

Anglo-Saxons

Name: _____

Date: _____ Block: _____

1. In their own lands, most Anglo-Saxons were **farmers**. They lived in family groups in **small villages**, not cities. Since they lived close to the sea and big rivers, many Anglo-Saxons were sailors too. They built wooden ships with oars and sails, for trade and to settle in new lands. Raiders in ships attacked Roman Britain.

2. The **Romans** invaded Britain in AD43. After that, for 400 years southern Britain was part of the Roman world. The last Roman soldiers left Britain in AD 410, and then new people came in ships across the **English Channel**.

3. **Viking** attacks on Anglo-Saxon England started at the end of the AD700s. The Vikings came by sea in their **longboats**. They attacked monasteries and **churches** to steal gold and other treasures.

4. After King Alfred of Wessex fought the Vikings, he made **peace** with them. He built ships and **walls** around towns to defend his kingdom against Viking attacks. However, fighting between the English and the Vikings went on into the AD1000s.

5. In 1066, England was invaded twice. First, a Norwegian army led by Harald Hardrada landed in the **north**. Harold killed Hardrada in a battle at Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire. Three days later William of Normandy (northern **France**) army landed in Sussex. Harold hurried south and the two armies fought the Battle of Hastings (14 October 1066). The Normans won, Harold was killed, and William became **king** of England. The story of how the Normans conquered England was told in the **Bayeux Tapestry**. The Anglo-Saxon period of English history was over.

6. After his successful invasion, King William ordered a census of all his newly conquered lands. The results were recorded in the **Domesday Book** Why might William have wanted such records? **Assessment of resources, know what he can use to defend against attack, understand his tax base to know projected income**

