



Endpoints for History

Year 4 – Invaders and Settlers: The Anglo Saxons



We are going to explore who the Anglo-Saxons were, why they came to Britain and what happened after the Romans left. We will use stories and historical sources to investigate everyday life, learn about the spread of Christianity and discover the story behind Sutton Hoo. At the end of the project, we will consider the Anglo-Saxon's lasting influence on Britain.

What I know and can explain

The Romans left Britain in AD 410 to defend their own lands from attack

The Angles, Saxons and Jutes arrived and saw that the land in England was fertile and life was better than in their homeland, so they wanted to settle there

The Anglo-Saxons arrived and fought the Britons for land and resources

As the Anglo-Saxons settled, they created seven kingdoms in England. They were called the heptarchy and they fought between themselves for power

Over time, the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms merged into the five main kingdoms of East Anglia, Kent, Mercia, Northumbria and Wessex

There was a hierarchy in Britain, with the Anglo-Saxon king at the top and slaves at the bottom

Anglo-Saxon peasant farmers, ceorls and slave families grew their own food and made their own clothes. They also produced surplus crops and goods to trade for things they couldn't make

Useful Vocabulary

Angle - A person from northern Germany who invaded and settled in parts of eastern and northern England

Anglo-Saxon - The period in Britain from the end of Roman rule to the Norman Conquest in 1066. Anglo-Saxons were the descendants of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes

Celt - A person of European origin who settled in Britain from c800 BC

Norman - The period in Britain from the Norman Conquest in 1066 until 1154

Pict - A person living in northern Scotland during the Roman occupation of Britain

Saxon - A person living in central or northern Germany during the Roman occupation of Britain. Many Saxons conquered and settled in southern England after the Roman withdrawal