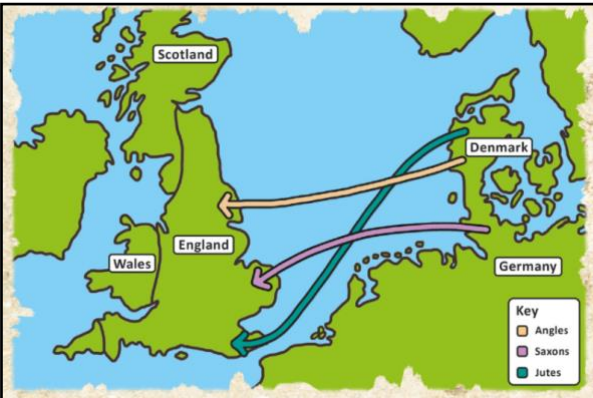
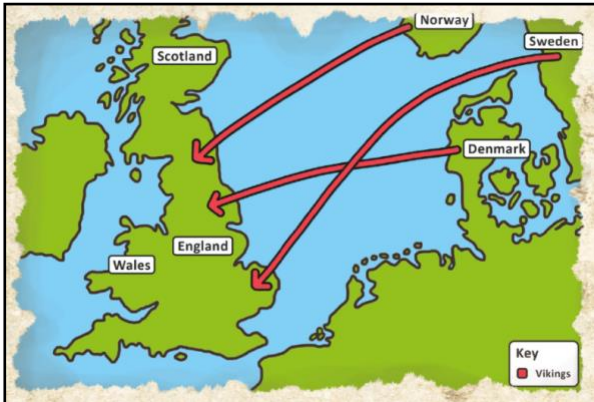


## Year 5: Let's Learn About... Invasion

We begin our journey in 410 C.E, the once mighty Roman Empire is crumbling. Sailing across the North Sea, ships land on the beaches of Britannia's eastern shores. What happens next?

Key information	
<p><b>The arrival of the Anglo-Saxons to Britain</b></p> <p>Approximately 1600 years ago, Britain was in chaos. The Romans had ruled for more than 400 years but had left Britain to defend the rest of their empire. Around the year 400 C.E, new groups of settlers called Jutes, Angles and Saxons started to arrive in Britain. Their arrival marked the beginning of the Anglo-Saxon era. Many battles and struggles for power soon followed.</p>	<p><b>The arrival of the Vikings to Britain</b></p> <p>After nearly 400 years of Anglo-Saxon invasions and rule, a new threat landed on Britain's shores, this time from North Sea. A fierce group of invaders, known as Vikings, began to attack Britain, and a new struggle for power and land began.</p>
	

Key questions	
Why did the Romans leave Britain?	What did Anglo-Saxons believe? How do we know?
Who came to Britain and where did they come from?	Are there similarities between Anglo-Saxons and Vikings?
Why did the invaders come to Britain?	What was everyday life like for an Anglo-Saxon and Viking?
What happened to the Ancient Britons after the invasion?	How did the Normans come to rule England?

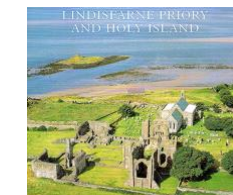
### Key places

#### Sutton Hoo



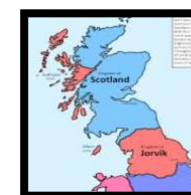
In 1939, Mrs Edith Pretty, a landowner at Sutton Hoo, Suffolk, asked archaeologist Basil Brown to investigate the largest of several Anglo-Saxon burial mounds on her property. Beneath the mound was the imprint of a 27-metre-long ship. At its centre, was a ruined burial chamber packed with treasures.

#### Lindisfarne



Vikings set foot in Britain for the first time on the holy island of Lindisfarne. They plundered and pillaged the monasteries.

#### York (Jorvik)



Vikings settled across the country, but the densest population was found in Yorkshire, where they had their capital city, and it is here where we see more Viking place names than anywhere else.

