



1. Terms	Definitions
<b>Medieval times/ The Middle Ages/ The dark ages</b>	The period in European history that came between ancient and modern times. It lasted from about 500AD to about 1500AD. The first half of this time is often called <b>the dark ages</b> , because there aren't many sources of evidence from that time to tell us what life was like
<b>Invade</b>	To enter a country by force. Those who do this are called <b>invaders</b>
<b>Evidence</b>	Information that comes from sources to support historians' arguments/thoughts about an event.
<b>Emigration, settlers, asylum</b>	When people leave their country to move to another and settle ( <b>settlers</b> ). Sometimes people claim asylum. That means they are in danger in their old country. <b>Push factors</b> (reasons to leave a place) can include war and natural disaster. <b>Pull factors</b> (reasons to go somewhere) can include safety, family, work, health and education.
<b>Tolerance</b>	When you accept others who are different in their race, culture, habits, and beliefs.
<b>Pagan</b>	A person who worships many gods, goddesses, the earth or nature
<b>Land use pattern/agriculture</b>	<b>Land use</b> means what the land is used for, for example farming ( <b>agriculture</b> ) or to build houses on.

## 2. Who were the Anglo-Saxons and where did they come from?

They came from Germany Denmark and the Netherlands. They were a mix of tribes and the largest 3 were the **Angles**, **Saxons** and **Jutes**.

These tribes came to Britain because their lands kept flooding.



Anglo-Saxons travelled on boats across the North Sea.

Around **400AD**, Britain was attacked by the Picts, Scots and Anglo-Saxons.

The Romans were ordered to leave in **410AD**.

## 3. 7 Kingdoms

By 556AD, Anglo-Saxon Britain was divided into 7 Kingdoms: **Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Sussex, Kent, Essex and East Anglia**. Each was ruled by a different king. They fought to defend their kingdom or take control of other kingdoms



## 4. Anglo-Saxons everyday life

- People lived on farms. They were great craftsmen, making iron tools and jewellery.
- Children were seen as adults at the age of 10 years old.
- Girls worked in the home, cleaning, cooking and weaving clothes. Boys worked on farms, hunted and fished.
- They ate lots of vegetables and some meat (mainly deer and wild boar).



## 5. Sutton Hoo

- This was a grave of an Anglo-Saxon king
- Archaeologists found lots of artefacts which tells historians about the Anglo-Saxons. They found a huge, rotten wooden ship.
- They also found armour, weapons, jewellery, silver, gold, musical instruments and coins.
- Historians don't always agree on what sources tell us. This is called **historical interpretation**.



## 6. Alfred the Great

- King Alfred the Great was the King of Wessex and lived from 849 to 899 AD.
- He was a great warrior and he improved the English legal system. He encouraged people to learn, and built a defensive system across southern England. He is the only English ruler to be called **"the Great"**
- He wanted to record his place in history in the **Anglo-Saxon Chronicle**. This is a very important **source** for historians to know about life during this period.
- **Victorian historians** may have exaggerated how good Alfred was. Some historians now argue that his achievements was not as great as previously thought.