

A bespoke scheme of learning for History

Subject: History		Year group: Year 4	
<p>Prior Learning: Year 1: Toys Now and Then, Victorian Homes, Famous Aviators; Amy Johnson, Amelia Earhart, The Wright Brothers Year 2: Seaside Now and Then, The Great Fire of London, Mary Seacole and Florence Nightingale Year 3: Pre-history- The Stone Age to the Iron Age and Roman Britain</p>		<p>Unit of Learning: The effects of Anglo-Saxon settlement in Britain Who were the Anglo-Saxons and why did they invade and settle in Britain? What did the Anglo-Saxons leave behind?</p>	
<p>National Curriculum Links: The effects of Anglo-Saxon settlement in Britain:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The invasion and settlement by Anglo-Saxons ▪ Changes in religious beliefs (Paganism and Christianity) ▪ Customs, myths and legends ▪ The Venerable Bede ▪ Viking raids and settlement and Anglo-Saxon resistance ▪ The development of a united English kingdom. Early “kings” of England including Ethelred, Alfred, Athelstan and Cnut. 			
Autumn Term			
Concept Thread	Historical Knowledge	Line of Enquiry	Vocabulary and Resources
<p>Power: Invasion Anglo-Saxon settlers had a leader or war-chief. The Anglo-Saxon had kings and their rule was passed onto their children. Anglo-Saxons ruled for about three centuries, and during this time they formed the basis for the English monarchy and laws. The two most famous Anglo-Saxon kings are Alfred</p>	<p>Recap from prior learning To know when the Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain and to place it on a timeline. Near the end of Roman rule, Britain was being attacked by the Picts and Scots from the north, and the Anglo-Saxons from the sea. The Romans built forts to defend the coast and Hadrian's Wall defended the north. Saxon warriors were invited to Britain in around AD380 to help the Romans fight the Picts. The last Roman soldiers were ordered to leave in around AD410. Britain no longer had the strong Roman army to defend it from the invaders. There were many battles between Anglo-Saxons and Britons. Over time, the Anglo-Saxons took control of most of Britain.</p>	<p>Ongoing throughout the unit of learning: Developing the timeline of the Anglo-Saxon, Scots and Viking invasion and settlement in Britain. Create a timeline to go on a line across the classroom – look at the historical units they have covered already and place the Anglo-Saxon, Scots and Vikings on that timeline. Reflect on similarities and differences between previous taught units.</p> <p>Enquiry 1 How do we know about the Anglo-Saxons?</p> <p>Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources and that different versions of past events may exist.</p>	<p>BC, AD, Settlement, migration, invasion, conquest, raiding</p> <p>Archaeology, evidence, artefacts Picts, Scots, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings</p> <p>Forts, Hadrian's Wall, Scandinavia, Nydam boat</p> <p>Paganism, Pagan, Christianity</p>

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<p>the Great and Canute the Great. Religion Anglo-Saxon Paganism to Christianity Anglo-Saxon Gods/Goddesses Lucky charms and superstitions</p> <p>Technology/Inventions The Anglo-Saxons were excellent at building boats and sailing across the seas. Anglo-Saxons: The Nydam Boat. The most famous early Germanic boat.</p> <p>Literature and the recording of history: The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles In the late 9th Century, under King Alfred the Great of England, scholars compiled a history of the island from the invasion by Julius Caesar to 891. The narrative, drawn from many historical accounts, was known as the Anglo Saxon Chronicle. After Alfred's death, the</p>	<p>After the Romans left, Christianity continued in places where Anglo-Saxons did not settle, like Wales and the west. The Anglo-Saxons had their own gods, beliefs and superstitions. Anglo-Saxons believed in lucky charms. They thought that rhymes, potions, stones and jewels would protect them from evil spirits or sickness. Over time their beliefs changed and many Anglo-Saxons were converted to Christianity. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/zs3gcdm#zd63bqt5</p> <p>The Picts were better organised, more unified, and had a more powerful army. The Scots, on the other hand, were unruly, untrustworthy, cunning, but fierce fighters. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm</p> <p>To know why the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain. To fight The Anglo-Saxons arrived firstly as warriors employed by the Roman army and then, two generations later, as settlers, to farm the land. To farm Many Anglo-Saxons came peacefully, to find land to farm. Their homelands in Scandinavia often flooded so it was tough to grow enough food back there. To make new homes Whole families set sail across the sea in small boats to live in Britain. They brought tools, weapons and farm animals with them and built new villages.</p>	<p>Archaeological evidence and written recordings, monasteries, early churches, grave goods and religious artefacts. The most important piece of evidence was the Anglo-Saxon Chronicles Analyse and describe Anglo-Saxon artefacts and explain what they can teach us about Anglo-Saxon culture.</p> <div data-bbox="1163 477 1451 667" data-label="Image"> </div> <p>Select an artefact and write questions about what they would like to find out about it, then on the next line record their research findings.</p> <p>Enquiry 2 Find out why the Anglo-Saxons might have come to Britain? Discuss the reasons Identify four reasons in their books Write a description for each.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="1075 1016 1709 1182"> <tr> <td>To Fight</td> <td>To Farm</td> </tr> <tr> <td>To make a new home</td> <td>They were invited</td> </tr> </table>	To Fight	To Farm	To make a new home	They were invited	<p>Cyning, war-chief, bretwalda, Seven Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms,</p> <p>Written evidence Anglo-Saxon Chronicle St Cuthbert of Lindisfarne</p> <p>Bede was one of the greatest scholars of the Anglo-Saxon period. He produced a large number of works on subjects as varied as science, music, poetry and biblical commentary, but he is most famous for his Ecclesiastical History of the English People, one of our best-written sources for early English history.</p> <p>Ecclesiastical means belonging to or connected with the Christian Church.</p>
To Fight	To Farm						
To make a new home	They were invited						

