

KEY DATES

400 AD




The Romans leave and the Anglo-Saxons arrive.

597 AD




Augustine arrives in England to be a missionary.

625 AD



King Redwald is buried at Sutton Hoo.

731 AD



St. Bede writes 'The Ecclesiastical History of the English People'.

800 AD



The Vikings raid Lindisfarne.


954 AD



The Vikings are defeated at York.

1066 AD

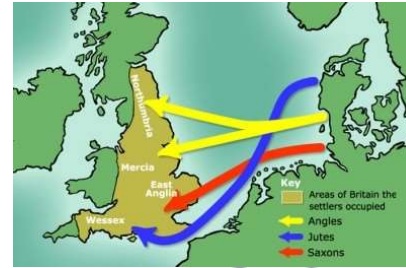
The Battle of Hastings.



King Harold is killed and Norman rule begins.

Who were the Anglo-Saxons and how do we know what was important to them?

Germanic Tribes Angles, Saxons, Jutes



What is significant about Sutton Hoo?

Why did the Romans leave Britain?

STICKY KNOWLEDGE

- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: The Angles, The Saxons and The Jutes.
- Their name 'Angles' eventually became 'English' and their land became 'England'.
- They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th Century.
- For a long time, England was not one country and Anglo-Saxon Kings ruled lots of small kingdoms across the country.
- The Anglo-Saxons were fierce people who fought many battles, including each other.
- The Anglo-Saxon period ended when the Normans conquered in 1066.

KEY VOCABULARY

Archaeologists – people who work out our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.

Christianity – the religions of Romans, based on the teaching of Jesus and belief in one god.

Invaders – people who attack land try to take land from each other.

Paganism – the religion of the Anglo-Saxons who believed in many gods.

Raiders – people who attack, then take what they find away with them.

Settlements – a place where people make their home.

Tribes – group of people of the same culture.

Thane – an important Anglo-Saxon person.

Shires – Saxon land was divided up into shires, which helped make out counties today.

READING

