



St Bernadette's Catholic Primary School -Eucalyptus Class Britain's Settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots

Gospel Value
Justice

What I should know already- One of the main reasons the Romans invaded Britain was because of their anger towards the British. The British had helped the French battle against the Roman Emperor, Julius Caesar. Britain also had a lot of resources, riches and land that the Romans wanted. Some native Britons did not like being invaded, however, and Boudicca was a Celtic Queen who led a rebellion against the Roman occupation of Britain. The Roman influence on Britain can still be felt today. Before the Romans came, very few people could read or write.

Timeline

401 – 410 AD The Romans withdraw from Britain

During the 5th and 7th Century AD, Scotland was invaded by Gaels, who originated from Ireland. This is where the name Scotland derives from. These Irish were called the Scoti.

449 AD - The Anglo-Saxons arrive in Britain from mainland Europe. Famous brothers Horsa and Hengest settle in the Kent area of England.

516 AD - Local Britons defeat the Angles and Saxon invaders at the Battle of Mount Badon.

680 AD - The mighty epic poem 'Beowulf' is thought to have been written around this time.

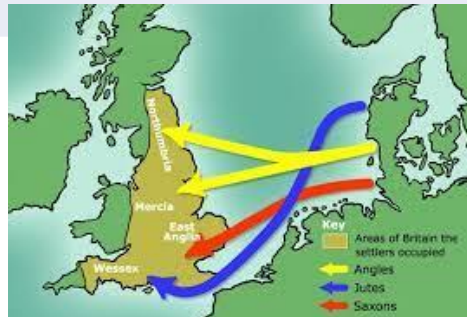
757 AD - King Offa of Mercia builds a huge wall along the border of Wales and Mercia. It's 60 miles long and parts of it still exist today.

871 AD Alfred the Great becomes king of Wessex.

886 AD King Alfred agrees a treaty. Alfred keep the west and the Vikings the east which is later known as Danelaw.

Key Knowledge

- The Scotti, who came from Ireland, were descendants of the Picts, who had earlier invaded Ireland around 200AD. Historians believe that these Irish Scots invaded and took land in Scotland in the 4th and 5th centuries.
- Some of the reasons were pull factors, that 'pulled' them to the new land because of good things about Britain. Others were push factors, that 'pushed' them away from their own countries and made them want to find new places to live.
- One of the pull factors could have been that the Britons who carried on living there after the Romans left asked them to help fight against the Picts who were invading.
- There were different tribes of invaders (Jutes, Saxons and Angles) that collectively became known as the Anglo-Saxons, although the tribes came from a number of different countries.
- Each group of settlers in Anglo Saxon times had their own ruler. Some of the rulers became a king ('cynning') with his own kingdom to rule.
- In Anglo-Saxon times the king was the most important person in each kingdom, and some of the kings liked to claim that they were 'bretwalda', or over-king of all Britain.
- Each kingdom, there were many different settlements, each with their own place name.
- One of the most famous Anglo-Saxon kings was **Alfred**, one of the only kings in British history to be called 'Great'.



Key Vocabulary

Chronology- the arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence

Era- a long and distinct period of history

Cynning- King

Bretwalda- ruler of Britain

chieftain- the chief of a clan or a tribe

Danegeld- a land tax levied in Anglo-Saxon England during the reign of King Ethelred to raise funds for protection against Danish invaders

Danelaw- the northern, central, and eastern region of Anglo-Saxon England colonized by invading Danish armies in the late 9th century

Invade (of an armed force) enter (a country or region) so as to subjugate or occupy it.

Invasion an instance of invading a country or region with an armed force.

Settlement a place where people come to live or the process of settling in such a place

