



Anglo-Saxons and Vikings



I need to use...

word	definition
archaeologist	People who work out our history by looking at artefacts.
Anglo-Saxon kingdoms	Anglo-Saxons formed many kingdoms.
raids	A sudden armed attack to cause damage (not occupy) an enemy's land.
vicious	To be intentionally harmful or nasty. Vikings warriors were known to be vicious.
longship	The narrow boat used by Vikings to raid along coasts.
runes	symbols to represent letters of the alphabet
Danelaw	The name given to lands in Britain occupied by the Vikings.
Jorvik	The Viking name for the city of York.

I need to remember...

- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes: the Angles, Saxons and Jutes.
- The Scots and the Picts tried to invade England after the Romans left.
- They came to Britain from across the North Sea in the middle of the 5th century.
- Not all Vikings were warriors. Many came in peace and became farmers. Not many Vikings, if any, wore horns in their helmets.
- The lands that the Vikings occupied were known as Danelaw.
- Vikings spoke Norse, which had an alphabet made up of runes.
- Longships were designed to sail in both deep and shallow water so that they could get close to the shore so they could not be easily seen.
- The most important Viking British city was York or Jorvik as it was known by the Vikings.

I want to know more...



Why did the Angles, Saxons and Jutes come to Britain?

Who were the Picts and the Scots?

Which names of towns and cities that exist now originate from the Anglo-Saxon language?

The names for most of the days of the week originate from the Vikings - example

Monday - linked to the moon by the name Mani

- Norse for moon

Can you find out the others?

I need to recognise...



410
The Romans leave Britain

449
Traditionally believed to be when the Anglo Saxon invaders arrived in Britain.

600
The country that we now know as England is made up of 7 regions.

793
The Vikings attack England at Lindisfarne, in Northumbria.

871
Alfred the Great become King of Wessex. He drives the Vikings from the south..

937
Alfred's great grandson, Athelstan, becomes king of Wessex. He conquered Viking York and became the first King of England.

939
Athelstan dies and the Vikings invade England and take back the north.

1042
Edward the Confessor becomes King of England. He had more regular contact with the rest of the European continent.

1066
Edward dies and Harold is crowned king. Harold is defeated by William the Conqueror.