

History Year 4 Autumn Term

Prior Learning: chronology of the space race, Great fire of London, Victorian Era and Spitfire.

Theme: Anglo-Saxons

We will learn when the Anglo-Saxons and Scots settled in England. We will learn about Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life.



Words we will know!

Sutton Hoo Scots Picts Political Economic Infrastructure Artefacts

Change and continuity.

4. What changed since the Romans left?

TWAL: to know that the Anglo-Saxons undid the progress that the Romans had achieved in England.

Identify the types of change, e.g. political, economic, social; cultural, religious, technological.

We will know that life went back to having a more agricultural and town based focus in the Anglo-Saxons time, compared to the more city-based romans. Britain went from a huge growth in infrastructure with more buildings and roads, to not building any more at all. Anglo-Saxons also didn't have an organised military like the romans. Roman lives involved public baths and amphitheatres, compared to the Anglo-Saxons community based life-style. Rome's invasion allowed for an economy-centered, well-organized England, however the Anglo-Saxons' invasion allowed for a home-centered, communal environment. We will have a class debate to decide whether life progressed or regressed.

Chronology

1. When were the Anglo Saxons on a timeline.

TWAL: to know when the Anglo-Saxons came to Britain.

Develop increasingly secure chronological knowledge and understanding of British world history.

We will discover that the Anglo-Saxons came from Germany, Holland and Denmark and first settled in Britain around 449 AD, after raiding the country since around 430AD. We will discover that the Anglo-Saxons slowly invaded the South-East of Britain using maps. We will identify that the Anglo-Saxons came after the Romans as they had already left due to lack of resources and to help back home.

Interpreting Evidence

2. Who were the Anglo-Saxons and why did they come to Britain?

TWAL: to know Anglo-Saxon kingdoms

Evaluates the usefulness and accuracy of different sources of evidence.

We will learn that Anglo-Saxons came peacefully, to find land to farm from Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands. Their homelands often flooded, meaning it was tough to grow enough food in their home country. We will discover the names of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms - East Anglia, Mercia, Wessex, Northumbria, including sub-kingdoms, Bernicia and Deira, by looking at maps. We will look at sources and come to conclusions about the invasion.

Significance

3. What was daily life like? What is Sutton Hoo?

TWAL: to know what life daily like was life as an Anglo-Saxon.

To know what Sutton Hoo is.

To identify and describe historically significant

people, events and situations and reasons why they are significant.

We will learn that most were farmers and lived off the land. Some were skilled craftsmen, who made jewellery, such as necklaces. The spread of Christianity helped unite the different kingdoms across England. Children didn't go to school but learned from their parents. Artefacts have shown that children enjoyed playing with carved horses, wooden musical instruments, dice games and board games. Adults enjoyed hunting, horse racing, instruments as well as storytelling. In 1939 archaeologists found Sutton Hoo. It was a shape of ship which had a burial chamber in, full of treasures. We will look at photos of the sources that were found to understand what life was like.

Interpreting Evidence

5. Who were the Scots and Picts?

TWAL: about the daily life of a normal Anglo-Saxon.

Evaluates the usefulness and accuracy of different sources of evidence.

When the Anglo-Saxons invaded, they were not able to conquer the people living in the north of Britain (now known as Scotland). This is because the Scots and Picts lived there, who were fearsome warriors. They also fought against themselves- all three were constantly trying to gain more power and land than the other. We will look at different sources from the perspectives of all three groups to evaluate the usefulness.

Continuity and Change

6. How did Anglo-Saxons effect life today?

TWAL: about the effect of the Anglo-Saxons on us today.

Consider the level of change and its significance. most difference.

We will look at how the Anglo-Saxons named the places we still have today by their features. For example, "Ham" – meant a village – such as Hampshire or Southampton. Many towns and villages still carry their Anglo-Saxon names today, including "England" which comes from the Saxon word "Angle-Land". The Anglo-Saxons influenced our modern-day language, culture and the very ideas of nationhood that still play a role in society today. Christianity being re-established is significant as it's still the most followed religion in England today. We will think about to what extent they changed life today.