

5 Invaders and Settlers

Who were the Vikings and what is their legacy in Britain?

- Sailed from Norway, Finland, Denmark and Sweden in wooden long ships which were powered by oars and wind.
- Invaded using force, often fighting the Anglo-Saxons.
- Vikings and Anglo-Saxons divided England into Wessex and Danelaw.
- Once Danelaw was established, Vikings had their own rules and government.
- Place names, days of the week and common words have roots with the Vikings.

Why was Britain a target for invasion?

- Angles, Saxons and Jutes - to find farmland as their own often flooded.
- Vikings - find treasures to steal, land to claim and to trade.
- Normans - William was promised the throne by his distant cousin, Edward.



How do we know about the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings?

- Archaeological evidence from Sutton Hoo.
- Written evidence, like Bede's account of life in Anglo-Saxon Britain.
- The Bayeux Tapestry (contains bias).



Harald Hardrada



Harold Godwinson



Edgar Atheling



William Duke of Normandy

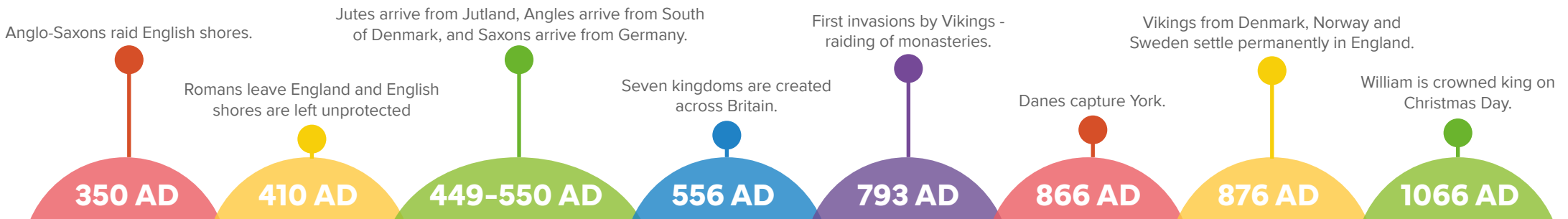
Who were the Normans and what is their legacy in Britain?

- Sailed from France in wooden ships powered by wind and oars.
- The Battle of Hastings in 1066 started the Norman invasion of Britain.
- William established a hierarchy and rewarded loyalty with land.
- William controlled Britain through taxes, force and making laws.
- Built castles for defence.
- Introduced surnames.



Who were the Anglo-Saxons and what is their legacy in Britain?

- They rowed across the North Sea from Denmark and Germany in wooden boats with oars.
- Arrived after the Roman Empire left and colonised Britain. There was no organised army to offer defence.
- Each area was ruled by a king.
- Brought conversion to Christianity with them.
- Their language became the basis for the English used today.



Angles Settlers that arrived from the Netherlands.	Saxon Settlers that arrived from Germany.	Jutes Settlers that arrived from Denmark.	Civilization An organised group of people living together.	Kingdom An area ruled by a king or queen.	Monarchy One ruler.	Reign The ruling of a country, state, or territory by a monarch.	Invade To enter and occupy land by force.	Raid A surprise attack.	Exile To send away.	Role The position held by someone.	AD Anno Domini. Based on the Christian calendar as a way of marking time - used to show the years after the birth of Jesus.	Hierarchy People being ranked according to status.	Archaeology The study of human history through ruins and artefacts.	Primary source a source created at or from the time studied.	Secondary source a source created after the event, based on primary sources.
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