



Key Vocabulary:

Anglo-Saxons	tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands that came to Britain in ships across the North Sea in around CE410
invaders	enter a country by force with the intention of conquering it. They may take land, treasure and capture or kill people destroying homes and livelihoods.
settlers	move into a new area peacefully and make their homes there. They may build houses and create communities
settlement	a place where people live and establish a community.
thanes, churls and thralls	earls, villagers and slaves- the groups that with kings made up Anglo-Saxon society
kingdom	a geographical area ruled by a king
Vikings	a group of people that left their home in Scandinavia and travelled by longboat to Britain in 700AD.
Scandinavia	an area of Northern Europe that includes the countries of Denmark, Norway, Sweden and Finland.
trade	buying and selling goods
Danelaw	The part of England where the Danes (Vikings) ruled.
Danegeld	a tax paid raised by Anglo-Saxon kings to pay to the Vikings
Bayeux Tapestry	embroidery telling the story of the Norman invasion of England.

Invaders and Settlers

Key Knowledge:

- The Angles, Saxons and Jutes came to Britain after the Romans left in 410AD. The period after the Romans left is sometimes referred to as the Dark Ages. There were constant battles for land and power, first between Anglo-Saxons and Britons, then between Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.
- Anglo-Saxons and Vikings were both invaders and settlers. Many English place names have Anglo-Saxon origins.
- The Anglo-Saxons established kingdoms in what is now England but never conquered Scotland, Wales or Cornwall. The four main kingdoms were Wessex, Mercia, Northumbria and East Anglia.
- Archaeologists discovered an Anglo-Saxon ship burial at Sutton-Hoo in East Anglia.
- Lindisfarne is also known as Holy Island as monks lived in a monastery on the island. It was one of the first places of the Viking raid on Britain.
- The Anglo-Saxon kings paid Danegeld to the Vikings to try to prevent raids.
- King Alfred the Great defeated the Vikings at the Battle of Edington in Wiltshire in CE878. The Vikings were allowed to settle in the north of England and establish Danelaw. Alfred helped unite the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms and is considered the first king of all England.
- In CE1066, Edward the Confessor failed to leave a certain heir to the throne after his death. This led 3 men attempting to claim the throne - Harold Godwinson, Harald Hadrada and William, Duke of Normandy
- The Anglo-Saxon period comes to an end with the defeat of Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings and coronation of William the Conqueror.

410. The Roman army withdraws from Britain	516. Battle of Mount Badon. The Britains fight back against the invaders, possibly led by King Arthur.	731. Bede finishes his 'Ecclesiastical History of the English People'	866. The Vikings capture York and make it their kingdom	886. King Alfred defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in north & eastern Britain - the Danelaw.	1066. Harold of Wessex becomes King, but later that year Normans attack and win the Battle of Hastings.
450. Angles, Jutes and Saxons are settling in Britain and creating their own Kingdoms.	597. St Augustine brings Christianity to England from Rome	793. Vikings from Denmark attack Lindisfarne	871 Alfred (the Great) becomes King of Wessex	927. King Alfred's grandson Aethelstan wins the Battle of Brunanburh and becomes the first King of all England.	1016. King Cnut of Denmark captures the English crown



			
King Alfred the Great	Harold Godwinson	Harald Hadrada	William the Conqueror



Bayeux Tapestry

