

The first kings of England: What makes a successful leader?

Monarch	A king, queen or emperor who rules.
Heir	Someone who has the right to inherit a person's money, property, or title.
Reign	To rule over your people.
Kingdom	A country where the ruler is a king or queen.
Chronicle	An account of events in the order they happened.
Settlement	A place where people come together to live.

Anglo-Saxon Kings

					
Alfred the Great	Edward the Elder	Athelstan	Edgar the Peaceful	Ethelred the Unready	Edward the Confessor
871 – 899	899 – 924	924 – 939	959 – 975	978 – 1013	1042 – 1066
				1014 – 1016	

Anglo-Saxon kingdoms



The last Roman soldiers left Britain by 410. New people came in ships across the North Sea – the Anglo-Saxons. The Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was from around AD410 to 1066.

They were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. The three biggest were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. The land they settled in was 'Angle-land', or England.

By the end of this topic I will be able to:

- Identify characteristics of a successful leader.
- Give reasons to explain the development of Monarchy in Britain.
- Use a timeline to show the Anglo-Saxon kings.
- Make comparisons between Anglo-Saxon monarchs and the reign of Queen Elizabeth II.

AD43	AD409	AD420	924	1066
Roman invasion of Britain.	Romans leave Britain.	Anglo-Saxons land and settle East coast of Britain.	Athelstan becomes first king of England.	End of Anglo-Saxon rule.
AD60			790 – 924	c. 927
Boudicca's revolt.			Anglo-Saxons and Viking invaders battle.	Britain becomes known as England.