

History: Why did the Anglo-Saxons, Scots and Vikings raid and invade? Y5, T1&2

Learning link

This enquiry builds on our knowledge of the Romans in Britain. We will explore how the fall of the Roman Empire led to new groups arriving and how they eventually lived concurrently (at the same time).

Facts

- Push and Pull Factors:** People left their homes due to flooding or lack of land (push) and were drawn to Britain's fertile soil and wealth (pull).
- The Danelaw:** After years of fighting, King Alfred the Great agreed a treaty with the Vikings to divide England.
- Sutton Hoo:** An amazing burial site that teaches us about Anglo-Saxon wealth, weaponry and links to stories like Beowulf.
- Settlement:** While they started as raiders, most Anglo-Saxons and Vikings eventually became farmers and traders who shaped our language and laws.

People

- The Anglo-Saxons:** People from Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands who settled in seven kingdoms in Britain .
- The Vikings:** Skilled sailors and warriors from Scandinavia (Norway, Sweden and Denmark).
- Alfred the Great:** The King of Wessex who famously stopped the Vikings from taking over all of England.
- Edward the Confessor:** One of the last Anglo-Saxon kings, known for being very religious.
- The Scots:** People from Ireland who invaded and settled in North Britain (Caledonia).

Vocabulary

Raid	A sudden, surprise attack to steal riches or resources.
Invade	To enter a country by force with an army in order to take control.
Settlement	A place where people establish a community and build new homes.
Kingdom	A country or area of land ruled by a king or queen.
Danelaw	The area of Northern and Eastern England where Viking laws were followed.

Timeline

