



# Invaders and Settlers



## Key Vocabulary

Raid	Lindisfarne	Dane	Scandinavia	Ordeal	Danegeld	Medieval
Vikings attacked unprovoked which led to stealing, fighting and killing (even burning churches)	A monastery that was raided and burnt to the ground as well as the murdering of innocent monks in 793 CE	A native of Denmark and a term used to describe Vikings	It is a collection of countries, Denmark, Norway and Sweden, that the Vikings originated from	Anglo-Saxon trials could be decided with ordeals if they could not decide if the person was innocent or guilty	It is land tax from King Ethelred to raise money against the Viking invades	The time of the Middle Ages.



Lindisfarne in 793CE was attacked unprovoked by bloodthirsty Vikings, they murdered monks, stole all their treasures and religious artefacts then watch it burn to the ground. This was considered the first Viking attack to begin the Viking Era in Great Britain.

## Key People

King Alfred the Great (849-499) - The King of Wessex, he is best known for defending England against Viking invasions

King Ethelred the Unready (978-1016) - he tried to find peace with the Vikings through Danegeld



## Sutton Hoo

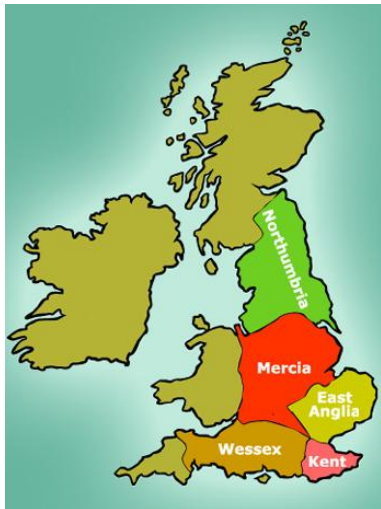
In 1939, this burial site was discovered. Known as the Valley of the Kings, a 27m long ship was discovered with jewels and treasures in the centre.





## Anglo-Saxon Villages

Usually near a forest as a source of wood and rivers or streams for fresh water. 100 people lived in the village and a "Hall" would be where the Thane lived (man who owned the land). These houses were made of wood and thatched roofs with only one room where everyone ate, cooked, slept and entertained.



After the Romans left Britain, Saxon settlements became small kingdoms, they were each ruled by their own King with their own army. They fought each other over control of their Kingdoms and defend their land.

 <p>Stoning</p>	 <p>Paying a fine (if a person could not afford their fine, they could be put into slavery)</p>	 <p>Hanging</p>
 <p>Drowning</p>	 <p>Whipping</p>	 <p>Mutilation (bits of the body cut off)</p>
 <p>Branding (burned with a hot iron rod)</p>	 <p>Stocks</p>	 <p>Exile (being sent away)</p>
<p><b>Cold Water Ordeal</b></p> <p>The person would have their hands and feet tied with rope, be given a drink of holy water and then thrown into an icy cold lake. If they sank to the bottom, they were innocent. If they floated, they were guilty.</p> 	<p><b>Hot Water Ordeal</b></p> <p>The person would have to plunge their hand into a pot of boiling hot water and retrieve a stone from the bottom. The hand would be bandaged for three days and then checked. If it was healing without infection, the person was deemed innocent, but if it was infected they were guilty.</p> 	<p><b>Iron Bar Ordeal</b></p> <p>The person had to carry a glowing hot iron bar for nine feet. They would then have their hand bandaged for three days. Like the hot water ordeal, if it was healing without infection the person was deemed innocent but if it was infected, they were guilty.</p> 

## Crime and Punishment

It was the responsibility of everyone in the village to keep law and order. The leader of the village would use the law written by the King (any child who steals a sheep is to be put to death).

There were no prisons and people were found guilty through brutal punishments or fines. If a decision could not be met then they had to go through an ordeal.

## Anglo-Saxon Children

Children had to contribute to the work; they would farm with their parents and complete household chores. Girls would learn to cook, clean, weave clothes and boys would learn to cut wood, plough the fields and herd the animals.

It was uncommon for children to be able to read and write but would play with wooden toys and games instead.

