



#### Timeline:

	410	449 - 550		556		617	779	780
Anglo-Saxons raid English shores and are beaten back by the Romans.		Arrival of Jutes from Jutland, Angles from South of Denmark and Saxons from Germany.			St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome and becomes Archbishop of Canterbury		Mercia becomes the Supreme Kingdom and King Offa builds a dyke along the Welsh Border	The Vikings...

#### Vocabulary:

Settlement	A place where people establish a community and home.
Migration	When people move from one place to another, often a different country.
Invasion	The act of entering another country to take over or steal riches.
Raiding	Attacking a place quickly or suddenly to capture people or steal goods.

#### Background information:

The Angle, Saxon, and Jute tribes are known as the Anglo-Saxons because the Angles and the Saxon tribes were the largest of the three attacking tribes. They shared the same language but were each ruled by different strong warriors. They loved fighting and were very fierce. Their skills included hunting, farming, textile (cloth) production and leather working.



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

#### Important People:

**Augustine:** Built the first church.

**Alfred the Great:** Became the first King of all Anglo-Saxons.

**Athelstan of Wessex:** The first King of England.

**Harold Godwinson:** The last Saxon King of England, who died at the Battle of Hastings.

**The 7 British Kingdoms** (each ruled by a different king): The Jutes went to Kent. The Angles settled in East Anglia. The Saxons went to Essex (East Saxons), Sussex (South), Middlesex and Wessex. >

