

AD 400–1066

AD 400

The first Jute, Saxon and Angle invaders begin to arrive. They settle all over Britain.

AD 410

The last Roman troops leave Britain, ending 400 years of Roman rule. Britons are left to defend themselves against the new Anglo-Saxon invaders.

AD 650

The invading Anglo-Saxons divide England up into seven kingdoms. Most British men have either been killed or have fled to safety in Scotland, Wales or Cornwall.

AD 685

King Ecgfrith of Northumbria and his army lose a battle against the Picts in Scotland. The Anglo-Saxons no longer have power in Scotland.

AD 785

King Offa of Mercia builds Offa's Dyke to separate his kingdom from Wales. Offa's Dyke runs the length of the English/Welsh border from coast to coast.

AD 787

The first Viking raids begin in Britain. The Vikings come from Norway, Sweden and Denmark and their attacks continue until the 11th century.

AD 886

The Anglo-Saxon King of Wessex, Alfred the Great, makes a special agreement with the Vikings, dividing England between them. The Vikings will rule the north and east of England and Alfred will rule the south and west.

AD 1066

England's King, Edward the Confessor, dies and Anglo-Saxon rule over England ends soon after. Edward's death marks the beginning of Norman rule.

