

Key Learning

By the year 410, the Romans could no longer defend Britain and they left. The three biggest Germanic tribes- Saxons, Jutes and Angles now took over Britain, They are often referred as the Anglo-Saxons.

One the most important reason why they migrated was because they wanted the land to farm. Migrating to Britain meant they would be able to grown enough food for their families.

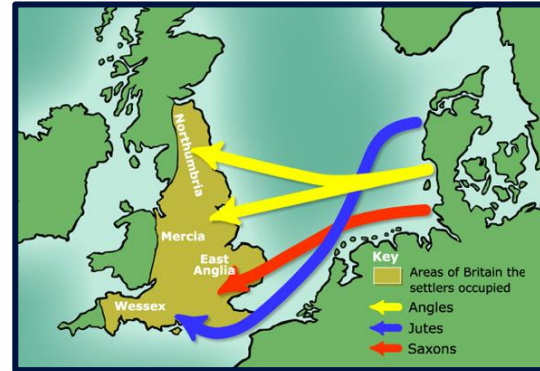
There was no single king who ruled the Anglo-Saxons. Different Anglo-Saxon groups took over different parts of Britain. Between 589-616 King Aethelberht ruled Kent. He was married to a Frankish princess called Bertha. As a result of the ruling of King Aethelberht and Queen Bertha, Kent was connected with many other places and people.

In 597 the Pope sent a monk called Augustine to England. Augustine's task was to convert the rulers of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms to Christianity. Aethelberht was Britain's first Anglo-Saxon king to convert to Christianity and allowed Augustine to build a church in Canterbury. After, Christianity spread to other parts of Britain and monasteries were built. By 664, most of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms had converted to Christianity.

In the second half of the eighth century, Queen Cynethryth and King Offa ruled Mercia. Offa had coins minted with his image and Cynethryth had a great deal of power and issued her own charters for many towns. By 796, Offa and Cynethryth controlled most of Anglo-Saxon Britain. After Offa died, Mercia's power declined.

In 1938, archaeologist Basil Brown started excavating the site at Sutton-Hoo and discovered a whole ship. Inside the ship, Basil found many artefacts.

Anglo-Saxon Britain



Vocabulary

Abbey	A religious place or building where monks or nuns live.
Battle-axe	A large broad-bladed axe used in ancient warfare.
Charter	An official document given by a government or ruler to a business or other group.
Chief	A leader or ruler of a people or clan.
Compensation	Something, typically money, awarded to someone in recognition of loss, suffering, or injury.
Decomposed	To decay.
Garnet	A precious stone
High-born	Having noble parents.
High-status	Ranking highly in a social or professional hierarchy.
Migrate	To move from one region into another.
Missionary	A person who is sent by a church or religious order to a foreign country to teach, convert, heal, or serve.
Monastery	A community of monks, or the buildings used by such a community.
Monk	A man who has joined other men in a religious community and taken vows to live a simple life.
Nobleman	A man of high rank or title.
Noblewoman	A woman of high rank or title.
Overlord	A ruler of other people or of other rulers.
Ranks	A position in society
Rivet	A metal bolt that pins metal plates or other objects together.
Status	A person's position or rank compared with others.
Trowel	Any hand tool that has a flat blade.
Unearthing	To dig up out of the earth.

Anglo-Saxon Timeline

410 AD

The Roman Army withdraw from Britain.

450 AD

Anglos, Jutes and Saxons were settling in Britain and creating their own Kingdoms.

589-616 AD

King Aethelberht ruled Kent.

597 AD

St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome.

779 AD

Mercia becomes the Supreme Kingdom and King Offa builds a Dyke along the Welsh Border

Key Learning

Anglo-Saxon Britain

Vocabulary



abbey



battle-axe



charter



chief



compensation



decomposed



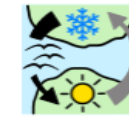
garnet



high-born



high-status



migrate



missionary



monastery



monk



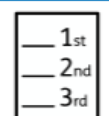
nobleman



noblewoman



overlord



ranks



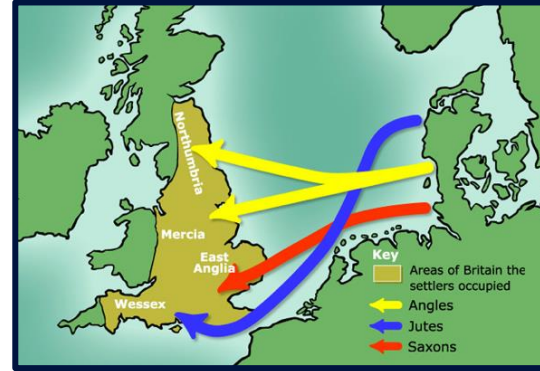
rivet



status



trowel



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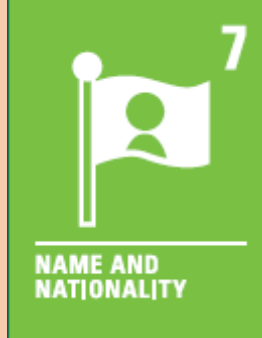
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Rights and Global Goals

Rights

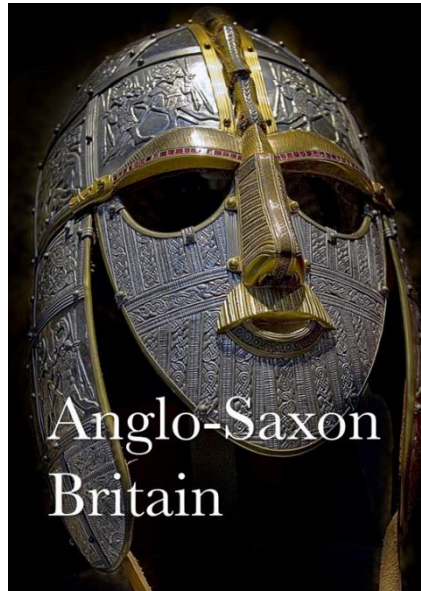


Global goals

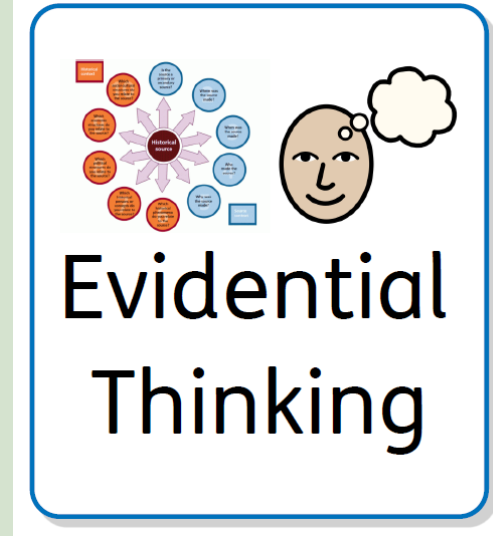
No. 11 - Sustainable Cities and Communities
No. 16 - Peace, Justice and Strong Institutions

Prior Learning

Year 4 Roman Britain



Big Ideas



National Treasures

Sutton Hoo
Pevensey Castle

