

**Section A: Anglo-Saxon Society**

1. Britain was divided into several separate kingdoms, each with its own ruler, rather than being one united country
2. It gradually replaced pagan beliefs, brought new connections with Europe, and monasteries became centres of learning
3. The witan was a council of advisors who helped the king make important decisions
4. Accept a reasonable description, e.g. simple wooden houses grouped around a central hall
5. e.g. many English place names ending in "-ham" or "-ton" come from Anglo-Saxon words

Section B: Viking Invasions

1. Their longships allowed fast, effective travel across seas and up rivers, enabling surprise raids
2. The Danelaw was the area of England placed under Viking (Danish) law and control after conflict with the Anglo-Saxons
3. Accept a reasonable similarity (e.g. both farmed and had skilled craftspeople) and difference (e.g. Vikings were more focused on seafaring/raiding initially)
4. Because he successfully resisted Viking conquest and helped unify parts of England against them
5. Accept a reasonable summary, e.g. it ended with growing unity under Anglo-Saxon and later Norman rule