

<u>Sentence Openers</u>	<u>Sentence Enders</u>
The British High King Vortigern faced great difficulty organising troops	from the combined British kingdoms.
Vortigern wanted to hold back the Picts and Scots in the North and	sea raids from the Franks, Frisians, Saxons and Angles from the East.
According to the historian Gildas, the leaders of the British kingdoms were	selfish, greedy and only concerned about protecting themselves. Some British kingdoms rebelled against Vortigern's authority.
In a bid to retain control and keep his enemies at bay, Historians believe that	Vortigern asked two brothers called Hengest and Horsa from Jutland (in modern day Denmark) to come to Britain and fight for him.
Hengist and Horsa were glad to oblige and the Picts, Scots and other Britons were successfully held back.	Vortigern let the brothers and their men live on the Isle of Thanet.
However, the men liked what they found in Britain and decided that	they wanted to stay and take land for themselves as it was rich and plentiful and the Britons could be easily defeated.
They brought more warriors and over time the invaders began to settle	around Britain, pushing the Brits further and further to the West!
These invaders are known to us as The Anglo-Saxons because	the two biggest invading tribes were the Angles and the Saxons.
Other invaders were the Jutes, Franks and Frisians.	They came from the modern places of Germany, Holland and Denmark.
Vortigern and other British kings invited the chiefs of	the Jutes, Angles, Saxons, Franks and Frisians to make peace.
However, the invaders did not respect the peace terms and	killed all of the British chiefs except for Vortigern.
This became known as the	Treachery of the Long Knives.
Vortigern was forced to give up	many British kingdoms to the invaders.
Some Britons accepted their new rulers, but others	travelled West to join the remaining British kingdoms.