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<p>Chronicles were continued, with some versions being updated yearly until 1154. Today, the Anglo Saxon Chronicles are the most important source for early English history. Among the events described in the Chronicles are the Roman withdrawal from England, the first Viking raids on the island, and the Battle of Hastings that led to Norman rule.</p>	<p>They were invited: With Picts and Scots attacking from the north, the Britons invited some Anglo-Saxons to help defend them. But they didn't leave! They took over. Anglo-Saxon Britain wasn't ruled by one person and the Anglo-Saxons were not united. They arrived as many different tribes and each took over different parts of Britain. The Jutes, Angles and Saxons.</p>		
	<p>To know the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon Britain was divided and ruled very differently to the way we know now. By 556, Britain was divided into 7 Kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Sussex, Kent, Essex and East Anglia. Each was ruled by a different king. They fought to defend their kingdom or take control of other kingdoms. (See Map)</p> <p>Power How were these kingdoms ruled?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Each group of Anglo-Saxon settlers had a leader or war-chief. • A strong and successful leader became 'cyning', the Anglo-Saxon word for 'king'. • Each king ruled a kingdom and led a small army. • The Anglo-Saxon kings were from ruling families who passed their power on to their children. • From time to time, the strongest king would claim to be 'bretwalda', which meant ruler of all Britain. 	<p>Enquiry 3</p> <p>Identifying the 7 kingdoms</p> <p>Using a map of Britain, the children identify the 7 kingdoms by name and colour the area.</p> <p>Summarise how these kingdoms were ruled and defended. (See map below)</p> <p>https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t-g-162-blank-uk-map</p>	

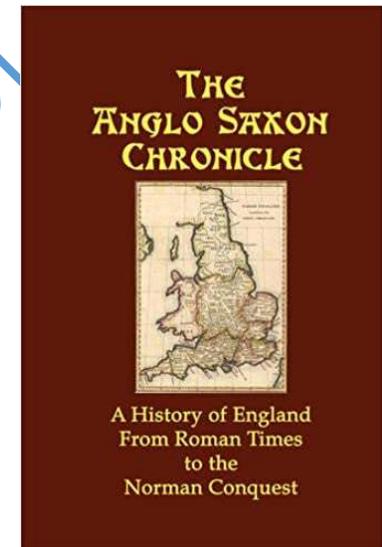
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	<p>To know a key historical character from that time period</p> <p>Egbert was the first Anglo-Saxon king to rule England. The last Anglo-Saxon king was Harold II in 1066. The two most famous Anglo-Saxon kings are Alfred the Great and Canute the Great. The Anglo-Saxon period covers about 600 years, and Anglo-Saxon kings ruled England for about 300 years.</p>	<p>Enquiry 4</p> <p>Find out about the kings of the Anglo-Saxon period. https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z9tdq6f#z4c72v46</p> <p>Why was Alfred called 'Alfred the Great' https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z9tdq6f</p> <p>Create a timeline of the Kings record in books https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z9tdq6f#zync4</p> <p>Research and record in books about King Alfred the Great https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z9tdq6f#zx7sf821</p>	
<p>Learning outcome:</p>	<p>To summarise the unit of learning by discussing: Who were the Anglo-Saxons and why did they invade and settle in Britain? What did the Anglo-Saxons leave behind? To share their knowledge with others and to be confident to talk about what they have discovered about this period in history.</p>		

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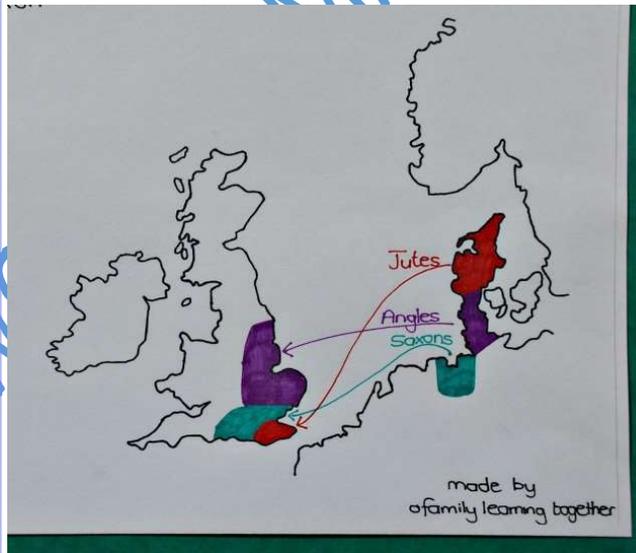
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3 tribes: Jutes, Angles, Saxons

The 7 kingdoms

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