Inscriptions: Collected Essays on Anglo-Saxon and Viking Runes R.I. Page Imagining the Anglo-Saxon Past: The Search for Anglo-Saxon Paganism and Anglo-Saxon Trial by Jury. Throughout the Anglo-Saxon period, goldsmiths produced work of a high standard in both design The Story of Vikings and Anglo-Saxons. 116 PagesÂ·2016Â·18.11 MBÂ·131 Downloads. Teaching Anglo-Saxons and Normans. The Anglo-Saxon (c.400-1066) and Norman (1066-1154) periods saw the creation of a unified England and the momentous Norman Conquest. Read advice from our educational experts and historians on how to approach this transformational time in English history. Anglo-Saxons and Normans were people too â€“ studying these periods can often feel like memorising a list of battles and weapons. Look for opportunities to bring in aspects of social history and role play to maintain interest and balance. Suggested Activities. Vikings Warriors from Denmark and Norway who attacked England from the sea between the 8th and 11th centuries. They were given the name 'Viking' which means 'pirate'. The Anglo-Saxons are a people who inhabited Great Britain from the 5th century. Pictured Norman knights fighting Saxon warriors in a battlefield plaqueCredit: Getty Images. But who were the Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and Normans and what led to the Battle of Hastings? Here's what you need to know. Who were the Anglo-Saxons? The Anglo-Saxons are a people who inhabited Great Britain from the 5th century. They came from northern Germany and southern Scandinavia and stemmed from three powerful tribes - the Angles, Saxons and Jutes. The Anglo-Saxons began to invade Britain while the Romans were still in Anglo-saxon invasion/migration; Kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Essex, Sussex, East Anglia and Kent formed. 460. St. Patrick began to convert Ireland. Lindisfarne gospels. Insular manuscript; The Book of Kells is another example. 597. Augustine's mission from Rome. 789. First Viking raid. Viking Age. 793-871. 793. Foreboding omens; great famine; heathen men ravaged and destroyed God's church at Lindisfarne. 794. heathens ravaged Ecgfrith's monastery at Jarrow. 1. "Harrying of the North" in response to Anglo-Saxon uprisings. 2. Norman rule enforced through castles and administrative reform. This set is often saved in the same folder as British Studies Quiz 4. anglo-saxons The Angles and Saxons, along with other Germanic tribes, began arriving from northern Europe around a.d. 449. The Britons perhaps led by a Celtic chieftain named Arthur (likely the genesis of the legendary King Arthur of myth and folklore) fought a series of battles against the invaders. The Norman Conquest ended Anglo-Saxon dominance in England. Losing their land to the conquerors, noble families sank into the peasantry, and a new class of privileged Normans took their place. A Voice from the Times. A manuscript known as the Exeter Book contains many of the surviving Anglo-Saxon lyrics, including. different functions, so that word order was more flexible than it is now. more than 90 riddles, such as this one: Wonder was on the wave