

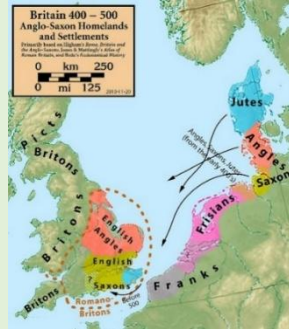


The Scots

- 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.



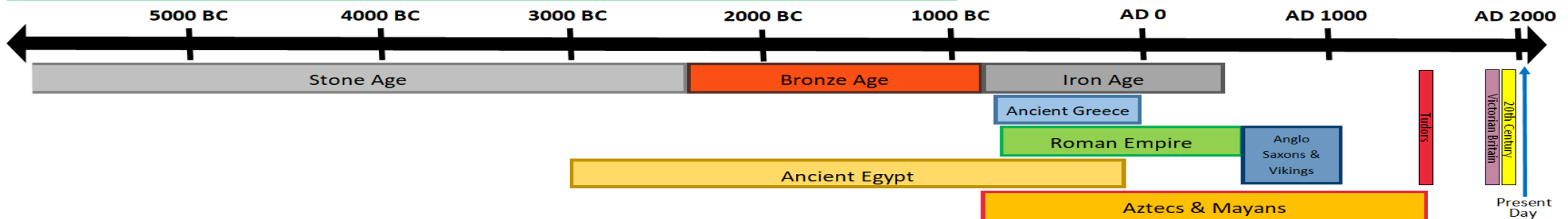
Anglo-Saxon Life

- 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.



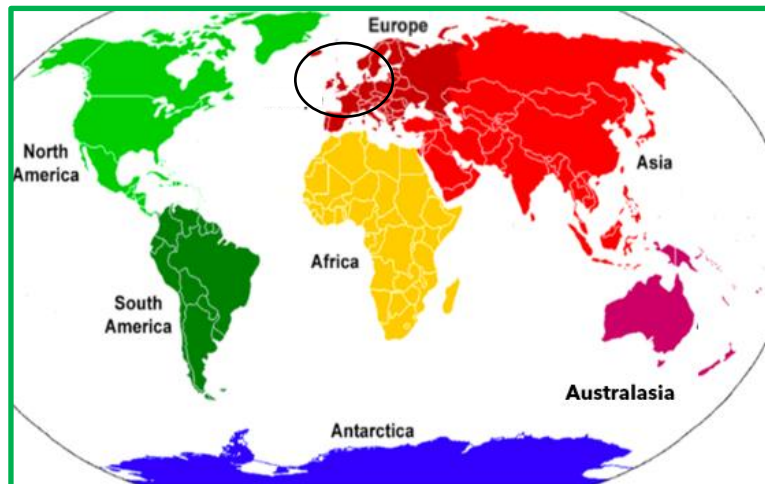
Vocabulary

colonisation	when a country takes control of another place and settles people there
peasantry	poor people in the past who worked on farms and had very little money
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	a Viking meeting, where free men made laws and settled dispute
invade	to go into a place when you are not wanted – to take over
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)





Anglo-Saxons and Vikings – Our Local Area



Now, England is divided into **nine regions**. Each region is made up of several counties. **Counties** are smaller areas that have a local government which is responsible for services like transport and education.

Regions of England



Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms



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

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.

Sutton Hoo & Devil's Dyke

Sutton Hoo was discovered in 1939, by Basil Brown.

It is the site of an Anglo-Saxon ship burial – the richest ever found in northern Europe.

The finds proved that the Anglo-Saxons had wealth, trade links, craftsmanship and beliefs in the afterlife. This challenged the idea of the 'Dark Ages'.



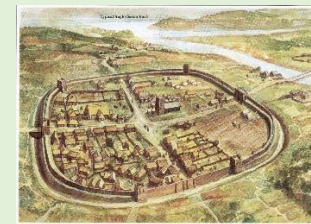
Devil's Dyke is a large Anglo-Saxon earthwork defence in East Anglia.

It helped to protect East Anglia from Mercia.



King Alfred the Great

- King Alfred was the King of Wessex, the last major Anglo-Saxon kingdom not conquered by the Vikings.
- Alfred reorganised his army so that soldiers could take turns fighting and farming.
- He built a network of fortified towns called burhs to protect people from Viking attacks.



- Alfred created a small navy to defend the coast from Viking raids.
- His military reforms made Wessex stronger and helped stop the Vikings from taking over all of England.
- After Alfred's victory at the Battle of Edington, the Viking leader Guthrum agreed to make peace.
- England was divided between Anglo-Saxon lands and the Viking-controlled Danelaw.
- The agreement reduced fighting for a time and brought greater stability to England.
- It marked a turning point because the Vikings no longer seemed certain to conquer all of England.

