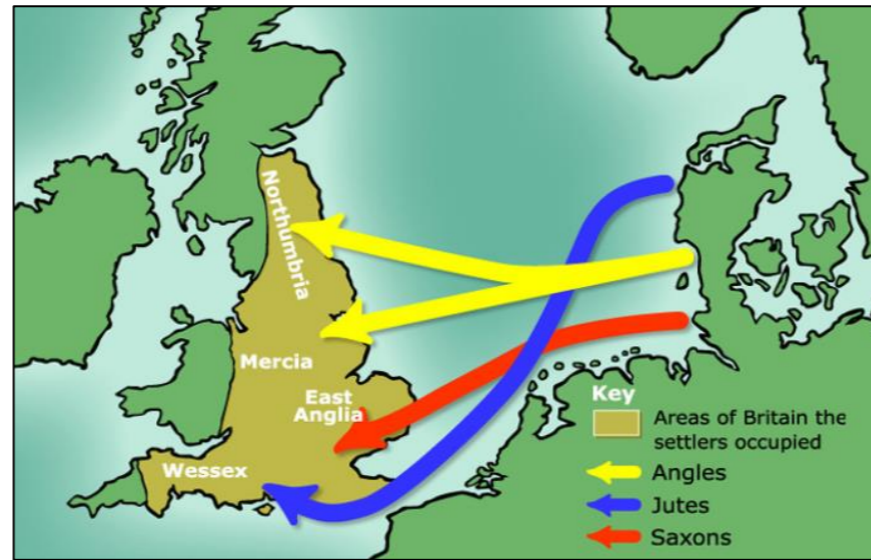


TRADERS AND RAIDERS (Y4)

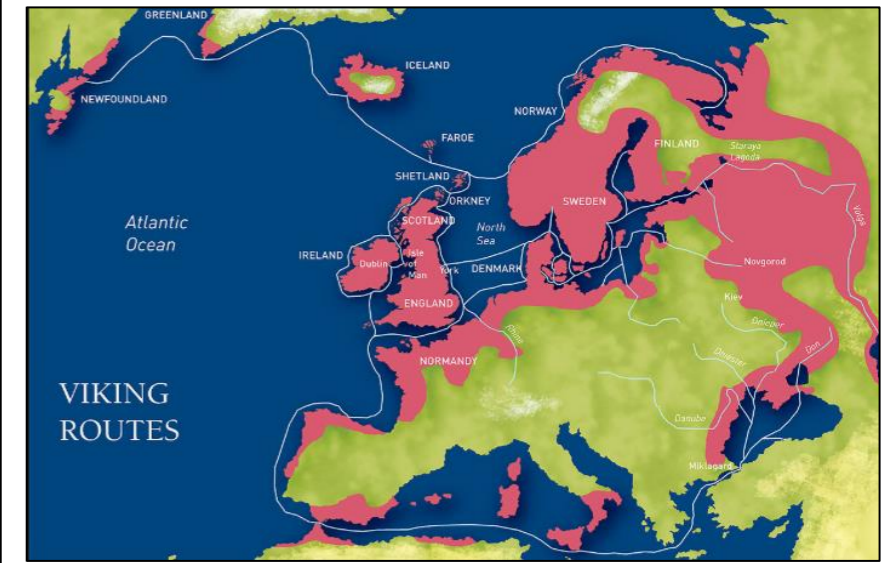
Map of Anglo-Saxon Routes

After the Romans left Britain, it became more open to invasion. The Anglo-Saxons were made up of people who rowed across the North Sea from an area that is now northern Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. These people were from three tribes: the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes. The Angles settled in northern England and East Anglia. The Saxons settled in large sections of southern England. The Jutes, meanwhile, adopted areas of Hampshire, Kent, and the Isle of Wight.



Map of Viking Routes

The Vikings came from the Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The time between 787AD and 1050AD is known as the time of the Vikings. Initially, they settled in northern Scotland and eastern England, also establishing the city of Dublin in Ireland. Around 1000AD, some Vikings settled in North America, but did not stay long. They also travelled to southern Spain and Russia and traded as far as Turkey.



Alfred the Great (849-899 AD)

Alfred the Great was an Anglo-Saxon king of Wessex, who was famous for his victories against the Vikings. Alfred, a great military mind, made strategic changes to ensure that Wessex stood strong, where other kingdoms fell to the Vikings. He eventually established Danelaw to keep Vikings in the east. He was also deeply interested in learning – he translated texts from Latin to English and began to develop law across the land.



King Athelstan

Æthelstan or Athelstan was King of the Anglo-Saxons from 924 to 927 and King of the English from 927 to 939 when he died. He was the son of King Edward the Elder and his first wife, Ecgwynn. Modern historians regard him as the first King of England and one of the greatest Anglo-Saxon kings



William the Conqueror

William I, is known as William the Conqueror and was the first Norman king of England. He reigned from 1066 until his death in 1087. He was the Duke of Normandy before he became king. He is famous for battling and killing Harold Godwinson for the English throne in the Battle of Hastings in 1066.



Edward the Confessor (1003–1066AD)

Edward the Confessor was the last but one of the Anglo-Saxon kings, known for his deep religious faith, which governed all aspects of his life. It is rumoured that Edward promised the throne to up to four different potential heirs before his death. This led to the eventual successor, Harold Godwinson, inheriting an unstable throne. Many believe this triggered the downfall of Anglo-Saxon rule.



Anglo-Saxon Power

450	Invasion of Jutes from Jutland, Angles from Denmark and Saxons from Germany. Britain divided into seven kingdoms.
600	King Ethelbert of Kent becomes most powerful Anglo-Saxon king in England.
617	Northumbria becomes the supreme Kingdom.
779	King Offa leads Mercia to be the supreme Kingdom.
878	King Alfred, King of Wessex fought to keep the Vikings away.
1066	Anglo-Saxon king, King Harold died during the Battle of Hastings

Vikings invading Anglo-Saxon Britain

793 – 876	Vikings try to invade, having many battles with Anglo-Saxons.
876	Vikings from Denmark, Norway and Sweden are allowed to settle permanently in York and East Anglia.
901 – 937	These Viking areas are conquered by the English.
980	New Viking raids on England.
1016 – 1035	Danish/Viking King Canute rules over England.
1042 – 1066	Edward the Confessor becomes king, dies of natural causes in 1066. Succeeded by King Harold.

Vocabulary

Anglo-Saxons	Scots	Vikings
William the Conqueror	Lindisfarne	Battle of Hastings
King Alfred the Great	William of Normandy	King Athelstan
Edward the Confessor	Long ships	Confessor

Equality and Diversity Inclusion

The Anglo Saxons were pagans before converting to Christianity – what did they believe about the world?
Aetheflaed, the Anglo-Saxon warrior queen.