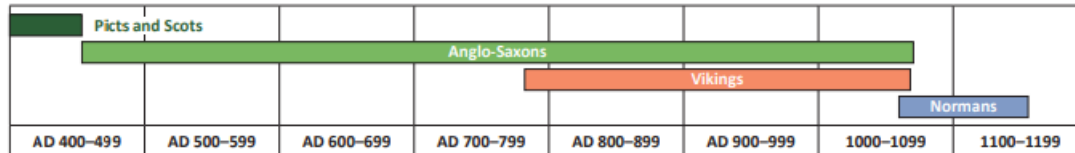


Raided, Invaded, Stayed

After the Romans

After the Romans left Britannia in AD 410, many towns fell into disrepair and the country became vulnerable to attack. This marked the beginning of a period of **invasions** from different groups: Picts and Scots, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and Normans. This time in history is called the early **Middle Ages**.



Timeline showing the periods of invasion and settlement in Britain from AD 410-1199

Anglo-Saxons

The Picts and Scots tried to invade England after AD 410, because the Britons were undefended. The Jutes were asked to come to England to help the Britons. However, they, along with the Angles and Saxons, invaded England.



Everyday life

Anglo-Saxon society had a **hierarchy**, with a king at the top. Landowners, called **thegns**, were below the king and peasant farmers worked on the thegn's land. Slaves were at the bottom of the hierarchy.

Vikings

The **Vikings** first visited England in **AD 789**, however, their first major raid was four years later (AD793), on the **monastery at Lindisfarne**.

The Invasion Journey



To make the journey from Denmark, Norway and Sweden, the Vikings had to make a treacherous journey across the North Sea.

Uniting England

During Athelstan reign from AD 924-939, he became the first King of all England. England has been united

They were expert **boat builders**. We know what their boats looked like from examples that archaeologists have discovered.



Viking Gods

The Vikings believed in 12 gods, the main ones being Odin (King of the gods), Thor (God of Thunder), Tyr (God of War) and Freyr (Goddess of Fertility).



Legacy

There are still parts of life in modern England that date back to the Anglo-Saxons, including the English language, the rule of law, place names, Christianity and even the layout of England itself.



Christianity



Scandinavia



conquer



longship



invasion



monastery



wattle and daub



raid