



What was happening at the time

79AD Mount Vesuvius explodes destroying Pompeii	122 AD Hadrian's Wall is built across Northern England
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Invaders and Settlers Timeline

55- 54 BC	Julius Caesar invaded Britain twice, both in 55 and 54 BC. He defeated a number of Celtic tribes, and they paid him to be left in peace. The Romans don't return for another century.
43 AD	The Romans return under Emperor Claudius, this time with a much larger army and with intent to stay longer. This was challenging; it took 4 years to take control of southern England and a further 30 years for the West Country and Wales. The Romans were to stay in Britain for nearly 400 years.
61 AD	Boudicca leads a revolt against Roman rule, uniting a number of tribes in the process. They had a number of successes, ransacking towns such as Colchester and London, before finally being defeated by the Roman Governor Suetonius. Boudicca died shortly afterwards.
410 AD	Romans were beginning to leave the British Isles as other peoples started to migrate from European countries such as Germany, they were to become known as the Anglo-Saxons. Their way of life and traditions were adopted and established in the south of Britain, and Saxon Kingdoms were created, some through peaceful means and others through bloodshed.
793 AD	Vikings were first encountered at a monastery at Lindisfarne, and the monks suffered great violence from these pirates as they killed and plundered before returning to Scandinavia. These raids became more frequent and widespread, as they targeted mainland Britain. Over the next 200 years, some chose to settle and form communities, the most famous being Jorvik (York). This often led to clashing with the Saxons in frequent battles for control.
1066 AD	The final Viking raid occurred and is defeated by the Normans (settled Norsemen & Vikings from France) under William the Conqueror, and this began the end for British history.

Key Vocabulary

Invader	A person or group that attacks and occupies a country, region, or other place.
Settler	A person who moves with a group of others to live in a new country or area.
Anglo-Saxon	The Germanic inhabitants of England from their arrival in the 5th century up to the Norman Conquest.
Viking	Scandinavian seafaring pirates and traders who raided and settled in Britain
Revolt	Take violent action against an established government or ruler; rebel.

Where in the World

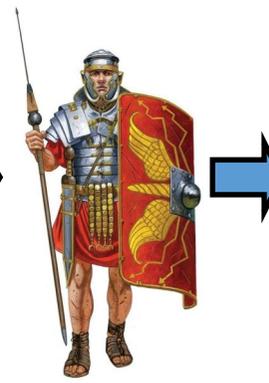


Key Concepts

Culture	The ideas, traditions, arts, behaviours and achievements of a group of people which can influence or be imposed on others around the world.
Invasion	Entering a country or region with an armed force in order to take over the running of the country, to raid or create settlements.
Monarchy	The ruler and royal family of a country.
Settlement	A place where people establish a community.
Tyranny	A cruel or harsh government or rule, using their power to control others.



Celts



Romans



Anglo-Saxons



Vikings

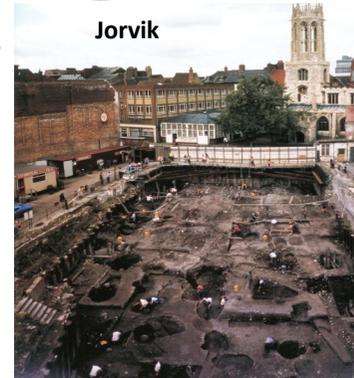


Normans

Key People

Alfred the Great	He was King of Wessex from 871 to 886 and King of the Anglo-Saxons from 886 to 899. Alfred had a reputation as a clever and merciful man who encouraged education, proposing that primary education be conducted in English rather than Latin. He improved the legal system, military structure and his people's quality of life. He was given the title "the Great". Alfred spent several years fighting Viking invasions. He won a decisive victory in the Battle of Edington in 878 and made an agreement with the Vikings, creating what was known as the Danelaw in the North of England.
Boudicca	She was a queen of the British Celtic Iceni tribe who led an uprising against the occupying forces of the Roman Empire in AD 61. She remains a cultural icon in British history, and a statue of her can be found next to Westminster Bridge in London.

Important Archaeolog-



Jorvik



Sutton Hoo



Alfred Jewel



Sutton Hoo purse and helmet