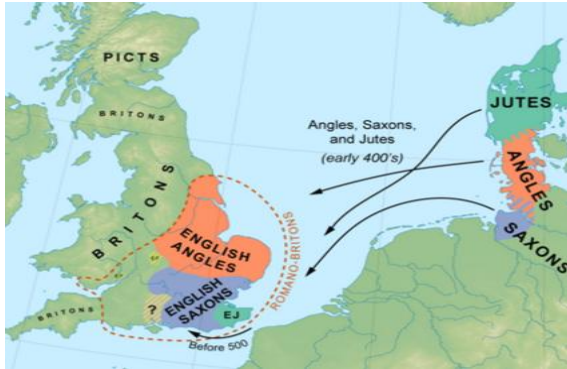




Key Knowledge



The Anglo-Saxons travelled to Britain in wooden boats from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. They **settled** here after the Romans left in around 410 AD. The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the **Angles, Saxons and Jutes**. The two largest tribes were the Angles and the Saxons, which is why they became known as the Anglo-Saxons.

England was divided into several kingdoms, including Wessex, Mercia and Northumbria. Each kingdom had its own king, who was advised by the **Witan**—a council of important and powerful people. Although these kingdoms no longer exist, many of their names are still recognised today, including **Essex**!

Did you know...

- The name **England** comes from “Angle land” meaning ‘land of the Angles’.
- Most Anglo-Saxons were farmers who lived in small wooden houses with thatched roofs
- English comes from Old English, spoken by the Anglo-Saxons
- Anglo-Saxons were pagans but later became Christians



Key Vocabulary	Meaning
Danelaw	the northern and eastern part of Britain under Danish control from 9th to 11th century
sceptre	a richly decorated staff, carried by kings
Sutton-Hoo	a very important archaeological site in Suffolk, excavated in 1939
pagan	people who follow a nature-centred religion
monastery	a large religious building where monks live and pray
treaty	a formal, legally binding written agreement
cenotaph	an empty grave to remember someone important buried elsewhere
heathens	historically used to refer to people who did not believe in the God of Christians, Muslims or Jews
runes	early Anglo-Saxon alphabet

location



beliefs



settlements



society



conflict



Romans

753 BC – AD 476

What makes a good King?

Would you have followed King Alfred? Why?

Ancient Greeks

1200 BC - 146 BC

Ancient Egyptians

3100 BC – 332 BC

