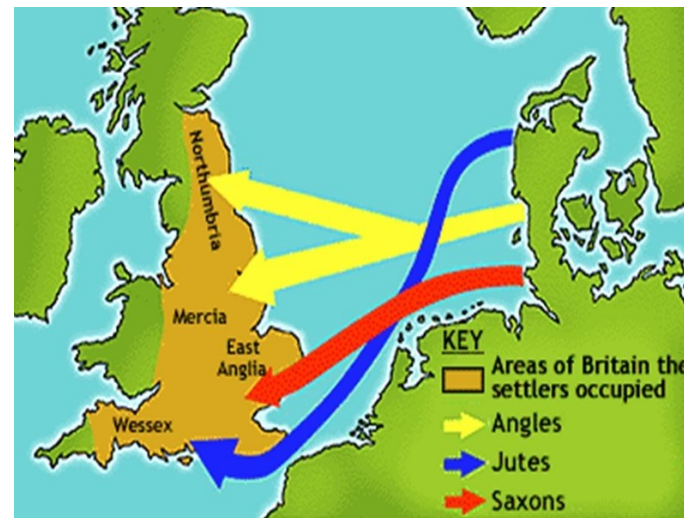


# Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and Normans

Britain	Romans 43 – 450 AD	Anglo Saxons 450 - 1066	Medieval 1066 - 1497
Europe	Romans 756 BC – 476 AD	Vikings 793 – 1200 AD	
World	Romans 130 BC – 476 AD	Golden Age of Islam 800 AD–1258AD	

By the end of the unit, children will have explored and have understanding of these key parts of this point in British and European history:

- Romans left Britain in approximately 410AD
- That Britain contained many 'tribes' of people—Picts, Scots and Celts
- where the Anglo-Saxons came from—parts of Germany and Denmark
- 450AD—the Angles, Saxons and Jutes came to England
- Significant people—King Vortigern, Hengist and Horsa (names that are still seen in towns of Kent and in South England)
- Once the Angles, Saxons and Jutes came, some settled in different areas and some invaded, taking the land
- England was split into regions controlled by earls— originally Wessex, Kent, East Anglia, Northumbria, Mercia and then Sussex and Essex were formed later
- Anglo-Saxons monarchs ruled after battles for power between the regions but Vikings invaded and ruled too
- Living in Anglo-Saxon times—hierarchy system, how crime was dealt with, religion and beliefs, the types of food people ate and where it came from
- The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle
- Details of the Battle of Hastings and the reasons why Edward the Confessor lost the battle
- Edward the Confessor's death at the Battle of Hastings
- The Bayeux Tapestry
- William the Conqueror—who he was and how he came to power
- How William the Conqueror stayed in power with the use of castles

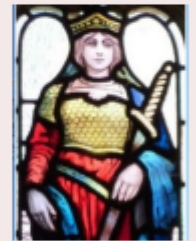


## Women

Much more equal than in Roman times:

- Could own land and money and do what they want with it.
- Could run businesses
- Mostly women made clothes, but all cooked

## Aethleflaed (870 -917)



King Alred's daughter, married King of Mercia. When he died, she ran his kingdom – constantly fighting off Vikings who grew to be scared of her.

# Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and Normans

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## Invasion and Settlement

Warriors and farmers from modern-day Scandinavia and northern Europe. Started off as invaders, but gradually settled and formed 7 different kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Kent, East Anglia, Sussex and Essex.

Warriors arrived first, then larger groups. Some were invited, Like King Vortigern of Kent who had his kingdom taken over by the Anglo Saxons, brothers Hengist and Horsa he had made a deal with to paid to protect it.

Mostly, they just wanted land to farm and settle as their land was being flooded by rising sea levels.

## Why did they settle? How could the settle?

Since 43 AD Britain has been ruled by Rome. However, Rome had grown too big and ran out of money after having to always create new armies to protect newly conquered areas. Without any money, Rome had left Britain by 450.

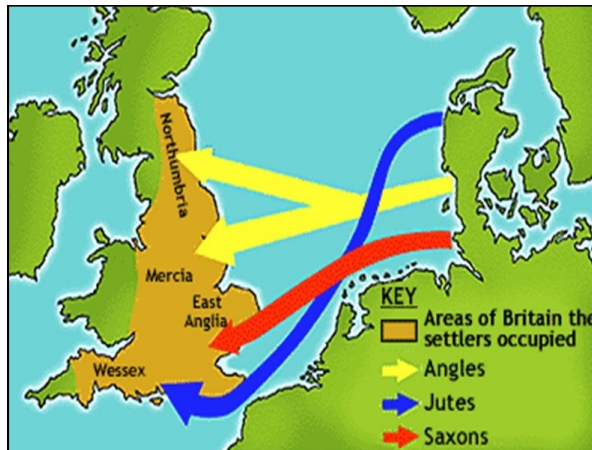
## Where did they come from?

The Anglo-Saxons came to Britain from parts of Germany and Denmark. The Jutes settled in the South of England, the Angles in the North and the Saxons mostly settled in middle England.

## How did they rule?

England was split into regions controlled by earls—originally Wessex, Kent, East Anglia, Northumbria, Mercia and then Sussex and Essex were formed later. Anglo-Saxons monarchs ruled after battles for power between the regions but Vikings invaded and ruled too.

Eventually, one king of England ruled after defeating many of the regions. This stabilised England. The first was Egbert from 837-839 and the last was Edward the Confessor 1042–1066.



## Conflict

There were many battles between the earls who controlled the kingdoms.

The Battle of Hastings between Edward the Confessor of England and William of Normandy saw the end of the Anglo-Saxon rule over Britain. Edward the Confessor was killed and there are many reasons why his army failed, one being that his army fought another battle two weeks before. The Norman army were also much more prepared with weaponry and cavalry.

## Culture and Beliefs

During the reign of the Anglo-Saxons, the beliefs of the people were Pagan and many Norse gods were worshipped. However, as the years went on, many converted to Christianity.

The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle is a series of manuscripts written throughout the time period. It is a recognised source of information and can offer insight into what life was like.

## Legacy

William of Normandy, also named William the Conqueror, after the Battle of Hastings became king of England.

He struggled to secure his reign at first due to many reasons but helped himself by building castles.

## Aethleflaed (870- 917)



## Women

Women had more equality in Anglo-Saxons times than in Roman Britain. They could own their own land and do what they liked with it, and run their own businesses.

Aethleflaed, who was King Alred's daughter, married the king of Mercia. When he died, she ran the kingdom, constantly fighting off Vikings who eventually became scared of her.

