

# Traders and Raiders



To place the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons on a timeline in relation to other periods studied.	To know who the Vikings were, where they came from and why they invaded Britain.	To know who the Anglo Saxons were, where they came from and why they settled in Britain.	To know what daily life was like for children in Anglo Saxon times?	To know why Alfred the Great was a significant figure.	To know when and how the Anglo Saxon rule came to an end.(1066)
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- Key Vocabulary**
- Angle
  - Anglo-Saxon
  - Britannia
  - Conquer
  - Germanic
  - Invade
  - Longhouse
  - Norman
  - Monastery
  - Raiders
  - Runes
  - Pagan
  - Saxon
  - Settle
  - Traders
  - Viking

<p>AD 449</p> <p>Anglo Saxon invaders arrive in Britain.</p>	<p>AD 600</p> <p>Anglo Saxons gradually take over England.</p>	<p>AD 793</p> <p>The vikings attack from Norway.</p>
<p>AD 871</p> <p>Alfred the Great becomes King of Wessex.</p>	<p>AD 924</p> <p>Athelstan becomes the King of Wessex.</p>	<p>AD 937</p> <p>Athelstan defeats rebels in battle.</p>
<p>AD 939</p> <p>The vikings invade England and take back the north.</p>	<p>AD 1042</p> <p>Edward the Confessor becomes king.</p>	<p>AD 1066</p> <p>King Harold is killed in the Battle of Hastings.</p>

**Life in Anglo Saxon times**

Anglo-Saxon children had to grow up quickly. By the time they were ten, they were seen as an adult! They had to work as hard as any adult and would be punished as adults, if they stole or broke the law.

Girls worked in the home. Boys learned the skills of their fathers. Only a few girls and boys learned to read and write. The sons of kings or wealthy families might be taught at home by a private teacher.



**The end of the Anglo-Saxons**

When King Edward died in 1066, the English Witan chose **Harold** as the next king.

Duke William of Normandy and Harald Hardrada, the King of Norway, were not happy with the decision. They believed they had a claim to the throne.

The two armies fought at the **Battle of Hastings** (14 October 1066). 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.



**Alfred the Great**

There were many famous Anglo-Saxon kings, but the most famous of all was **Alfred**, one of the only kings in British history to be called 'Great'.

He fought the Vikings and then made peace so that English and Vikings settled down to live together. He encouraged people to learn and he tried to govern well and fairly.