

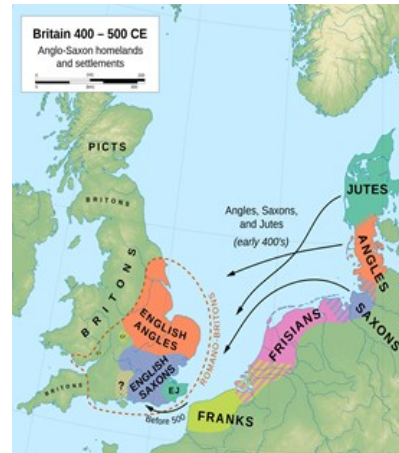
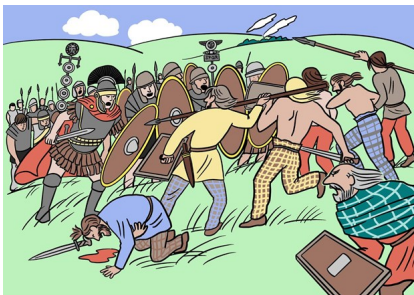
# THE ANGLO-SAXONS

## What impact did the Romans leaving Britain have?

### I can describe the Roman retreat from Britain

From 400 Britain suffered repeated attacks from barbarian invasions. The Roman Empire had grown very large and in 401 CE, the last Roman soldiers left Hadrian's Wall because they were needed elsewhere in the empire.

Much of south-east England and the Midlands had a Romano-British culture but Wales and the north and south-west of England had less Romanisation. Scotland was mostly controlled by the Picts and had a Celtic culture.



Key Words	Meaning
<b>Invalidate</b>	To enter by force to conquer
<b>Settlement</b>	To move to live in a new country or area
<b>Picts</b>	Ancient people inhabiting Northern Scotland during Roman times
<b>Norse</b>	Norwegians or Scandinavians in Ancient medieval times
<b>Celts</b>	A group of people who spread through Europe in Ancient times
<b>-wich</b>	An Anglo-Saxon term meaning settlement. Often used for places with connections to salt production
<b>Anglo-Saxons</b>	The group of people who inhabited England during the Early Middle Ages

### I can recognise how life in Anglo-Saxon Britain differed from Roman Britain.

After the Romans left Britain, the Anglo-Saxons arrived and established their own kingdoms that rivalled one another.

By 800 CE, Mercia was the most powerful of all these kingdoms following the rule of King Offa and Queen Cynethryth.

Christianity withered away in Britain but returned after the arrival of missionaries.

