

VOCABULARY!

Anglo Saxons

Angles and Saxons (and often also used to include Jutes): the tribes that came from territories we now call Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands; term also used in reference to the other peoples and time in Britain when the Angles, Saxons and Jutes ruled, between the times the Romans left and the Vikings arrived

Celts/ Britons

Inhabitants of territories we now call England and Wales

Christianity

Religion that worships one god, based on the teachings of Jesus Christ; at the time of the AngloSaxons, religion practised in Rome.

Heptarchy

Seven kingdoms of Britain: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Sussex, Wessex and Kent.

Kingdoms

Territories ruled by kings or queens.

Pagans

People with a religion other than the official / most widespread one(s); for Anglo-Saxons the worship of gods for different areas of daily life

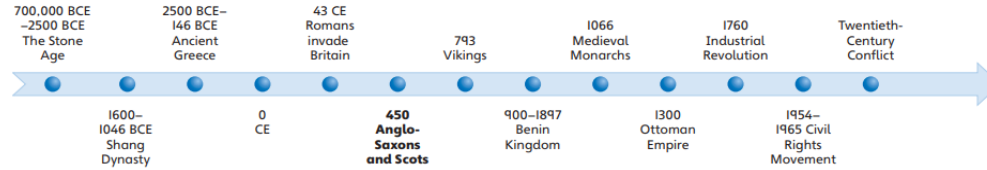
Picts

Inhabitants of territories we now call Scotland.

Scots

Inhabitants of territories we now called Ireland, who invaded and settled in territories we now call Scotland.

Key facts, places and dates



Key people	
Augustine	Christian missionary considered responsible for lots of people converting to Christianity in Britain
Princess Bertha	Christian (and wife of Aethelbert) who helped Augustine convert the King to Christianity
King Aethelbert	King of Kent who created the first Germanic law code in the early 7th century
King Offa	King of Mercia and most of England in the mid 8th century
Gildas	Monk who wrote about the Roman and Saxon invasions of Britain
Bede	Monk in Northumbrian monastery who wrote a history of the English church and people

After the Roman left Britain, some Roman people stayed, but Britain was largely left to those who had lived there before the Romans. They were the Celts, who lived in England and Wales and became known as the Britons; the Picts, who lived in what we now call Scotland; and the Scots, who came from Ireland (but would go on to invade and settle in Scotland). These tribes began to fight and The Britons couldn't defend themselves very well. However, there were three tribes of effective fighters in Europe: the Jutes from Jutland, the Angles from Angeln and the Saxons from Saxony. They were asked to join the Britons to help them to defend their land. The Angles joined with the Saxons, becoming the Anglo-Saxons. They took complete control of the east of England, whilst the Britons stayed in the west.



Anglo-Saxon kingdoms
The Jutes settled in Kent.
The Angles settled in East Anglia.
The Saxons settled in Essex (east Saxons), Sussex (south Saxons), Wessex (west Saxons) and Middlesex (middle Saxons). Middlesex was not a separate kingdom.

Timeline	
410 CE	Last Romans leave Britain and the Picts begin to attack the Britons
449–450 CE	Angles, Saxons and Jutes begin to settle in Britain
515 CE	Battle of Mount Badon – between the Britons and the Anglo-Saxons
570 CE	Heptarchy emerges in England
597 CE	St Augustine brings Christianity to England from Rome
613 CE	Northumbrian kings rule over most of England
731 CE	Bede completes <i>Ecclesiastical History of the English People</i>
757 CE	Offa becomes King of Mercia and arguably first king of all England
789 CE	First recorded Viking attack (in Dorset)

