

# Somewhere to Settle-The Anglo Saxons

In this unit children will learn about the influence of the Anglo Saxons and their impact on Britain.

Y4 History  
Anglo Saxons

By around 410 AD, the last of the **Romans** had returned home and left Britain vulnerable to invasions. Irish **Scots** invaded Scotland. The **Picts** and **Scots** were a constant threat to Britain especially without the **Romans** for support.



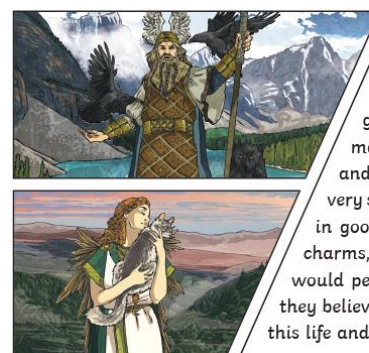
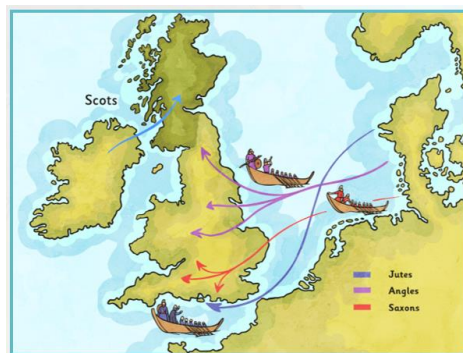
The **Picts** and **Scots** were powerful fighters so the British king asked his two brothers to come over from modern day Denmark to help keep the **Picts** and **Scots** out. Hengest and Horsa were happy to help and successfully avoided any invasions.

Hengest and Horsa brought over more warriors and began to settle in Britain, pushing the British out. Other tribes also invaded Britain including the **Angles** and **Saxons**, known as the Anglo-Saxons. In about 600 AD, many of the British people were taken as slaves or were forced to escape.

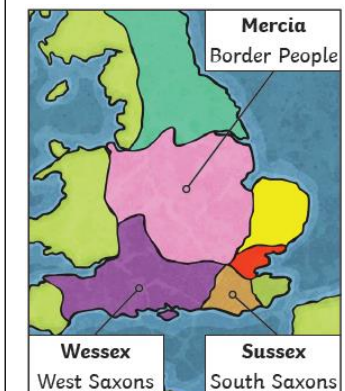


## Vocabulary

<b>Angles</b>	Tribes from modern day Denmark.
<b>Christianity</b>	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus.
<b>missionary</b>	A person from a religion sent to spread the faith.
<b>Pagan</b>	A religion that involves worshipping many gods and goddesses.
<b>Picts</b>	Tribes originally from Scotland who were 'foul' and had a 'lust for blood'.
<b>Romans</b>	The <b>Romans</b> invaded and settled in Britain for over 400 years, starting with their first successful raid in 54 BC.
<b>Saxons</b>	German - Dutch tribes who settled in Britain from around 450 AD.
<b>Scots</b>	People from Ireland, who, like the <b>Picts</b> , were fierce and powerful fighters.



The early Anglo-Saxons were **Pagans**. They would worship gods during festivals and make sacrifices of objects and animals. They were also very superstitious and believed in good and bad omens, lucky charms, spells and magic. They would perform many rituals that they believed would protect them in this life and the next.



In 597 AD, a **Roman** monk was sent to tell the Anglo-Saxons about **Christianity**.

The King of Kent was the first to be converted and was baptised along with 10,000

Over the next 100 years, the rest of Britain converted to **Christianity** too.

Many Irish people were also teaching the religion and **missionaries** were sent to Scotland and England to encourage even more people to follow the religion.

One Irish monk, Columba, was successful in introducing **Christianity** to Scotland. He founded a very important abbey on the Island of Iona, just off the west coast of Scotland.

Other influential monks included Aiden, who was sent from Iona to Northumbria to help King Oswald to spread the word about **Christianity**.

Many areas, towns and villages in Britain are named after the Anglo-Saxons who first settled here.

