



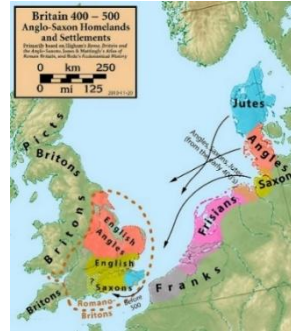
## Anglo-Saxons and Vikings – Our Local Area

### The Scots

- The Scots came from Ireland to settle in Scotland.
- The Scots began raiding Britain around AD 360 and later settled in the west of Scotland.

### Anglo-Saxons

- Anglo-Saxons began arriving around AD 410 after the Romans left.
- The Anglo-Saxons came from modern-day Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.
- Anglo-Saxons were made up of three main tribes: Angles, Saxons and Jutes.
- These tribes settled in different regions and were not united under one ruler at first.
- These tribes invaded Britain after the Romans left; some were invited to help defend against Picts and Scots, others wanted farmland.
- They faced challenges such as conflict with locals, building homes, farming and adapting to new land.



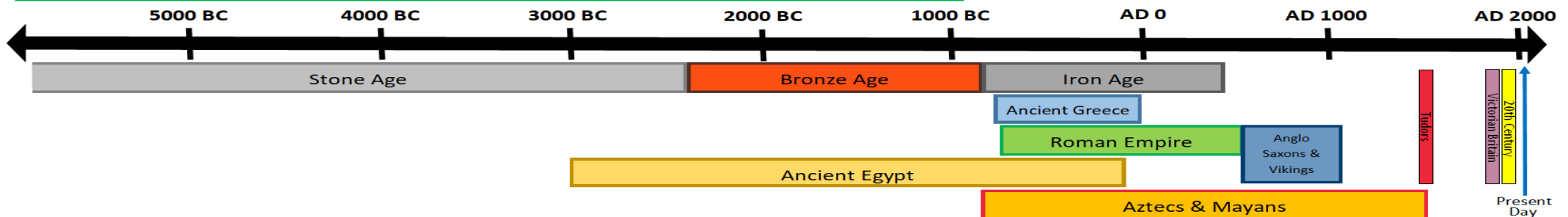
### Anglo-Saxon Life

- Homes were made from wood and thatch, unlike Roman stone towns.
- Society had different social classes: kings, nobles, craftsmen and peasants.
- Their laws were based on customs and village courts.
- Punishments included fines (wergild), compensation or physical punishments.
- There was no national legal system; Alfred the Great introduced written codes to make laws more consistent across Wessex.



### Vocabulary

colonisation	setting up control over new lands/people
peasantry	the class of poor farmers who worked the land
wergild	a fine paid as compensation for injury or death in Anglo-Saxon law
outlawed	someone who has had their property taken away is no longer able to live in their community
Danelaw	area of England under Viking control
Thing	Viking meeting, where free men made laws and settled dispute
invade	enter and occupy land
outlawed	someone who has had their property taken away is no longer able to live in their community
pillage	violently steal something
raid	to launch a surprise attack
turning point	an event that leads to important change (e.g. Alfred's defence reforms)





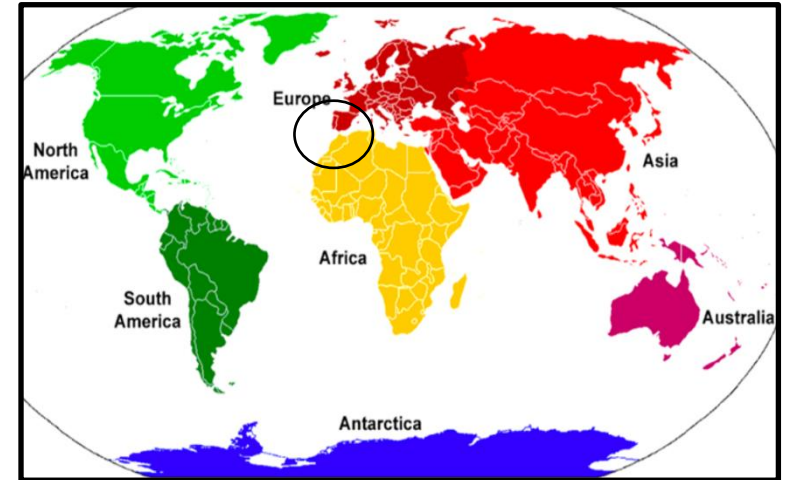
# Burwell Village College Primary

## Sutton Hoo & Devil's Dyke

- Sutton Hoo was discovered in 1939, by Basil Brown, who was commissioned by Edith Pretty.
- It is the site of an Anglo-Saxon ship burial - the richest ever found in northern Europe.
- Treasures included a helmet, a gold buckle and a ceremonial sword.
- The finds proved that the Anglo-Saxons had wealth, trade links, craftsmanship and beliefs in the afterlife – which challenged the idea of the 'Dark Ages'.
- 'Burh' means fort.
- 'Wella' means spring/water.
- Burwell means 'Spring by the fort'.
- Devil's Dyke is a large Anglo-Saxon earthwork defence in East Anglia.
- It helped to protect East Anglia from Mercia.



## Anglo-Saxons and Vikings



## The Vikings

- Vikings came from Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden, Denmark).
- They raided Britain for wealth, land and power.
- The first raid was on Lindisfarne (793 AD).
- The Vikings established the Danelaw – Viking-controlled land in England.
- Their laws were made in local assemblies called Things.
- Punishments included fines, outlawry (banishment) or trial by combat.
- Vikings did not wear horned helmets.

## Regions of England



## Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms



Do you notice any similarities between the regions of England today and the kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxons?

King Alfred the Great and the Viking ruler, Guthrum, signed a peace treaty which divided England between Anglo-Saxon and Viking areas.

King Alfred the Great coin

