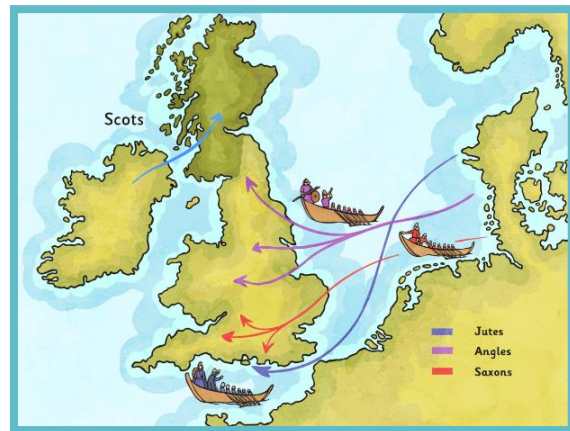


ANGLO SAXONS, SCOTTS AND PICTS

ANGLO-SAXON INVASION

Around 410AD the last of the Romans had left Britain to defend their own territory. After 400 years of Roman rule this left Britain to fend for itself and they were not prepared for fighting. The two biggest invading tribes were the Angles and the Scots (the Anglo-Saxons).



The Angles, Saxons and Jutes invaded from Denmark, Germany and Holland.



The Anglo-Saxons divided Britain into seven Kingdoms.

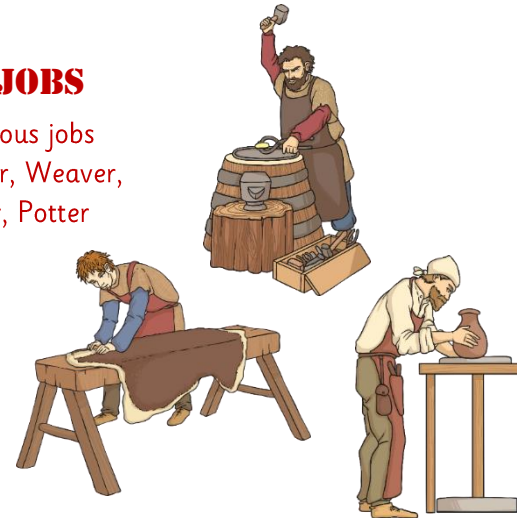
SUTTON HOO

Sutton Hoo is an Anglo-Saxon ship burial site in Suffolk. Much of what we know about the Anglo-Saxons comes from graves like the one discovered there. At Sutton Hoo they eleven mounds or 'barrows' dating back to the 7th century. In 1939 archaeologists explored the largest mound and discovered a ship buried in the mound – it is thought to be the burial site of King Raewald.



ANGLO-SAXON JOBS

Anglo-Saxons had various jobs including a Smith, Tanner, Weaver, Jeweller, Woodworker, Potter



AIDEN

A monk called Aiden (590AD – 651AD) was sent from Iona to Northumbria to help with the mission. Oswald made Aiden a bishop and gave him the island of Lindisfarne where he founded a monastery.

JUTES

The Jutes also invaded Britain at the same time as the Anglo Saxons. They were from northern Denmark.

ANGLO-SAXON PLACE NAMES

Many of the place name endings we know today come from the Anglo Saxons

ending	meaning	ending	meaning
-burh	Town	-ley	Clearing
-bury	Fortified place	-mer/mere	Pool or lake
-croft	Small enclosure	-ney	Island
-field	Open land	-stow/stowe	Meeting or holy place
-ford	River Crossing	-ton/tun	Farmstead
-ham	Village	-wic/wich	Farm

ANGLO-SAXON VILLAGES

Unlike the Romans, the Anglo Saxons lived in small villages. The Anglo-Saxons lived in family houses which were built around a central hall where the village chief lived.



KEY FIGURES

ANGLO-SAXONS

The Anglo Saxons made up of the Angles who were from southern Denmark and the Saxons who were German/Dutch. They were in Britain from 410AD to 1066.

ST. COLUMBA

St Columba was a famous Irish monk (521AD-597AD) who introduced Christianity to Scotland.

AUGUSTINE

Augustine, who was a Roman monk, was sent to Britain by Pope Gregory the Great to Britain to tell the Anglo-Saxons all about Christianity, and persuade them to become Christians.

ST. OSWALD

St Oswald was the King of Northumbria from 634AD to 642AD. He promoted the spread of Christianity throughout Britain and because of this he was considered to be a saintly King.

Key Vocabulary			
Invasion	If there is an invasion of a country, a foreign army enters it by force	Missionary	Someone who goes on a religious mission to convert others to their beliefs
Settlement	A settlement is a place where people have come to live and have built homes	Archaeology	Archaeology is the study of the societies and people of the past by examining the remains of their buildings, tools and other objects
Paganism	Paganism was the religion followed by Anglo Saxons	Excavation	When archaeologists or other people excavate a piece of land, they remove earth carefully from it and look for things such as pots, bones or buildings which are buried there, in order to discover information about the past
Sutton Hoo	An Anglo-Saxon burial site in Suffolk	Artefact	An artefact is an ornament, tool or other object that is made by a human being, especially one that is historically or culturally interesting
Christianity	Christianity is a religion that is based on the teachings of Jesus Christ and the belief that he was the son of God		

HISTORY TIMELINE

