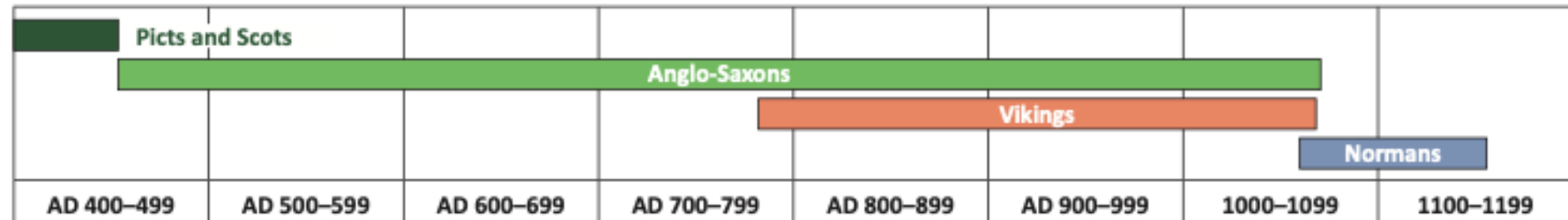




History – Advent 2

Invasion



Timeline showing the periods of invasion and settlement in Britain from AD 410–1199

Invasions

Anglo – Saxons

The Picts and Scots tried to invade England after AD 410, because the Britons were undefended. In AD 449, a British leader, Vortigern, asked Hengist and Horsa, two Jutes, to come to England to help the Britons. However, the Jutes realised that the land in England was good for farming, so they, along with the Angles and Saxons, invaded England.

Vikings

The Vikings first visited England in AD 789, when they sailed from Norway to the Isle of Portland on the south coast and killed the reeve, who had greeted them on the shore. However, their first major raid was four years later, on the monastery at Lindisfarne.

Normans

When the King of England, Edward the Confessor, died in 1066, he left no successor to the throne. His adviser, Harold Godwinson, was crowned king, but the King of Norway, Harald Hardrada, and William, Duke of Normandy, also claimed the throne. Harold Godwinson defeated Harald Hardrada then marched south to fight William, Duke of Normandy at the Battle of Hastings. William, Duke of Normandy won the battle. He was crowned king on Christmas Day in 1066 and became known as William the Conqueror. This was the end of Anglo-Saxon or Viking rule in England.



Bayeux tapestry, depicting the Battle of Hastings

Everyday life

Anglo-Saxons

Anglo-Saxon society had a hierarchy, with a king at the top. Landowners, called thegns, were below the king and peasant farmers worked on the thegn's land. Slaves were at the bottom of the hierarchy. Most Anglo-Saxons were farmers or craftspeople. They lived in homes made from wood or wattle and daub, with a single room and central fireplace. Settlements were surrounded by high fences to protect animals and villages from thieves and attack.

Vikings

The Vikings lived in a similar way to the Anglo-Saxons. Most Vikings were farmers or craftspeople, but they were also warriors who carried out frequent raids. Men and boys trained in boat building, weapon making, crafts and combat. They lived in longhouses, with a central fire and thatched roof. When the Vikings first invaded, they were pagans and worshipped many gods. Over time, they converted to Christianity.



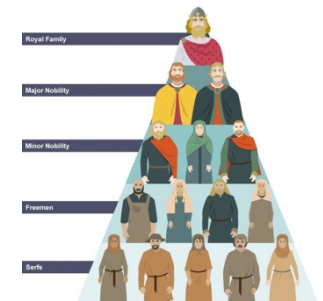
Glossary

Consequence

The result or effect of an action or event, often seen as a natural outcome or repercussion.

Heptarchy

The division of England into seven separate kingdoms during the Anglo-Saxon period between the 5th and 9th centuries.



Hierarchy

A system of organising or ranking individuals or groups into different levels or orders of importance or power.

Invalidate

To enter a country or territory by force with the intention of taking control or causing disruption.

Raid

To make a sudden attack or invasion on a place, usually involving stealing or causing damage.

Reeve

A medieval official who is responsible for the day-to-day administration of a manor or estate.