



Year 5 History: How did invasion and settlement change Britain after the Romans left?



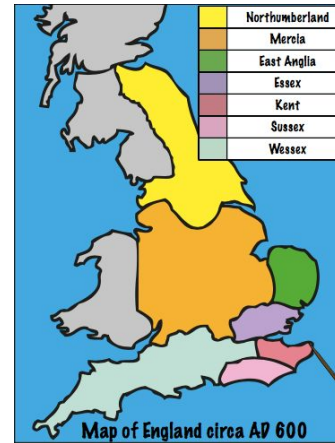
Key Topics: Anglo Saxon invasions, Anglo Saxon life, the Picts and the Scots, Viking invasion and settlement, Alfred the Great

**Invasion
Innovation
Monarch.**

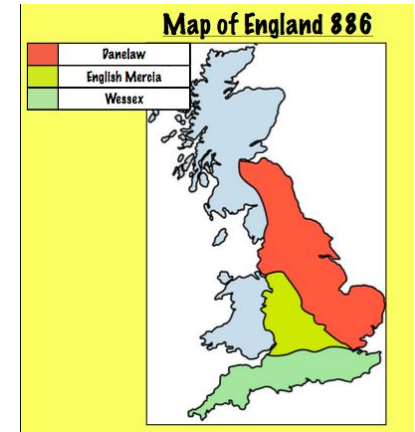
Key Vocabulary

Angles, Jutes and Saxons	The names of the people groups who came to settle in Britain after the Romans left, from Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands.
Celts	The Celts were the people who were already living in Britain at the time of the Roman invasion (Iron Age tribes).
conquer	To conquer is to take control of or to overcome.
Danelaw	The part of England ruled by the Vikings (North Eastern England)
daub	A mixture of mud (or horse dung) and straw used to build houses
Gaelic	The language spoken by the Scots.
invasion	An unwelcome arrival of a large number of people who usually come with force and may cause harm.
longships	The boats built by the Vikings that were used to invade Britain.
Mercia	The largest and most powerful of the seven Anglo Saxon Kingdoms
ogham	The alphabet used by the Picts and the Scots.
Picts	The people who lived in the area we call now call northern Scotland.
raid	A surprise attack by a small armed force.
Scots	The people who lived in the area we now call western Scotland.
Vikings	The people from Denmark, Sweden and Norway who invaded Britain in the late 700s and 800s (8th and 9th century).
wattle	Small twigs or branches woven together to create the walls of houses.
Wessex	An Anglo Saxon Kingdom that became the most powerful under the rule of Alfred the Great.

People and Places



The Seven Anglo Saxon Kingdoms



Britain after the Viking Invasions and Settlement

King Alfred the Great (849-899)

Alfred was the ruler of Wessex, he united many of the Anglo Saxon Kingdoms against the Vikings and brought peace. He built ships and fortified towns, introduced new laws and was known for his love of education. Alfred was the first person to be known as 'King of the English'.

