

What impact did migrant groups have on the development of early Britain?

Significant groups or people:	
Celtic people	The people who lived in Britain from around 1000BC to 43AD. The term includes lots of different tribes and peoples, including the Iceni tribe.
Gaels	These people migrated to Scotland and established the kingdom of Dál Riata. They perhaps originated from Egypt.
Romans	The Romans established one of the biggest empire in history, covering around five million kilometres. Their influence spread to Britain, too.
Anglo-Saxons	These people originated from northern Europe, and settled in Britain from around 410AD. The period of Anglo-Saxon rule is often known as the 'Dark Ages', but historians now question this term.
Vikings	The Vikings arrived in Britain from modern-day Scandinavia. They settled and established control, although there was plenty of conflict with the Anglo-Saxons.

Key terms:	
Migration	Movement from one place to another. Someone who moves is called a 'migrant'.
Invade	To enter a country or region with the aim of taking it over.
Conquest	Taking control of another region or country, usually by force.
Rebellion	Resisting the leader or government, perhaps violently.
Settle	Make a home somewhere.
Kingdom	A country or region ruled over by a king or queen.
Pillage	To steal from someone. Often this is done through violence.
Diversity	Variety. This term is often used to describe the large number of people from different backgrounds or cultures who have settled in one place.
Pagan	Term used to describe someone who holds different kinds of religious beliefs than those in charge.
Mythology	A collection of stories that belong to a particular culture or group of people.
Monastery	A building used to house a community of monks (followers of God).
Archaeology	The study of human history, usually by excavating (digging up) historical sites.

