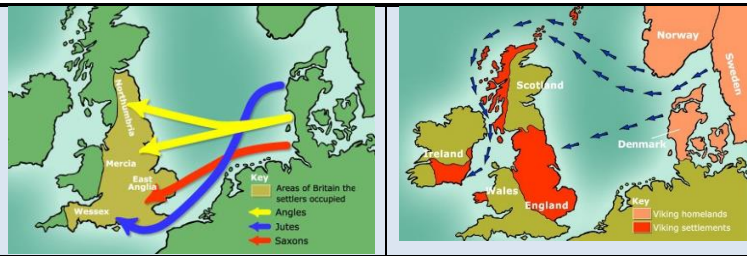


Subject Specific Vocabulary	
invade	To enter as an enemy, by force, in order to conquer.
settlers	A person who settles in a new area.



Key groups

Anglo-Saxons - The Anglo Saxons decided to invade and settle in Britain around 449 – 550. The Anglo-Saxons had previously attempted to invade Britain in AD350 but were pushed out by the Roman army. Some wanted to settle in Britain peacefully, some wanted to invade and take over.



Vikings – 800 AD – 1100 AD They originated from Scandinavia which is now modern day Norway, Sweden and Denmark. They attacked many countries in Europe, settling in Britain, Ireland and France. They traded their goods.

Why did the Anglo Saxons invade Britain?

- The land was fertile, unlike their home countries which flooded regularly.
- The Romans went back to Rome due to war so the Anglo Saxons saw this as an opportunity to take over.
- The Picts were invading at the same time so they wanted to invade before them.

After the Romans **withdrew** from Britain, many other groups saw this as the perfect chance to seize control. First was the **Anglo-Saxons**. Many wanted to settle in Britain due to the good natural resources and living conditions. They did not continue the inventions of the **Romans** and this period was known as **'The Dark Ages'**. In this period, **Christianity** became popular. The **Picts** also attempted to **invade** (unsuccessfully). After nearly 300 years, the **Vikings** invaded and wanted to settle. In 793 AD they attacked **Lindisfarne**, a **monastery**. By 1066 AD, the Battle of Hastings took place which made William of Normandy (in France) the new King of England.

Where did the Anglo Saxons invade from?

- They invaded from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.
- The three biggest tribes were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes.

Why did the Vikings invade Britain?

- Their land was not very good for farming as Norway was hilly, Sweden was covered in forests and Denmark has sandy soil.
- They also knew that there was lots of wealth to be had in Britain, particularly in the monasteries (Lindisfarne)
- Overcrowding was another reason – the eldest son always inherited the family farm so the younger sons / brothers had to get land elsewhere.

Once settled, what were the roles of the Anglo Saxons?

- Men were in charge of the family and trained to fight in battles.
- Women were entitled to many rights such as any disagreeing with any decisions they did not agree with.
- Children helped parents, had no education and most couldn't read or write.

Invaders and Settlers – Year 4 History



A typical Anglo-Saxon house



A Viking longship

Who was involved in the Battle of Hastings?

- Edward the Confessor died in 1066, he had no children so a battle for the throne commenced.
- The 3 main contenders were **Harold Godwinson** (Edward's brother in law), **William of Normandy** (France) who said Edward promised him the throne and **Harald Hardrada** who was a Viking and king of Norway and a distant relative of a previous king.

What was everyday life like for Viking settlers?

- Men were soldiers, sailors and farmers.
- Women were farmers and wove material for clothes, cloth and blankets.
- Children did not go to school, they learnt from sagas which were long stories, collected firewood and looked after animals.