The Anglo-Saxons came to England after the Romans left in the year 410. Nobody was really ruling all of England at the time; there were a lot of little kingdoms ruled by Anglo-Saxons that eventually came together as one country. The earliest English kings were Anglo-Saxons, starting with Egbert in the year 802. Anglo-Saxons ruled for about three centuries, and during this time they formed the basis for the English monarchy and laws. The two most famous Anglo-Saxon kings are Alfred the Great and Canute the Great. Top 10 facts. The Anglo-Saxons are made up of three tribes who came to England from northern Germany. There is some debate as to the exact origin of the Jutes, since linguistic evidence suggests that they came from the Jutland peninsula, while archaeological evidence suggests an origin from one of the northern Frankish realms near the mouth of the Rhine river. A groundbreaking thesis explored how the people of Anglo-Saxon England (AD c.400–1066) understood and utilised the prehistoric monuments that they found scattered.
Anglo-Saxon, term used historically to describe any member of the Germanic peoples who, from the 5th century CE to the time of the Norman Conquest (1066), inhabited and ruled territories that are now in England and Wales. The peoples grouped together as Anglo-Saxons were not politically unified until the 9th century.

Traditional cultural landscapes (TCLs) are prominent in Mediterranean countries. The abundance of this landscape type, however, is not reflected by broad-scale inventories and mapping tools. The aim of this paper is to highlight the need for a multidisciplinary approach to landscape analysis, with special reference to the Mediterranean area. We propose an integrated method that combines deductive and inductive processes to define and map TCLs in a study area (Mount Etna, Sicily, Italy). We also develop a procedure to characterize the primary components of these landscapes as a reference to be Anglo-Saxon England time line. Before your visit. 1st century AD. The Anglo-Saxons control most of central and western England Aidan founds the monastery on Lindisfarne Island Ship Burial at Sutton Hoo, probably a burial for a member of local nobility. 8th century AD. 760 793. Offa organises the building of a dyke between England and Wales Vikings raid the monastery on Lindisfarne, beginning of a period of raids on the British Isles. 9th century AD. 850 867 878.