



Were the Vikings as savage as history would suggest?

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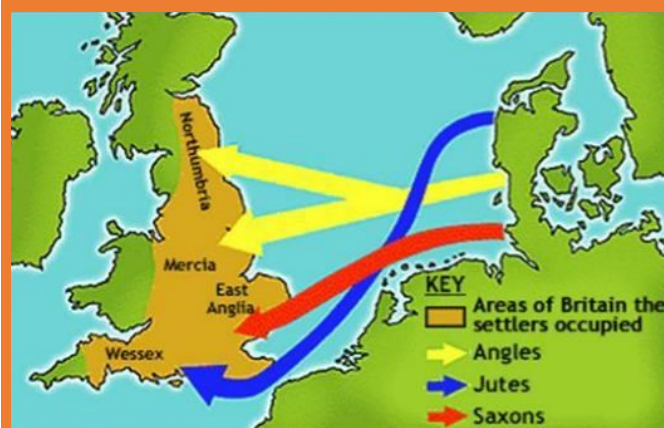
When? – Historical Context



What? – Key Events

410 AD	The Romans withdraw from Britain: Anglo Saxons migrants begin to settle
450 AD	Anglo-Saxon invaders arrive in Britain
600 AD	600AD Anglo-Saxons gradually take over Britain
597 AD	St Augustine introduces Christianity
633 AD	Lindisfarne monastery built
757 AD	Offa King of Mercia declares himself King of England
793 AD	Vikings attack Lindisfarne
871 AD	Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex
886 AD	The Vikings and King Alfred divide England after the battle of Chippenham
1043	Leofric, Earl of Mercia and his wife Godiva found a monastery in Coventry
1066	Normans defeat the Saxons at the Battle of Hastings

Where?



Key Vocabulary

Archaeologist	People who discover our history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
Danelaw	
Legacy	Anglo-Saxons left a legacy which included the language we speak, culture and politics. Many of the shires are our boundaries for counties today
Thane	An important Anglo-Saxon person
Lindisfarne	A monastery in northern England where Vikings first landed from Scandinavia
Runes	Alphabet consisting of between 26-33 letters used to write Old English
Weregild	A Saxon form of fine or compensation given to a wronged party, or their family
Sutton Hoo	An important Saxon Archeological site
Runes	Letters and symbol used in Anglo Saxon writing

Who (key people)



Alfred the Great
Widely regarded as the greatest Saxon King



Offa
Separated England and Wales with a huge trench



Leofric
Earl of Mercia, he founded the first monastery in Coventry

Learning Links



Year 4 – The Saxons had settled Britain and established rules and Kingdoms before the Viking invasions.



Year 3

The Saxons went against many of the ways the Romans lived, coming to Britain when they returned to Rome



Year 4

Many place names in the UK take their name from Saxon meanings