

*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: <b>The effects of Anglo-Saxon settlement in Britain</b>                      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"> <li>▪ The invasion and settlement by Anglo-Saxons</li> <li>▪ Changes in religious beliefs (Paganism and Christianity)</li> <li>▪ Customs, myths and legends</li> <li>▪ The Venerable Bede</li> <li>▪ Viking raids and settlement and Anglo-Saxon resistance</li> <li>▪ The development of a united English kingdom. Early “kings” of England including Ethelred, Alfred, Athelstan and Cnut.</li> </ul>			
Autumn Term			
Concept Thread	Historical Knowledge	Line of Enquiry	Vocabulary and Resources
<p><b>Power: Invasion</b>                      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 <b>formed the basis for the English monarchy and laws.</b> The two most famous Anglo-Saxon kings are Alfred</p>	<p><b>Recap from prior learning</b>                      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 <b>Picts</b> and <b>Scots</b> from the north, and the <b>Anglo-Saxons</b> from the sea. The Romans built <b>forts</b> to defend the coast and <b>Hadrian's Wall</b> defended the north. Saxon warriors were invited to Britain in around <b>AD380</b> to help the Romans fight the <b>Picts</b>. The last Roman soldiers were ordered to leave in around <b>AD410</b>. 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><b>Ongoing throughout the unit of learning:</b>                      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><b>Enquiry 1</b>                      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.  <b>Religion</b>  <b>Anglo-Saxon</b> Paganism to Christianity                  Anglo-Saxon Gods/Goddesses                  Lucky charms and superstitions</p> <p><b>Technology/Inventions</b>                  The Anglo-Saxons were excellent at building boats and sailing across the seas.                  Anglo-Saxons: The <b>Nydam</b> Boat. The most famous early Germanic boat.</p> <p>Literature and the recording of history:  <b>The Anglo-Saxon Chronicles</b>                  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 <b>gods, beliefs and superstitions</b>. Anglo-Saxons believed in <b>lucky charms</b>. 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 <b>Christianity</b>.  <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/zs3gcdm#zd63bqt5">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/zs3gcdm#zd63bqt5</a></p> <p>The <b>Picts</b> were better organised, more unified, and had a more powerful army. The <b>Scots</b>, on the other hand, were unruly, untrustworthy, cunning, but fierce fighters.  <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm</a></p> <p><b>To know why the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain.</b>  <b>To fight</b>                  The Anglo-Saxons arrived firstly as warriors employed by the Roman army and then, two generations later, as settlers, to farm the land.  <b>To farm</b>                  Many Anglo-Saxons came peacefully, to find land to farm. Their homelands in <b>Scandinavia</b> often flooded so it was tough to grow enough food back there.  <b>To make new homes</b>                  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 <b>Anglo-Saxon Chronicles</b>                  Analyse and describe Anglo-Saxon artefacts and explain what they can teach us about Anglo-Saxon culture.</p> <div data-bbox="1227 469 1514 660" 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><b>Enquiry 2</b>                  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="1146 1002 1765 1168"> <tr> <td><b>To Fight</b></td> <td><b>To Farm</b></td> </tr> <tr> <td><b>To make a new home</b></td> <td><b>They were invited</b></td> </tr> </table>	<b>To Fight</b>	<b>To Farm</b>	<b>To make a new home</b>	<b>They were invited</b>	<p>Cyning, war-chief, bretwalda, Seven Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms,                  Written evidence  <b>Anglo-Saxon Chronicle</b>                  St Cuthbert of Lindisfarne</p> <p><b>Bede</b> 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 <b>his Ecclesiastical History of the English People</b>, one of our best-written sources for early English history.</p> <p><b>Ecclesiastical</b> means belonging to or connected with the Christian Church.</p>
<b>To Fight</b>	<b>To Farm</b>						
<b>To make a new home</b>	<b>They were invited</b>						

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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><b>They were invited:</b> 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 <b>tribes</b> and each took over different parts of Britain. The Jutes, Angles and Saxons.</p>		
	<p><b>To know the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.</b></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: <b>Northumbria, Mercia, Wessex, Sussex, Kent, Essex and East Anglia</b>. Each was ruled by a different king. They fought to defend their kingdom or take control of other kingdoms. (See Map)</p> <p><b>Power</b></p> <p>How were these kingdoms ruled?</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Each group of Anglo-Saxon settlers had a leader or war-chief.</li> <li>• A strong and successful leader became 'cyning', the Anglo-Saxon word for 'king'.</li> <li>• Each king ruled a kingdom and led a small army.</li> <li>• The Anglo-Saxon kings were from ruling families who passed their power on to their children.</li> <li>• From time to time, the strongest king would claim to be 'bretwalda', which meant ruler of all Britain.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Enquiry 3</b></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><a href="https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t-g-162-blank-uk-map">https://www.twinkl.co.uk/resource/t-g-162-blank-uk-map</a></p>	

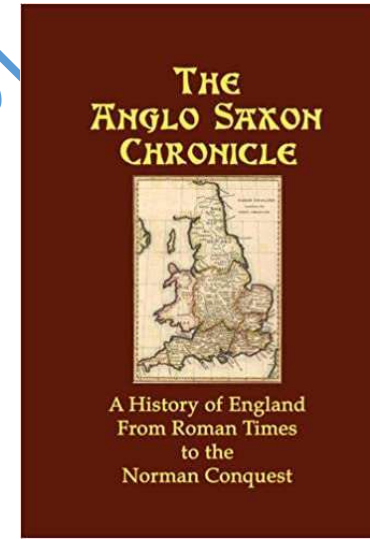
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	<p><b>To know a key historical character from that time period</b></p> <p>Egbert was the first Anglo-Saxon king to rule England. The last Anglo-Saxon king was Harold II in 1066. The two most famous Anglo-Saxon kings are <b>Alfred the Great</b> and <b>Canute the Great</b>. The Anglo-Saxon period covers about 600 years, and Anglo-Saxon kings ruled England for about 300 years.</p>	<p><b>Enquiry 4</b></p> <p>Find out about the kings of the Anglo-Saxon period.  <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z9tdq6f#z4c72v46">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z9tdq6f#z4c72v46</a></p> <p>Why was Alfred called 'Alfred the Great'  <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z9tdq6f">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z9tdq6f</a></p> <p>Create a timeline of the Kings record in books  <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z9tdq6f#z7nc4">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z9tdq6f#z7nc4</a></p> <p>Research and record in books about King Alfred the Great  <a href="https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z9tdq6f#zx7sf821">https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/z9tdq6f#zx7sf821</a></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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3 tribes: Jutes, Angles, Saxons

### The 7 kingdoms

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