

SUBJECT: History

UNIT: How far have invaders shaped our nation and home? 1



Why did the Romans invade?

Money: There were many materials in Britain such as metals like gold, silver, tin and lead and the Romans would collect taxes from everyone in the Empire. **Social:** The Romans could also use corn grown in Britain to feed their empire. Other products which were available included wool, from sheep. **Finally,** the Romans were angry that Britons had helped the Gauls who were fighting against the Roman invasion. They also wanted to enlarge their empire.

What was the impact of the Roman invasion? Roads-straight and could help armies move around. Roman sanitation systems-access to clean water, sewerage systems and public toilets. Public baths hygiene was very important to combat disease. Buildings- first to use concrete. Language- Latin language and alphabet used helped to develop education and literature. Law laws, justice and government important.



Why did the Anglo-Saxons invade England?

To farm	To fight	To build	They were invited
Many Anglo-Saxons came to find land to farm. Their homes had often flooded so it was tough to grow enough food back home.	Some Anglo-Saxons were warriors who enjoyed fighting.	Whole families set sail across the sea to live in Britain. They brought tools and farm animals with them and built villages with new homes.	With Picts and Scots attacking from the north, the Britons invited some Anglo-Saxons to help defend them.
			

What did Anglo-Saxon England look like?

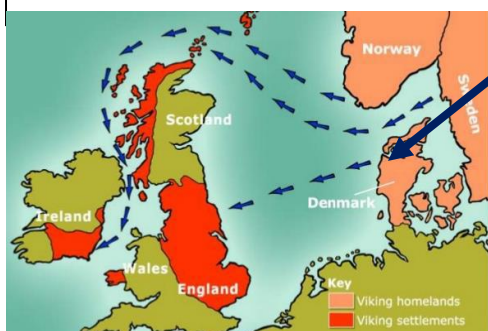
The Anglo-Saxons came from Germany & Scandinavia. The three biggest tribes were the Angles, the Saxons and the Jutes. Most Anglo-Saxon farmed. Girls helped around the home and boys learned skills of their fathers (hunting, farming). They made objects like jewellery, woodwork and metalwork. They invented words such as, cow, cheese, werewolf and ghost.

What was Anglo-Saxon society like?

The country was divided into areas ruled by earls (men in charge). There were small villages where the forest had been cleared and land was farmed. England had many natural resources which meant that it could trade with other countries. By the 660s monasteries could be found throughout the country. By the 11th century almost every village had a church



AV:
Invasion
and
Settlement



How 'vicious' were the Vikings? Vikings came from modern day Denmark, Norway and Sweden sailing on long ships. They initially embarked on raids, stealing valuables like gold and jewellery and slaves, often from monasteries. They were extremely good warriors. In AD 850 some Vikings stayed over the winter on the Isle of Thanet and then they began to settle, usually in the eastern half of the country- known as Danelaw. However, they were skilled craftsmen and boat builders, adventurous exploiters and wide-ranging traders.