

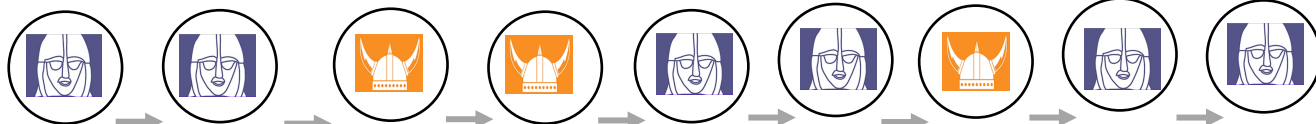
YEAR 4—THE ANGLO-SAXONS AND VIKINGS  
WERE THE SAME PEOPLE AND NOTHING BUT VICIOUS INVADERS?  
— A COMPARATIVE STUDY.



## WHEN?

ANGLO-SAXONS 410AD– 1066AD

VIKINGS 793AD – 1066AD



- 455AD**  
The kingdom of Kent is established by Anglo-Saxons.
- 497AD**  
Christianity arrives in Britain.
- 866AD**  
The Danes capture York (Jorvik) and make it their kingdom.
- 876AD**  
Vikings from Norway, Denmark and Sweden settle in England.
- 878AD**  
King Alfred goes into hiding as Britain becomes overrun with Vikings.
- 925AD**  
Ethelsten becomes first king of all England.
- 1016AD**  
The Danes under king Canute rule England.
- 1042AD**  
Edward the Confessor becomes king and restores Anglo-Saxon rule.
- 1066AD**  
Harold II, the last Anglo-Saxon king is defeated at the Battle of Hastings.

## WHO?

**Anglo-Saxons**  
Angles  
Saxons  
Jutes

Different tribes consisted of farmers, children and parents.

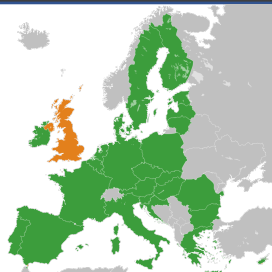
### Vikings



## VOCABULARY

Archaeologist	People who discover history by looking at artefacts that have been found.
Longhouse	A large hall-like building where many Viking families would live together.
Jorvik	The Viking name for the city of York. York now has a famous Viking museum called Jorvik.
Odin	One of the most famous Viking Gods known for wisdom.
Danelaw	The name given to lands in Britain occupied by the Vikings.
Longship	The narrow boat used by Vikings to raid along coasts.
Berserkers	Warriors that went to war wearing wolf or bear skins. They charged fearlessly. (Berserk).
Churl	A lower-class Anglo-Saxon but better than a slave.
Thane	An important Anglo-Saxon person.
Shire reeve	The peace officer of a shire, later known as 'sheriff'.
Witan or witenagemot	A council that helped the Saxon king rule.
Trade	The act of buying and selling goods
Shires	Saxon lands were divided into shires, which helped to make up the countries we have today.
Wergild	A fine imposed for stealing or killing.
Monarch	a king, queen, or emperor.

## WHERE?



**Anglo-Saxons – Migrants from Northern Europe who settled in the UK**



**Viking – UK and Europe**

## WHAT?



### Achievements

**The Anglo-Saxons** were skilled craft workers. They made musical instruments, intricate jewellery as well as homemade toys.

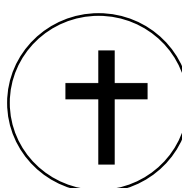
**The Vikings** established excellent trade routes across the world ( still used today) they developed the long boat and settled across Europe.



### Architecture and Housing

**The Anglo-Saxons** built houses from natural materials. They lived in huts, some made out of manure (cow poo) and sticks, they were so used to living on farmlands in their homelands. Some buildings were made from wood and some special ones were built from stone.

**The Vikings** built their houses from local material such as wood, stone or blocks of turf. They lived in long houses.

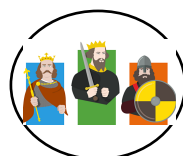


### Beliefs

**The Anglo-Saxons** were pagans at first. They were superstitious and believed in lucky charms. After many years, many became Christians and believed in Christianity.

**The Vikings** were Pagans who believed in more than one god.

## WHAT CAME NEXT?



### 1066AD – Norman Britain

**The Normans won, Harold was killed, and William became king.** This brought an end to Anglo-Saxon and Viking rule. A new age of Norman rule in England had started.