

How did the Anglo Saxons and Vikings shape England?

Vocabulary

Migration – the movement of people from one place to another with the intention of settling in a new location.

Raider – a person who attacks an enemy in their territory.

Invader – a person or group that invades a country, region or other place and claims the land as their own.

Settler – a person who moves with a group of others to live in a new country or area.

Civilization – the society, culture and way of life of a particular area.

Achievements – a thing done successfully with effort, skill or courage.

Identity - the set of qualities and beliefs that make one person or group different from others: individuality.

Settlements – a place where people create a community

Conquer – overcome and take control of a place by military force

Withdrawal – the action of stopping to participate in an activity.

Hierarchy – a system in which members of an organisation or society are ranked according to authority.

Archaeologist – a person who studies human history through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artefacts and other physical remains.

Excavate – removing earth carefully from an area in order to find buried remains.

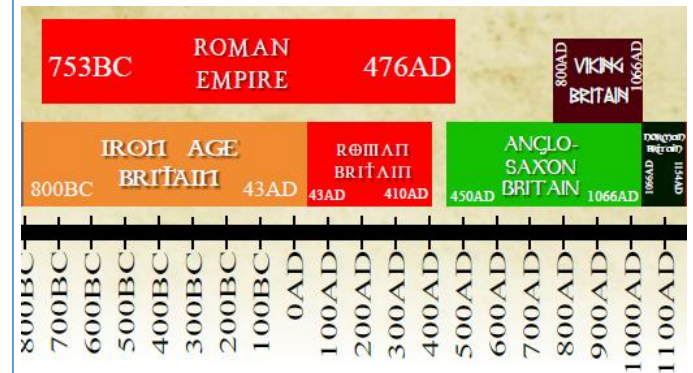
Artefact – an object made by a human being that is of historical interest.

Interpret – creating understanding to explain the meaning of information or actions.

Society – the community of people living in a particular country, or region, and having shared laws, customs and organisations.

Danelaw – the historical name given to the part of England where the Vikings had control over the Anglo-Saxons as they both lived together in Britain.

Invasion The **Anglo-Saxons** first raided Britain in the early AD400s however they were beaten back by the Romans. It wasn't until the withdrawal of the Romans from Britain, in AD410, that the Anglo Saxons attempted to invade. They successfully conquered the Britons and began to settle in England in AD 450. In AD 800, the **Vikings** invaded Britain and began to settle in parts of Anglo-Saxon land which became known as the **Danelaw**.



Trade: The Vikings were great explorers and travellers. Due to the success of their well-built ships they were able to reach Britain, France, Spain, Italy and North Africa and traded all over Europe and as far east as Central Asia. They bought goods and materials such as silver, silk, spices, wine, jewellery, glass and pottery.

Beliefs One of the reasons we know so much about the Anglo-Saxons is because of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles. They are a collection of written pieces by Saint Bede, who was a monk at the monastery of St. Paul in the Anglo-Saxon Kingdom of Northumbria. He died in AD 735 and was buried in **Durham Cathedral**. One of the most significant pieces of information he documented was the conversion of Anglo-Saxon Britain from Paganism to Christianity.

Sutton Hoo is an Anglo-Saxon burial site that is especially famous for its Anglo-Saxon ship burial found in the King's Mound. It is the richest burial ever found in northern Europe.

