



KEY CONCEPT:
Monarchy (community)

Key Vocabulary	
AD	Anno Domini – ‘in the year of our Lord’. AD is used to show dates after the birth of Jesus.
Conflict	A disagreement about something important.
Conquer	To get or gain by force: win by fighting.
Invasion	One country attacking another to take it over.
Settlement	A colony or small community of people.
Kingdom	A country whose ruler is a king or queen.

The Anglo Saxons

After the Romans left Britain, it became open to invasion. The Anglo Saxons were made up of people who rowed across the North Sea from an area that is now Northern Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.

The kings of Anglo Saxon Britain ruled their own kingdoms and the people in it. They also controlled their own armies. Kings fought other kingdoms. There were 7 kingdoms when the Anglo Saxons first settled. By AD 878 there was only one kingdom left, Wessex, ruled by King Alfred the Great. The other kingdoms had been overrun by the Vikings.



Key Figures	
King Alfred the Great (AD 849-899)	Alfred did a lot of great things for England including defeating the Vikings in several battles and keeping part of England under Anglo-Saxon rule. Alfred encouraged people to learn and tried to govern fairly. He believed education was important.
King Ethelred the Unready (AD 966 – 1016)	English king from 978 – 1013 and 1014-1016. He failed to prevent the Danes from overrunning England.
Edward the Confessor (AD 1003 – 1066)	Son of Ethelred and penultimate Anglo Saxon king of England. In 1013 the Danes invaded England and he escaped to Normandy. He became king in 1042 and died in January 1066.
Harold (AD c. 1020 – 1066)	Harold II or Harold Goodwinson was the last Anglo Saxon king of England. He was killed at the Battle of Hastings by Norman invaders under William the Conqueror.

