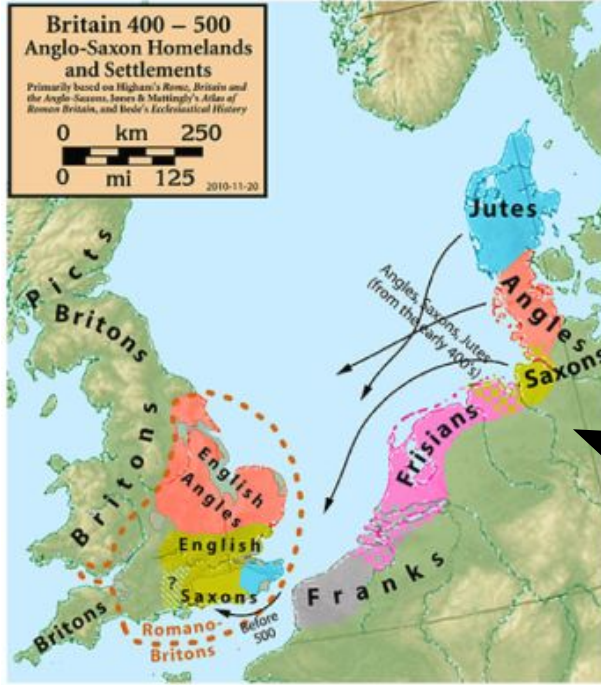**What I might already know:**

?

Key Vocabulary:

Angles, Saxons, Jutes,, Alfred the Great, settlers, invaders, ancient, AD, BC, chronology, primary and secondary sources, Britain

What we will be learning:

In the fifth century, there were people living in Europe called *Angles, Saxons and Jutes*. They became known as *Anglo-Saxons* when they moved across to England.

Why did the Anglo-Saxons invade and how can we possibly know where they settled?

How effective was Saxon justice?

The Anglo-Saxons didn't have prisons. Most people found guilty of crimes were punished with fines.

Britain 400 – 500 Anglo-Saxon Homelands and Settlements
Primarily based on Higham's Rome, Britain and the Anglo-Saxons, Jones & Mattingly's Atlas of Roman Britain, and Bede's Ecclesiastical History
0 km 250
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Anglo-Saxons in Britain went from *invaders to settlers*. This is where the Saxons came from in the early AD 400s. That is 1600 years ago.

The Anglo-Saxons *successfully invaded* England in 450AD.

Punishment	Fine
Eye 'put out': knocked out of its socket	50 shillings
Wound to the belly	12 shillings
Broken Arm	6 shillings
Foot cut off	50 shillings
Thumb cut off	20 shillings
Nose split up the middle	6 shillings
Ear ripped off	25 shillings

How did people's lives change when Christianity came to Britain?

Gregory I the Great, who was *Pope* from AD 590, sent St Augustine and 50 monks to England in 596 to *convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity*.

Just how great was King Alfred, really?

Alfred the Great was the most famous of the *Anglo-Saxon kings*. Despite overwhelming odds, he successfully defended his kingdom, Wessex, against the Vikings

British History

Roman Britain 55BC – 410AD

Anglo-Saxon 450-1066AD

Stone Age to Iron Age 2,500,000BC – 43AD										
3500	3000	2500	2000	1500	1000	500	500	1000	1500	2000

BCE/BC
Before common era
Before Christ

CE/AD
Common era
Anno Domini (the year of the Lord)