

Enquiry Question: How did the Anglo-Saxon's invasion affect the language, way of life and the borders in Britain?

Key Vocabulary

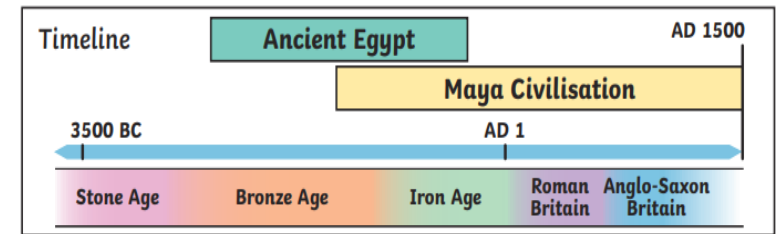
Blacksmith	Works with metal
Carpenter	Works with wood
Weaver/Spinner	Makes clothes
Thane	Village leader
Saxons	A tribe from the north coast of Europe, especially Germany, that settled in Britain from around AD 450. They were one of the tribes that became known as the first Anglo-Saxons.
Fertile land	Land good for growing food
Angles	Tribes from an area today known as modern day Denmark that settled in Britain from around AD 450. They were one of the tribes that became known as the first Anglo-Saxons.
Pagan	Person who worships many Gods
Invaders	People who enter an area and take control of it by force.
Kingdom	An area ruled by a king or queen.
King Vortigern	The king left in charge after the Romans left Britain.
Augustine	A Roman monk who was sent to Britain to persuade the Britons to become Christians. After his death, he was made a saint.
King Ethelbert	The king of Kent who was the first King to convert to Christianity.

Key Information



By c. AD 410, the last of the Romans had left Britain. This made Britain vulnerable to invasion. The warriors that invaded became known as the first Anglo-Saxons. Most of Britain was divided into seven Anglo Saxon kingdoms. The Picts and Scots were a constant threat without Roman support. The Romans preferred living in towns, but the Anglo-Saxons preferred to live in small villages. Anglo-Saxon influence can be seen in place names in Britain today. Wessex was a place named after the West Saxons who settled there. Sussex was named after the South Saxons. The kingdom of Mercia (which means border people) was named Mercia because it had so many borders with other kingdoms.

- 1 Northumbria
- 2 Mercia
- 3 East Anglia
- 4 Wessex
- 5 Essex
- 6 Kent
- 7 Sussex



Anglo-Saxon Paganism

The religion of the early Anglo-Saxons was **Paganism**. They worshipped many gods. Festivals and sacrifices were made to the gods and goddesses. **Pagans** also believed in good and bad omens, lucky charms, spells and magic. They would perform many rituals that they believed would protect them in this life and the next.



The Anglo-Saxons and Christianity

At the end of this period, **Christianity** became the main religion in Britain. In AD 597, a Roman monk called Augustine was sent to tell the Anglo-Saxons about **Christianity**. King Ethelbert of Kent was the first to be converted and was baptised along with 10,000 of his people. Over the next 100 years, the rest of the kingdoms converted to **Christianity** too.

## Hyde Park Junior School - History

Topic: The Anglo-Saxons

Year: 4

Strand: Invasions

**Enquiry Question: How did the Anglo-Saxon's invasion affect the language, way of life and the borders in Britain?**

Questions	Start of unit:	End of unit:
When did the Anglo Saxons invade Britain?		
How many kingdoms did the Anglo Saxons divide Britain into?		
Can you name an Anglo Saxon kingdom?		
What was the religion of the Anglo Saxons?		
What religion did the Anglo Saxons convert to?		
Name 2 ways the Anglo Saxons kept law in Britain.		
Name two jobs that were done by the Anglo Saxons.		