

Anglo-Saxons and The Vikings Movement



Quick Facts



- The Saxons settled in England after the Romans left the country.
- The Saxons and Vikings both travelled from mainland Europe.
- The Vikings were not just invaders but also great sailors, traders and farmers.

Vocabulary



Invasion



An instance of invading a country or region with an armed force.

Kingdom



A country, state, or territory ruled by a king or queen.

Settled



To make a home and stay in that place over time.

Settlement



A place, typically one which has previously been uninhabited, where people establish a community.

Conflict



A serious disagreement or argument.

AD



Anno Domini which is Latin for the years following Christ.

Conquer



To overcome by force.

Unified

Make or become whole.

Raids

A rapid surprise attack on an enemy.

Timeline



410 AD – Romans leave England and English soils are left unprotected.
450 AD – Saxons arriving from Germany settle in Kent.
556 AD- Five kingdoms are created across England.
793 AD – The Vikings first invade Britain.
876 AD –Vikings from Denmark, Sweden and Norway settle permanently in England.
1042- Edward The Confessor becomes king (a Saxon king.)

Impact



Saxons

After the Romans left Britain, it became more open to invasion. New people came in ships across the North Sea –the Anglo-Saxons. The Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was from around AD410 to 1066. They were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. The three biggest were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. The land they settled in was 'Angle-land', or England. If we use the modern names for the countries they came from, the Saxons were German-Dutch, the Angles were southern Danish, and the Jutes were northern Danish. The Anglo-Saxons were made up of people who rowed across the North Sea

Why did the Anglo-Saxons come to Britain?

- To fight-Some Anglo-Saxons were warriors, who enjoyed fighting. They thought the Britons were weak and easy to beat without the Romans around.
- To farm- Many Anglo-Saxons came peacefully, to find land to farm. Their homelands in Scandinavia often flooded so it was tough to grow enough food back there.
- To make new homes-Whole families set sail across the sea to live in Britain. They brought tools, weapons and farm animals with them and built villages with new homes.
- They were invited-With Picts and Scots attacking from the north, the Britons invited some Anglo-Saxons to help defend them. But they didn't leave! They took over.



Where did the Vikings settle?

Vikings travelled from Scandinavia to Britain. They mostly settled in the Danelaw, to the north and east of England. Some Norwegian Vikings or 'Norse' sailed to Scotland. They made settlements in the north, and on the Shetland and Orkney Islands. Vikings also settled on the Isle of Man and often raided Wales, but few made homes there. In Ireland, the Vikings founded the city of Dublin. Many towns and cities in Britain that were founded by the Vikings can still be spotted today. Places that end in -by, -thorpe or -ay were almost certainly Viking towns.

Surrounding Chronology



The Romans
43 AD to 410 AD

The first Viking invasion- 793
AD

The Battle of Hastings
1066

Saxons reside in England
AD 450 - 779

Vikings from Denmark,
Sweden and Norway
settle permanently in
England.

The Middle Ages
AD 450 - 1066

