to take and control.


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.



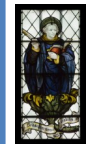
The kings of Anglo-Saxon Britain ruled their own kingdom and the people in it. They also controlled their own army. Kings constantly fought to control other kingdoms and defend their land. When the Anglo-Saxons first settled there were 7 kingdoms. However, by 878AD there was only 1 kingdom left: Wessex, ruled by king Alfred the Great. The other kingdoms had been overrun by the Vikings



Anglo-Saxon Days of the Week	
Monandæg	Day of the Moon
Tiwesdæg	Tiw's day
Wodnesdæg	Woden's day
Dunresdæg	Dunor/Thor's day
Frigedæg	Freia's day (Woden's Wife)
Saeternesdæg	Saturn's day
Sunnandæg	Day of the Sun

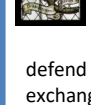


House



Key Individuals

Bede: A monk who wrote about life in Anglo-Saxon Britain.



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.



St Augustine A monk who helped spread the word about Christianity.



King Ethelbert: The King of Kent who converted to Christianity.

Vortigen: A king in Britain who offered Hengist and Horsa land and food in exchange for protection.

Names with Meaning

The names that the Anglo Saxons gave to places usually described a feature of the place. These included.

Name	Meaning
bury	fortified place
ley or leigh	forest
shaw	small wood
stoke or stock	religious place
ford	river crossing
wick	farm

Sutton Hoo

estate near Woodbridge, Suffolk, England, that is the site of an early medieval burial ground that includes the grave or cenotaph of an Anglo-Saxon king.




Clothes



What we already know?

About the Roman Empire in Year 3. The Romans withdraw from Britain in 410 AD. It is the end of Roman Britain.
Anglo Saxons homes in Year 2.

<p style="writing-mode: vertical-rl; transform: rotate(180deg); font-weight: bold;">Timeline</p>	<p>AD 396 - 398: Picts, Scots and Saxons constantly raid Roman Britain.</p>	<p>AD 450: The Anglo-Saxons began to settle alongside the Britons.</p>	<p>AD 597: St Augustine helps missionaries spread the word about Christianity. King Ethelbert converts to Christianity.</p>	<p>AD 789: The Vikings begin to raid Britain.</p>
<p>AD 410: Romans leave Britain to defend Rome which was under attack. Angles, Saxons and Jutes make their way from Germany and South Denmark.</p>	<p>AD 500: By AD 500, the seven kingdoms had been created.</p>	<p>AD 731: Bede completes the Ecclesiastical History of English Peoples.</p>		

World History Timeline
360,000,000 BC – Dinosaurs began
240,000,000 BC – Dinosaurs disappeared
2,000,000 BC – Humans came into existence
500,000 BC – Discovery of fire
5,000 BC – Neolithic period begins.
3,200 – Ancient Egypt united as two kingdoms
2,800 BC – Stonehenge created
2,100 BC – Bronze Age begins
1,000 BC – Celtic customs and artefacts used in Britain
700 BC – Iron Age begins
55 & 54 BC – Julius Caesar invades Britain
105 AD – Invention of paper (China)
410 AD – End of Roman Britain
450 AD – Anglo Saxons invade.
793 AD – Vikings invade for first time.
1066 AD – Norman invasion
1485 AD – Tudor Britain
1605 AD – Gunpowder Plot
1666 AD – The Great Fire of London
1837 AD – Victorian Britain begins
1914 – 1918 AD – WW1
1939 – 1945 WW2
1969 – Apollo 11 - First man to land on the moon
1983 – Invention of the Internet
2,000 AD – New Millennium