

'Pull' Factors



Churches and monasteries in England were full of jewels and other valuables. This made them tempting targets for raiders.

Coins were made from a range of metals. They were minted in 60 mints dotted around the country. The issuing of coins made it easy for the king to raise taxes.

Fish was in plentiful supply in the seas all around England.

Salt was used to preserve food.

Wheat and other crops were easily grown on the fertile agricultural land across the south and east of England.

Wool was needed to make cloth and this was the most important industry in England. English wool was sold across Europe.

Honey was produced all over the country. It was used to sweeten food, make beer and prized as medicine.

Lead was very valuable and had been used for water pipes by the Romans.

Copper and tin were often used together to make bronze, which was used for tools and jewellery among other things. England was Europe's chief supplier of tin.

London and other leading towns were centres of trade and wealth.

Silver was a very important precious metal. It was mined in a number of places in England.

Iron was used for making tools and weapons.

'Push' Factors



Vikings

We have travelled the seas for some time trading goods. From around AD 850 onwards we have needed to find places where some of us can settle. There are more and more people in Denmark and Norway and not enough land.



Saxons

Our homes and fields are being flooded by rising sea levels. We need to find a new home. Some of our menfolk have been invited to go to England to help the English fight against the Vikings. They have sent messages back that it is a very nice place.



Normans

We came to Normandy from the north. Our neighbours, the Franks, do not like us. We are looking to conquer other countries to give ourselves greater wealth and security.

