



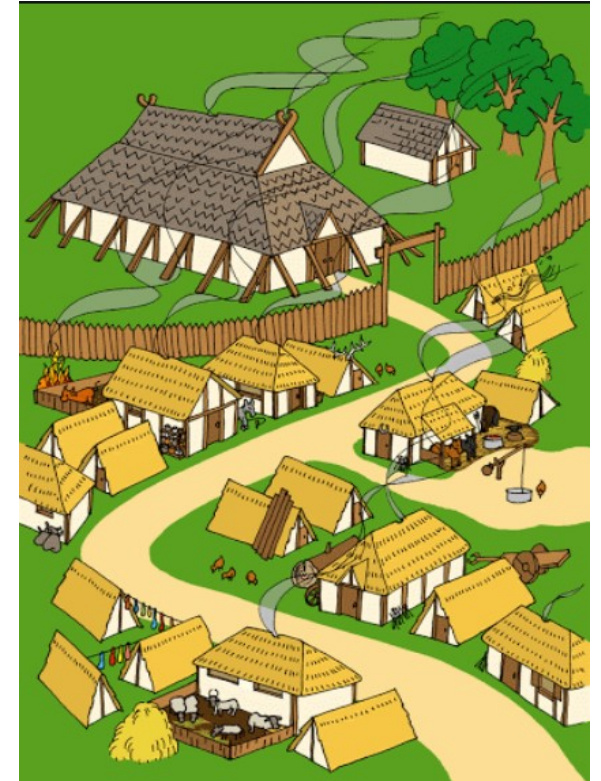
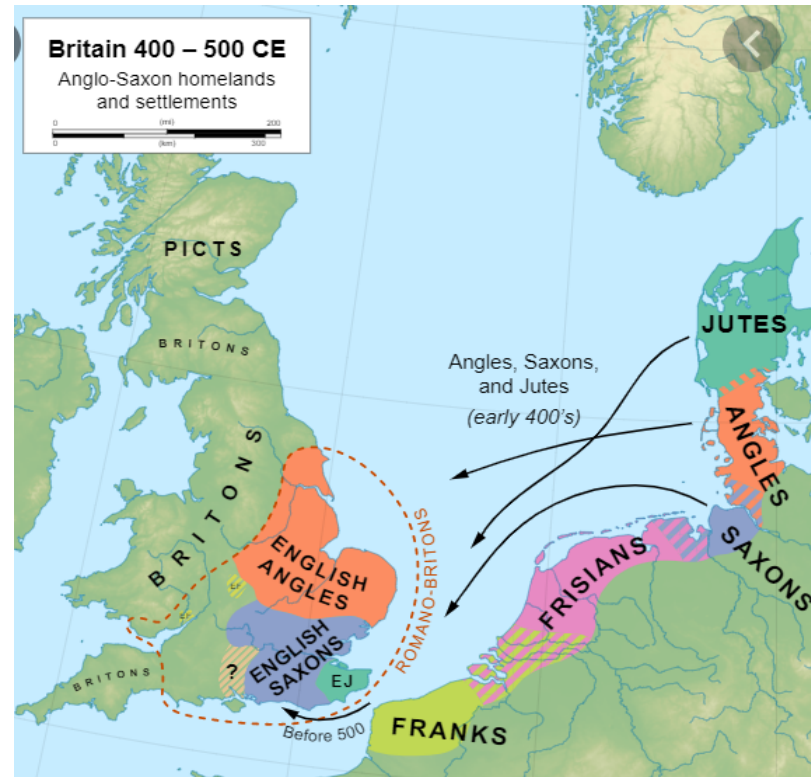
The Settlers

Vocabulary

| Word | Definition |
|---------------------------|--|
| Anglo Sax- ons | People who lived in and ruled England. Descendants of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes. |
| Invade | To enter and occupy land |
| Kingdom | An area ruled by a king. |
| Burh | A fortified (walled) town. They were built to protect from Viking attack. |
| Angles | Tribes from modern day Denmark. |
| Jutes | The Jutes were a Germanic people who are believed to have come from Jutland (called <i>Iutum</i> in Latin) in modern Denmark and northern Germany. |
| Thatch | A thatch is a roof made with straw, water reeds, rushes, heather or palm branches. |
| Stronghold | A castle or other fortified building. |
| Settlement | Places people live such as villages and towns. |
| Danes | The people of Britain called the invaders ' <i>Danes</i> ', but they came from Norway and Sweden as well as Denmark. |
| Harbour | A deep body of water that protects boats near to land. |

Previous knowledge

- Understand who the Romans were and about their Roman Empire in Britain.



Key Facts

- The Anglo Saxon era was 450AD – 1066AD.
- The Anglo Saxons were formed from three tribes: the Angles, Saxons and Jutes.
- The Anglo Saxons came to Britain because of pressure in their homelands and wealth expected from Britain.
- The Anglo Saxons originally came from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.
- Modern day British place names were influenced by Anglo Saxon chief names and language.
- Anglo-Saxons lived in small villages near rivers, forests and other important resources that gave them everything they needed.
- Anglo-Saxon houses were huts made of wood with thatched, straw roofs, built facing the sun and in forest clearings.
- Corfe Castle, Christchurch and Hengistbury Head were all significant during Anglo Saxon times.