

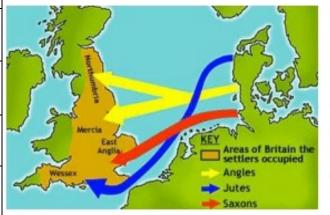
Anglo-Saxons Year 5 - Autumn 1



Invasion	An attack to try to take land.
Settlement	A place where people make their homes.
Dark Ages	The Early Middle Ages after the fall of the Roman Empire.
Pagan	A religion that involves worshipping many gods and goddesses.
Plunder	To take goods by force.
Scandinavia	The region of Northern Europe, including Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
Archaeologist	A scientist who studies human history by digging up remains and artefacts.
Excavation	To dig in the ground to discover old buildings or objects that have been buried for a long time.
Hoard	A collection of valuable objects or artifacts.
Saga	Vikings used rhyme to tell stories about adventures and battles against monsters.
Monastery	A building where people worship and devote time to God. A building where people worship and devote time to God.

Key Dates	
350 AD	Anglo-Saxons raid English shores and are beaten back by the Romans
410 AD	Last Romans leave Britain, leaving the Celts defenceless.
449-550 AD	Arrival of Jutes, Angles and Saxons from Denmark, Germany & The Netherlands
556 AD	Britain is divided into 7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: Northumbria, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, East Anglia, Mercia, Kent
597 AD	St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome and becomes Archbishop of Canterbury
731 AD	Bede, widely thought of as the greatest Anglo-Saxon scholar, finishes his 'History of Britain'
789 AD	First recorded Viking attack (Dorset)







- 1. The Roman army left Britain around 410AD.
- 2. The Anglo-Saxons had started to raid Britain before the Romans left.
- 3. The Anglo-Saxons started to settle in Britain as the country was fertile.
- 4. The Anglo-Saxons came from Germany, Holland and Denmark.
- 5. The Anglo-Saxons were originally **pagans**, but they gradually converted to Christianity.