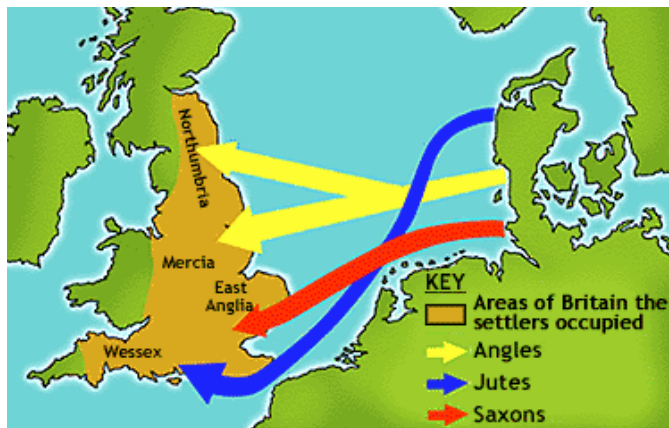


Year 4: How hard was it to invade and settle in Britain?

HISTORICAL CONTEXT



Where did they settle?



Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms



By AD 600, the Anglo-Saxons had stopped fighting each other. England was organised into five kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, East Anglia and Kent. Each one was ruled by a king who made laws. Over time Wessex became the most important kingdom and in AD925 Athelstan became the first king of England.

KEY VOCABULARY



KINGDOM: A part of England which was ruled by a king or queen



VIKING: Seafaring people from Scandinavia who raided and invaded Britain.



SETTLEMENT: A place where a community of people live



RAIDS: Attacks on Britain in which the Vikings landed to steal items.



SETTLERS: A person who chooses to move to a new country.



INVASION: A military attack in which an army uses force to take over another country.



MISSIONARY: A person sent to an area to promote Christianity

Key Events

Romans leave Britain.



AD410

St Augustine brings Christianity from Rome



AD597

The Vikings raid Lindisfarne.



AD793

The Vikings invade Britain. Alfred defeats the Vikings at Edington.



AD865-878

Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex



AD871

Athelstan becomes the first King of England



AD925

How did they live?



Anglo-Saxons lived in houses that were long and rectangular. They were made of natural materials such as wood, and mud (wattle and daub). There was one room where families lived, cooked, ate, slept and worked. They built their villages near farmland as they grew crops and reared animals.

Lindisfarne, the Holy Island

Aidan built a priory on Lindisfarne in AD 635 which became the centre of Christianity in Northumbria. Here, many monks from the Scottish island of Iona settled. Missionaries travelled to Lindisfarne for training and then journeyed around Northumbria to spread Christianity. The Vikings raided the monastery in AD 793; an attack that shocked the Christian world.

