

AD 409

In this year, the city of Rome in Italy was captured by the Goths. Afterwards, the last Roman soldiers left Britain. The Romans did not rule Britain any more.

AD 449

In this year, two Saxon warriors from Germany called Hengest and Horsa were invited to Britain by Vortigern, king of the Britons. He asked them to help him fight against the Picts and promised to reward them with land in the south-east of Britain.

AD 449

When Hengest and Horsa saw how good the land in Britain was and how weak the Britons were, they sent a message back to their people in Germany to come and join them.

AD 455

In this year, Hengest and Horsa fought against King Vortigern of the Britons. They fought against him at a place called Aylesford. Horsa was killed and his brother set up the Kingdom of Kent.

AD 456

In this year, Hengest fought against the Britons at a place called Crayford and there destroyed them. The Britons then fled from Kent to London in great terror.

AD 457

In this year a Saxon called Aelle came to Britain with his three sons, Cymen, Wlencing and Cissa in three ships. They killed many Britons and forced them into the woods. Aelle set up the Kingdom of Sussex.

AD 495

In this year two Saxon princes, Cerdic and Cynric came to Britain with five ships and the same day they fought against the Britons.

AD 519

In this year the Saxon princes Cerdic and Cynric set up the kingdom of the West Saxons and the same year they fought against the Britons at a place now called Certicesford.

AD 527

A tribe of Saxons arrives to the east of London and settle. Their leader, Aescwine, set up the Kingdom of Essex.



AD 527

Icel, the King of the Angles, sailed with his people across the North Sea to Britain where they set up the Kingdom of Mercia.

AD 547

Ida the Angle sailed to Britain and set up the kingdom of Northumbria. He built the town called Bamburgh, which was protected by a wooden fence.

AD 575

Two tribes of people called Angles land in Britain and settle in two areas, Norfolk and Suffolk. They set up the Kingdom of East Anglia.

AD 596

In this year, Pope Gregory sends Archbishop Augustine to Britain with many monks to spread Christianity.

AD 601

Archbishop Augustine and Bishop Paulinus convert Edwin, King of Northumbria, to Christianity. Edwin becomes the most powerful King in Britain.

AD 655

Penda, the pagan King of Mercia, brings his warriors to fight Oswiu, the Christian King of Northumbria. Penda is killed in the battle and the Kingdom of Mercia is converted to Christianity.

AD 681

In this year, Bishop Wilfrid of Northumbria arrived in the Kingdom of Sussex, where there is a terrible famine. He converts the people of Sussex to Christianity. On that day, it began to rain and the famine was ended.

AD 757

In this year, Aethelbald, King of Mercia, was murdered by one of his bodyguards. Offa became King of Mercia and ruled for thirty-nine years. The kingdom of Mercia became the most powerful kingdom in England.

AD 793

In this year, there were terrible flashes of lightning and fiery dragons seen flying in the air in Northumbria. The people were frightened. Then there was a great famine.

In the same year, Vikings landed in their ships and destroyed God's Church in Lindisfarne, killing the monks there.



AD 794

Vikings attacked the Kingdom of Northumbria and stole treasure from the monastery at Jarrow. One of the Viking leaders was killed by Saxons and some of their ships were shattered by storms. Many of them drowned. Some came ashore alive and were at once killed at the riverside.

AD 827

There was an eclipse of the moon on Christmas morning. And the same year king Egbert of Wessex conquered Mercia and he became king of all England.

AD 835

In this year a great Viking army landed in Cornwall and with the help of the Britons there, they began to fight against Egbert, King of Wessex.

AD 851

Vikings stayed in England over the winter for the first time. Three hundred and fifty Viking ships came to the River Thames and attacked the city of Canterbury in Kent. King Aethelwulf of Wessex fought them and killed more Vikings than ever before.

AD 865

A great army of Vikings led by Guthrum marches across England. They murdered King Aelle and destroyed the Kingdom of Northumbria. The men of Kent promised to give the Vikings money in return for peace.

AD 869

The Viking army led by Guthrum marches into the Kingdom of East Anglia. Edmund the king fought against them and lost. The Vikings murder him and destroy the kingdom and its monasteries. They came to the monastery at Medeshamstede and burned and demolished it, and killed the abbot and monks and all that they found there.

AD 874

The Viking army attacks the Kingdom of Mercia. Burgred, the King of Mercia, escapes to Rome. Vikings take control of the Kingdom of Mercia.

AD 878

The Viking army went secretly in midwinter to Chippenham and captured most of the Kingdom of Wessex. King Alfred of Wessex hid in the marshes. Later, he attacked the Vikings in Chippenham, winning a great victory. The Viking leader Guthrum agreed to become a Christian and King Alfred becomes his godfather.

AD 885

The Viking army attacks the Kingdom of Kent. King Alfred of Wessex fights them off. He makes a deal with the Vikings and divides England in two. He gives the northern half to the Vikings, and it becomes known as the Danelaw.



AD 902

King Alfred died and his son Edward became King of Wessex. He invaded the Viking part of England, called the Danelaw and captured it. The Vikings there were converted to Christianity.

AD 937

A Viking army invaded England from the north, with the help of the Scots and Britons. King Athelstan of Wessex defeats them with an army at Bruananburh. The Anglo-Saxons now control northern Britain for the first time.

AD 43

The Roman emperor named Claudius came to Britain and conquered it. The Britons were now ruled by the Roman empire.

AD 1001

England suffered a terrible invasion led by Sweyn the Viking, King of Denmark. They spread terror everywhere they went, burning and stealing. They came as far as the town of Alton where they fought with the people of Hampshire.

AD 1013

Sweyn the Viking arrived with ships on the south coast of England. His army attacked the people there until they agreed to make him King of England. This was the first time England had a Viking King.



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