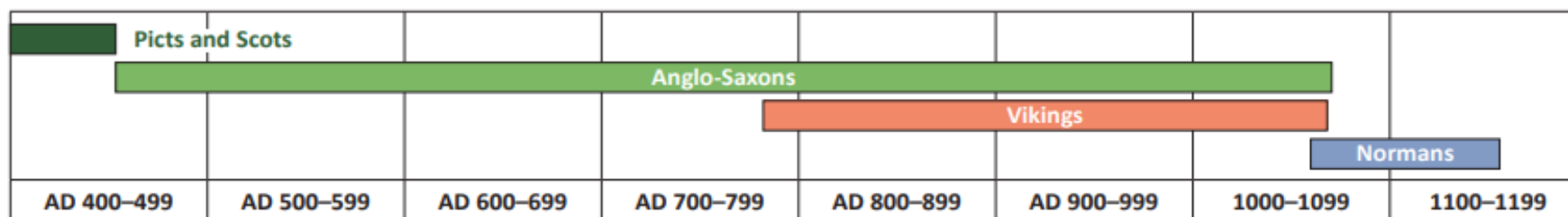


Invasion

Knowledge

- In AD 793, the Vikings arrived on Lindisfarne and destroyed the monastery buildings, stole precious objects, killed and injured the monks and took some as slaves.
- Over the next 60 years, the Vikings continued to raid England in the spring and summer, before returning to Scandinavia in the winter.
- Most Anglo-Saxons were farmers or craftspeople. 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.
- Anglo-Saxon society had a hierarchy, with a king at the top. Landowners were below the king and peasant farmers worked on their land. Slaves were at the bottom of the hierarchy.
- Sutton Hoo is the site of an Anglo-Saxon grave in Suffolk, England. Discovered in 1939, it is one of the largest and best-preserved archaeological finds of the Saxon period in Europe.
- Battle of Hasting 1066— Harold Godwinson, King of Norway, Harald Hardrada, and William, Duke of Normandy all fought for the English crown after Edward the Confessor died. Duke of Normandy won the battle and he was crowned king on Christmas Day in 1066. He became known as William the Conqueror. This was the end of Anglo-Saxon or Viking rule in England.



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

Vocabulary

Danegeld

Conquer

Raid

Surrender

Treaty

Kingdom

Norsemen

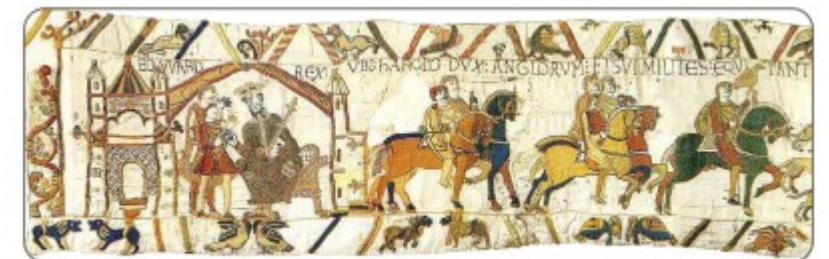
Hillfort

Monastery

Danelaw

Feudal system

Heir



Bayeux tapestry, depicting the Battle of Hastings