Celts
500 BCE
Romans
43 CE
Anglo-Saxons
450 CE
Vikings
793 CE
Normans
1066 CE
Tudors
1485 CE
Victorians
1837 CE
WWII
1939 CE

## Timeline

<b>400 – 600 C.E</b>	Angle, Saxon and Jute invaders arrive and claim England as their own.
<b>410 C.E</b>	The Romans abandon Britain, leaving it open to invaders.
<b>597</b>	Saint Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome and becomes Archbishop of Canterbury.
<b>787</b>	The first Vikings raids of Britain begin.
<b>866</b>	Vikings capture the city of York – it becomes the new Capital City of England.
<b>886</b>	King Alfred agrees to share Britain with the Vikings. The Vikings rule the north and east of England and King Alfred rules the south and west.
<b>899</b>	King Alfred dies in Winchester.
<b>1066</b>	The Normans, under William Duke of Normandy invade from France and defeat the Anglo-Saxon King Harold II at the Battle of Hastings. This ends the Anglo-Saxon era.

## Key people

### Hengist and Horsa

Two Anglo-Saxons invited by King Vortigern to England to help him fight the Picts.



### King Vortigern



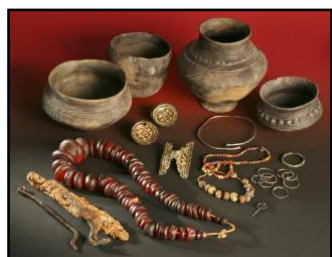
Vortigern was a 5th-century C.E English ruler best known for inviting the Saxons to Britain to stop the invasions from the Picts and Scots and allowing them to take control of the land.

### William the Conqueror

Beat the Anglo-Saxons in the Battle of Hastings (1066) and was crowned King of England. Start of the Norman period in history.



## Anglo Saxon Life



- The Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes who came to England from across the North Sea: the **Angles**, **Saxons** and **Jutes**.
- We know how the Anglo Saxons lived because archaeologists have found old settlements and excavated artefacts like belt buckles, swords, bowls and even children's toys.
- Some of our modern English words, such as the days of the week, come from the Anglo-Saxon language (sometimes called Old English).

- Anglo-Saxons once worshipped lots of different gods but around the 7th century many converted to Christianity after the arrival of the missionary St. Augustine from Rome.
- Anglo-Saxons lived in small villages near rivers, forests and other important resources that gave them everything they needed to care for farm animals, grow crops and make things to sell.

## The Early Vikings



- The Vikings come from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway, and Sweden.
- They travelled in longboats called longships and first arrived in Britain around 787 C.E.
- The Vikings raided places such as monasteries and pillaged expensive items to trade. They were looking for valuables like gold, jewels, imported food and other useful materials.



## Key Vocabulary

<b>Angles</b>	One of the tribes who invaded Britain from the of mainland Europe in the 5 <sup>th</sup> century.	<b>kingdom</b>	A place (usually a country) ruled by a King or Queen .
<b>Anglo-Saxons</b>	The Jutes, Angles and Saxons tribes who invaded and settled in Britain (they came from Denmark, Germany and The Netherlands).	<b>heir</b>	A person who inherits someone else's role, land or possessions after they die.
<b>Vikings</b>	Scandinavian tribe who invaded and settled in Britain between the 8 <sup>th</sup> and 11 <sup>th</sup> centuries.	<b>monasteries</b>	A building where Christian monks or nuns live, pray, work, and study.
<b>raid</b>	A surprise attack	<b>archaeology</b>	The study of things that people made, used and left behind.
<b>invade/invasion</b>	To enter and occupy land – to attack it and its people	<b>chronology/chronological order</b>	The study of time – can be on a timeline which helps us understand how and why events happened in a certain order.
<b>conquer/conquest</b>	To take control or possession of a place or people, by force.		