

Knowledge organiser: Migration

Before the Normans, Britain was settled by Celts, Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings. Migrants came for religious and economic reasons and shaped life in Britain.		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words	
		500 BC	The Celts migrate to Britain in search of rich and fertile farmland.	Dark Ages	The period after the Romans left Britain.
Summarise your learning		AD 43	The Romans arrive in Britain, adding it to their empire.	Pagan	The first religion of the Celts and Anglo-Saxons.
Topic 1: Early migrations	The Celts migrated to Britain in search of farmland. They were conquered by the Romans, who they tried to resist.	AD 450	Once the Romans have left, the Anglo-Saxons invade and settle in Britain.	Danelaw	The Viking area of Anglo-Saxon England.
		AD 800	Viking raids on Britain begin, leading to the establishment of the Danelaw.	Colonise	To expand an empire into another country.
Topic 2: The Anglo Saxons	The Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain, replacing or mixing with the Celts. They influenced the language, religion and culture.	1066	The Normans takeover England, inviting the Jews to live with them.	Usury	The practice of lending money for profit.
Topic 3: The Vikings	The Vikings were raiders, explorers, traders and empire builders, who set up their own kingdom in Britain.	1948	The <i>SS Empire Windrush</i> arrives, marking the start of modern mass migration to Britain.	Discrimination	To treat a person from another group unfairly.
		Who were these people? What were these events?		Diaspora	A people who are forced apart, settling around the world.
Topic 4: Religion and migration	Jews and Huguenots came to England to escape persecution. Whereas Puritans left to follow their religion in peace.	Boudicca	A Celt who led a violent revolt against the Romans, but was defeated.		
		Alfred the Great	A king who fought the Vikings, preserving part of his Anglo-Saxon kingdom.		
Topic 5: Economic migration	Job opportunities in Britain encouraged Irish and West Indian migrants, but they faced discrimination.	St Bartholomew's Day Massacre (1572)	An attack on Huguenots by French mobs after the execution of Huguenot leaders.	Protestant	A group of Christians, who broke away from the Catholic Church.
		Voyage of the Mayflower (1620)	The journey of English Puritans, who set up a colony in the New World.	Navvies	Irish people who built Britain's transport network.
Topic 6: Migration over time	Migrants have travelled to Britain for many reasons and influenced politics, the economy and society.	The Great Famine (1845)	A potato disease led to famine in Ireland, so many emigrated.	Slums	An area with poor living conditions.
		'Rivers of Blood' Speech (1968)	An anti-migration speech by British politician, Enoch Powell.	National Front	A racist group, which wanted to stop migration.