

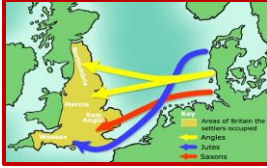
Year 4 – Spring term: Saxons, Scots and Vikings

Who were the Scots, Saxons and Vikings?
What was their significance?

Who were the Anglo-Saxons?

Travelled to Great Britain around 450AD

- Mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.
- England was split up into different tribes.
- Alfred the Great was one of their famous kings



Why did they invade?

1. Better farmland which didn't flood.
2. For an easy defeat. People thought the Britons were weak after the Romans had left.
3. To make homes for their families
4. They were invited by the Britons to help protect themselves from the Scots and Picts, but Saxons stayed and took over.

Sutton Hoo

- We know about the Saxons from **archaeology**
- One of the most famous was the burial mound at Sutton Hoo.
- Thought to be the grave of a Saxon King due to the **artefacts** and riches found within.



Who were the Scots (Scotti) and the Picts?

- The Picts and the Scots were always trying to **invade** Briton when the Romans left
- These attacks might be the reason why the Saxons arrived, to help defend the Celts.
- They were traders and craftsmen
- They spoke different languages and had different ways of living.



Vikings/Danes

First travelled to Great Britain around 793AD
(343 years after the Anglo-Saxons arrived)



- Travelled from Norway, Sweden and Denmark by longboat.
- Fought local monks in **monasteries** and stole from churches and burnt buildings.
- Artefacts at the Coppergate dig have shown they were not just **warriors** and **raiders**.
- They built farms, kept animals, grew crops, were crafters and **traders**,

Archaeology: finding and studying artefacts	Christianity: a religion	Consequence: a result of something	Raider: entering a place to steal from
Artefact: an object from the time period	Chronology: time order	Invasion: Entering and taking over another place	Settlements: where people lived
Cause: why something happens	Continuity: stays the same	Monastery: where monks(holy men) live	Trade: buying and selling goods
Change: does not stay the same	Conquest: a win or a victory	Pagan: a religion of the Vikings	Warrior: a brave, experienced fighter

