

Key Vocabulary

fertile	a place where plants and crops grow easily
hoard	hidden treasure stored away
pagan	a term used for someone who worshipped many gods
period	a time in history.
settle	to make a home somewhere

The Anglo-Saxons

Key Takeaways:

1. The Roman army left Britain around 410AD.
2. Anglo-Saxons had started to raid Britain before the Roman army left.
3. Anglo-Saxons started to **settle** in Britain as the country was **fertile**.
4. Anglo-Saxons came from Germany, Holland and Denmark.
5. Anglo-Saxons were originally **pagan**, but they gradually converted to Christianity.
6. Historians called the Anglo-Saxon period a Dark Age, as the thought it was very different from civilised Roman Britain.
7. The archaeological remains at Sutton Hoo and the Staffordshire Hoard tell us a lot about Anglo-Saxon people.
8. We can find out about Anglo-Saxons from the story of 'Beowulf'.
9. From 793CE Vikings raided and then settled in Britain.

Questions:

1. Who were the Anglo-Saxons?
2. What can we learn about the Anglo-Saxons from the Sutton Hoo ship burial?
3. Why was the Staffordshire Hoard so significant?
4. How useful is written evidence in finding out about the Anglo-Saxons?
5. Was the Anglo-Saxon period really a 'Dark Age'?



The Staffordshire Hoard is one of over 300 Anglo-Saxon hoards found across Britain. Almost 4000 items were found there.



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Sutton Hoo is the largest Anglo-Saxon burial mound in England. This iron helmet was found in the burial chamber.



Can you add your location to the map?

Denmark

Germany

Holland



BC

AD

Viking raids then settlement

3000

2500

2000

1500

1000

500

500

1000

1500

2000

2500

Stone Age to Iron Age

Romans

Anglo-Saxons