

Important language

Anglo - Saxon	Warrior-farmers that invaded Britain and settled.
Danelaw	Part of North and East England that was under the law of the Vikings.
Invade	To attack without warning.
Conquer	To gain something by force.
Runes	Viking symbols that represent the alphabet.
Berserker	Terrifying Viking warrior.
Valhalla	The Vikings believe that they go here after death.
Pagan	A person who believed in many Gods.
Scandinavia	Denmark, Norway and Sweden. Where the Vikings originated.
Monastery	Places of worship and schooling during the Anglo-Saxon times.
Kingdom	An area ruled by a King or Queen.

Longship Large ship with sails and oars that the Vikings used to invade.



Rune Alphabet

(by SonsOfVikings.com)

Rune	English	Rune	English	Rune	English
ᚠ	A	ᚢ	B	ᚦ	F
ᚨ	H	ᚦ	F	ᚨ	H
ᚫ	K/Q	ᚨ	H	ᚫ	K/Q
ᚱ	R	ᚱ	R	ᚱ	R
ᚴ	C/K/Q	ᚴ	C/K/Q	ᚴ	C/K/Q
ᚷ	W	ᚷ	W	ᚷ	W
ᚹ	Y	ᚹ	Y	ᚹ	Y
ᚺ	J	ᚺ	J	ᚺ	J
ᚻ	V/W	ᚻ	V/W	ᚻ	V/W
ᚽ	A	ᚽ	A	ᚽ	A
ᚾ	B	ᚾ	B	ᚾ	B
ᚿ	C/K/Q	ᚿ	C/K/Q	ᚿ	C/K/Q
ᛀ	D	ᛀ	D	ᛀ	D
ᛁ	E	ᛁ	E	ᛁ	E
ᛂ	F	ᛂ	F	ᛂ	F
ᛃ	G	ᛃ	G	ᛃ	G
ᛄ	H	ᛄ	H	ᛄ	H
ᛅ	I	ᛅ	I	ᛅ	I
ᛆ	J	ᛆ	J	ᛆ	J
ᛇ	K/Q	ᛇ	K/Q	ᛇ	K/Q
ᛈ	L	ᛈ	L	ᛈ	L
ᛉ	M	ᛉ	M	ᛉ	M
ᛊ	N	ᛊ	N	ᛊ	N
ᛋ	O	ᛋ	O	ᛋ	O
ᛌ	P	ᛌ	P	ᛌ	P
ᛍ	R	ᛍ	R	ᛍ	R
ᛎ	S	ᛎ	S	ᛎ	S
ᛏ	T	ᛏ	T	ᛏ	T
ᛐ	U	ᛐ	U	ᛐ	U
ᛑ	X	ᛑ	X	ᛑ	X
ᛒ	Y	ᛒ	Y	ᛒ	Y
ᛓ	Z	ᛓ	Z	ᛓ	Z

You may have heard of the Viking Gods : Thor, Loki, Odin, Freya, Heimdall

INVADERS



Important information

Who were the Anglo-Saxons?

The **Anglo-Saxons** were a group of farmer-warriors who lived in Britain thousands of years ago. Made up of three tribes who came over from Europe, they were called the Angle, **Saxon**, and Jute tribes. The two largest were the Angle and **Saxon**, which is how we've come to know them as the **Anglo-Saxons** today.

Who were the Vikings?

The Vikings were famous for sailing huge distances from their home in Scandinavia between AD 800 and 1066 to raid and plunder, but they also traded with people from other countries.

Why did the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons invade?

They left their homeland because they were looking for better places to farm than the kind of terrain that Scandinavia had.

Key Dates

350AD	Anglo-Saxons raid and Roman hold them back.
410AD	Last Roman leave Britain, leaving the Celts alone and defenceless.
449-550AD	Arrival of Anglo-Saxons.
556AD	Britain is divided into 7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms: Northumbria, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, East Anglia, Mercia, Kent.
597AD	St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome and becomes Archbishop of Canterbury.
789 AD	First recorded Viking attack (Dorset).
867AD	The Vikings kill rival kings and capture York. It becomes Jorvik, the Viking capital of England.

What was Anglo-Saxon life like?

Anglo-Saxon children had to grow up quickly as they were considered an adult at 10 and had to work around the village.

What did the Anglo-Saxons make?

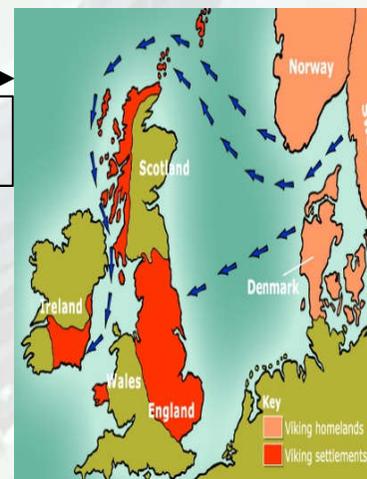
The Anglo-Saxons were great **craft workers**. They made intricate **jewellery**, musical **instruments** and homemade **toys** and **games**.

They were also keen **storytellers**. They would gather together in **feasting halls** and tell thrilling stories. Often their stories would be accompanied by music played on an instrument called a **lyre**.

The Saxons liked to play with words too. They amused themselves by telling clever **riddles**.

Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.

Map showing Viking invasion.



Key People

Alfred the Great	In 878, King Alfred the Great defeated the Vikings in battle and had them sign a treaty saying they had to keep to their own land in England - this section of land was called Danelaw.
St Augustine	Missionary sent by the Pope to convert Britains to Christianity. Pagan temples were converted into churches.
Edward the Confessor	The last but one of the Anglo-Saxon kings of England, Edward was known for his religious faith (he is known as 'the Confessor' because of his life was characterised by piety and religious belief) . Although England was quiet and relatively prosperous during his reign, his failure to leave an heir led to the Norman invasion of England in 1066.
King Canute	Canute is remembered as an influential king. He brought together English and Danish Kingdoms and this benefited both. His control of Baltic Sea route greatly benefited English trade and economy.