



Anglo-Saxons and Vikings

KEY VOCABULARY

Migration – the movement of people from one country to settle in another.

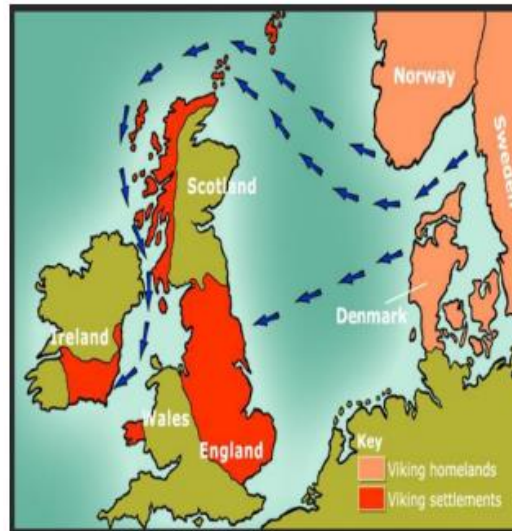
Settlement – a place where people establish a community.

Paganism – people in the Roman Empire who practiced polytheism, or ethnic religions other than Judaism.

Invasion – an act or instance of invading or entering as an enemy, especially by an army.

Danelaw - the part of England in which the laws of the Danish were upheld.

DIAGRAM



KEY KNOWLEDGE

- The Anglo-Saxon invaded England from Denmark, Germany and Norway in 410 AD and were unsuccessful. They succeeded in their second invasion in 450 AD.
- They formed the basis of the English monarchy.
- Anglo-Saxon's main religion was paganism but during their rule, they gradually converted to Christianity.
- The Vikings came from Scandinavia and invaded Britain in the 8th century AD.
- The Vikings brought their own distinct laws and place names.

THINGS TO TALK ABOUT AT HOME

What are some misconceptions about the Vikings?

What are the similarities and differences between Roman and Saxon rule?

What was to live in Britain during that time?

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

410AD Romans leave Britain.	450 AD The Saxons row across the seas to invade Britain.	556AD Seven kingdoms created in England.	597AD Augustine began converting Anglo-Saxons to Christians.	793AD The Vikings raid the monastery on Lindisfarne and kill monks.	866AD Danes captured York (Jorvik) and rule there.
886AD Alfred the Great was King of Wessex.	927AD King Athelstan became first King of united England.	1016AD King Cnut became King of England.	1042AD Edward the Confessor became King of England.	1066AD Battle of Hastings William the Conqueror is crowned king.	1100AD End of the Viking age.