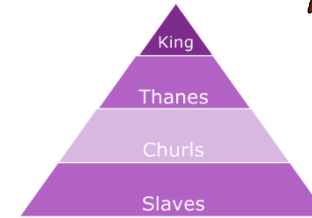




Key vocabulary:

Pagan	a person holding religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions. Someone who believes in many Gods.
Danelaw	the name given to parts of the country ruled by the laws of the Danes.
Settle	to live and take up residence.
Runes	the letters used in the Runic alphabet. This is how the Anglo Saxons wrote.
Angles	the Angles founded kingdoms in Mercia, Northumbria, and East Anglia and gave their name to England and the English.
Saxons	a member of a people that inhabited parts of central and northern Germany from Roman times, many of whom conquered and settled in much of southern England in the 5th–6th centuries.
Jutes	a member of a Germanic people that (according to Bede) joined the Angles and Saxons in invading Britain in the 5th century, settling in a region including Kent and the Isle of Wight. They may have come from Jutland.
Thane	(in Anglo-Saxon England) a man who held land granted by the king or the military. The second most important member of the kingdom, a thane was the lord of his village and his job was to help the kings to rule the land.
Churl	a peasant, they lived freely in the villages.
Slave	considered least important of all were slaves. These were usually people who could not pay their debts or those captured in battle.
Invalidate	an armed force enters a country or region in order to occupy it
Loom	an apparatus for making fabric by weaving yarn or thread.



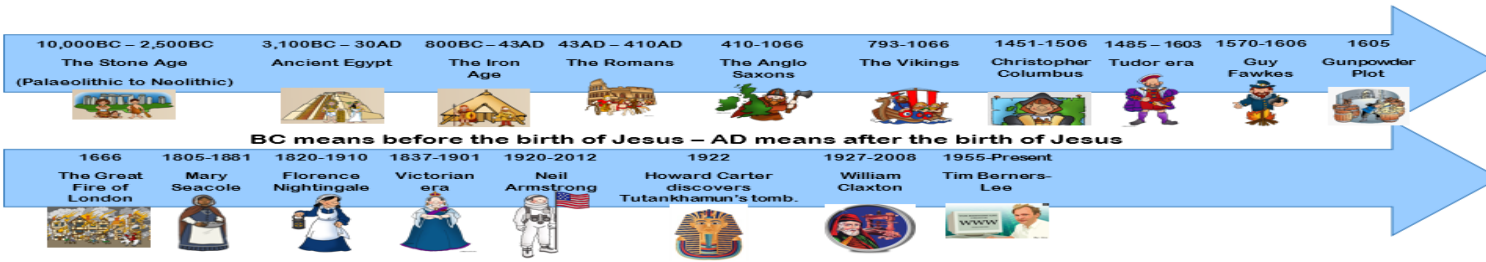
Anglo-Saxon Hierarchy



An Anglo Saxon house



Anglo Saxon clothes



Key events and facts:

- The Anglo Saxons were a group of farmer-warriors who lived in Britain over 1,000 years ago.
- They were made up of three tribes who came over from Europe. The two largest tribes were the Angles and the Saxons, which is how we've come to know them as the Anglo-Saxons today.
- Each tribe was ruled by its own strong warrior, who settled their people in different parts of the country.
- They first tried to invade Britain in the 4th century but the Romans were quick to send them home! When the Romans left Britain in AD 410, the Anglo Saxons seized their chance and were successful at occupying the land.
- In Anglo Saxon times, the king was the most important person in each kingdom. Occasionally, they would like to claim to be "**Bretwalda**" which meant overall ruler of Britain. However, the kingdoms were not united and there was no overarching leader.

Some of the names given to their settlements by the Anglo-Saxons can still be seen today.

England = 'Angle Land'

ton = settlement

bury = fortified place

ford = river crossing

ham = settlement

Banbury

Oxford

Bloxham

Where did they come from?

The Anglo Saxons left their homelands in Northern Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands and rowed across the North Sea in wooden boats to Britain.



Where did they settle?

