

## Important Topic Vocabulary

**archaeology** The study of the past by examining the remains of buildings, tools and other objects.

**artefacts** An object that is made by a human being, especially one that is of cultural interest.

**forts** To take control or possession of a place or people by force.

**invade** To enter a country by force with an army

**kingdom** A country or region that is ruled by a king or queen.

**monastery** A building where people lived and worshiped, devoting their time and life to God.

**Pagans** People who didn't believe there was just one god, but a number of gods and goddesses.

**raiders** People who enter a place illegally, and often violently, to steal.

**Scandinavia** Name given to countries in Northern Europe including Denmark, Sweden and Norway.

**settlement** A place or region where people come to live

**sources** Something that provides information about the past.

**Vikings** A member of a Scandinavian tribe who invaded and settled in Britain.

**wergild** People who hurt or killed others had to pay a fine to the victim's family.

## What you should already know:

The Roman Empire ruled most of Britain from AD 43 to 410. Even after they were gone, the Romans left their mark all over the country. They gave us new towns, plants, animals, a new religion and ways of reading and counting.

During Roman rule, Britain was under threat of invasion by raiders from northern Europe, Picts and Scots. In order to deter the invaders, The Romans answer was to build a series of forts and the famous Hadrian's wall.

## End of the Roman rule in Britain

In about AD410, the Roman Emperor Honorius sent a goodbye letter to the people of Britain. He wrote, "**fight bravely and defend your lives...you are on your own now**". The city of Rome was under attack and the empire was falling apart, so the Romans had to leave to take care of matters back home.

However, after the Romans had left, there were still people left in Britain. The people, who lived in Britain before the Romans arrived, became known as '**Britons**'. People living in what we now call Scotland were called the **Picts** at this time. In Ireland, there were people called the **Scots** (who would go on to invade and settle in what we call Scotland today).

## Wonderful Websites

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z23br82>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/zqrc9j6>

## Brilliant Books

Beowulf by Michael Morpurgo.



The Anglo-Saxon Boy  
by Tony Bradman.



With the Romans gone, the Britons were very vulnerable to attack. The Scots would cross the Irish sea and raid Wales and the west of England. The Picts would attack from the north and raid the northern English towns.



## Who were the Anglo-Saxons and where did they come from?

They 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.

## Why did the Anglo-Saxons come to Britain?

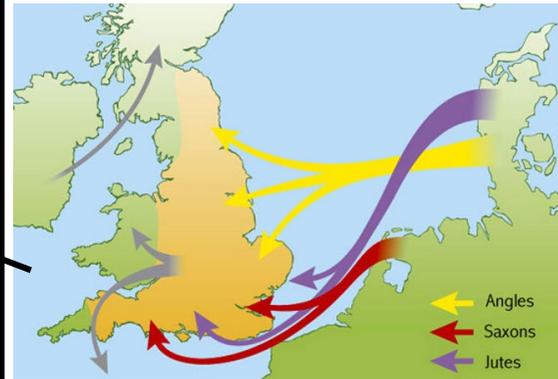
Britain needed help so King Vortigern **invited** some Anglo-Saxons to Britain to help defeat the Picts and Scots. However, when they did, they decided to **invade and settle** in Britain themselves.

Some Anglo-Saxons were warriors who enjoyed **fighting**. They thought the Britons were weak and easy to beat without the Romans around.

Many Anglo-Saxons came **peacefully**, to find land to **farm**. Their homelands in **Scandinavia** often **flooded** so it was tough to grow enough food back there.

Whole families set sail across the sea to **live in Britain**. They brought **tools, weapons and farm animals** with them and built villages with new homes.

Most Anglo-Saxons kept clear of Roman towns, wanting to build their own houses, leading to most Roman buildings becoming ruins. This meant that Britain **regressed** as the **sewage systems, roads and buildings were left to rot**.



## Anglo-Saxon kingdoms:

By around AD600, after much fighting, England was not one country. Anglo-Saxon kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the land. There were five important Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms. **Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Sussex and Wessex**. Sometimes they got along, sometimes they went to war.

Some of those Kingdoms have formed our counties today. For example, Kent and Northumberland.



**AD 449**

Some Anglo-Saxons were invited to Britain.

**AD 516**

Battle of Mount Badon

**AD 600**

England was successfully split up into different

**AD 789**

First Viking raid recorded in Dorset.

**AD 410**

Roman army left Britain.

**AD 450**

First Anglo-Saxons invade Britain.

**AD 597**

Anglo-Saxons converted to Christianity.

**AD 633**

The first monasteries were built.

**AD 793**

The Vikings raided Lindisfarne.