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| **Key Places** | **Key People** |
| Sutton Hoo A seventh-century princely burial ground and its contextEast Anglia | Cambridgeshire, Norfolk, Suffolk | BritannicaDenmark country profile - BBC News  ***Denmark***  ***SuttonHoo***  ***East Anglia*** | **Alfred the Great** - 849AD - 899AD  His father was king of Wessex, but by the end of Alfred's reign his coins referred to him as ' **King of the English**'.  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. |
| **Key Dates** | |
| Alfred’s grandson Athelstan became King.  924AD  Vikings attack from Norway and target Lindisfarne.  793AD              Romans left Britain  410AD  871AD  Alfred crowned  King of Wessex.  937AD  Vikings destroyed the King’s Kingdoms.  459AD  Angles and Saxons invade Great Britain. | |
| **Key Facts** | **Vocabulary** |
| * The Romans left England because the armies were needed to defend other parts of the Empire. * The Anglo-Saxons came from many places all over Europe including Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands. * Each group of settlers had their own ruler; some of these became a king with his own kingdom to rule. | |  |  | | --- | --- | | archaeology | the study of objects that belonged to people in the past to learn more about their culture and society | | conquer | to get or gain by force/win by fighting | | kingdom | an area ruled by a king or queen | | runes | the letters used by Anglo Saxons to communicate | | settlement | a place where people have chosen to live | |