

ENQUIRY OVERVIEW	BUILDING ON PRIOR LEARNING	PREPARING FOR FUTURE LEARNING	KEY VOCABULARY	
<p>Children will take a fascinating journey of discovery as they find out about the Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the kingdom of England and how England became a unified country. They will explore where the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings came from, how they fought for territory and power, and how their fighting ultimately led to the kingdom of England we know today. Children will find out about law and order in Anglo-Saxon times and across the ages. The children will reflect on their rights and responsibilities as citizens and understand the importance of the fundamental British values.</p>	<p>In year 4 the children have learnt about Roman Britain and the struggle for power against the Celts. They will also have an understanding of why Britain was desirable to people from other countries.</p> <p>The children have also studied Great Britain and the different areas and will be able to use this knowledge when looking at where the seven kingdoms were located.</p>	<p>In year 6 children will look at the attempted invasion of Britain by the Germans in WW2.</p>	<p>Angles Jutes Saxons Anglo-Saxon Thane Churl Thralls Christianity Invasion</p>	<p>Monastery Monk Settler/settlement Viking Danelaw Danegeld Pillaged Kingdom Treaty</p>
NC COVERAGE	SEQUENCE OF KNOWLEDGE		TIMELINE OF EVENTS	
<p>Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots.</p> <p>The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor.</p> <p><u>Chronology</u> Use dates and historical vocabulary when ordering and comparing events from the past.</p> <p>Draw timelines to show a range of information e.g. periods of history, events, people.</p> <p>Use a timeline to compare periods of history studied so far.</p> <p>Use chronological skills to show when places developed and how life has changed.</p> <p><u>Interpretation</u> Identify reasons to why certain events happened, or people acted the way they did.</p>	<p>BRITAIN'S SETTLEMENT BY THE ANGLO-SAXONS AND SCOTS</p> <p>When and why did the Romans leave Britain and what threat did this have on the people? Know that by AD380 the Roman Empire was in decline and the last Roman soldiers left Britain in AD410. Know that without the Roman army to defend the country, the Britons became an easy target for invaders. Use dates and historical vocabulary when ordering and comparing events from the past. Use a timeline to compare periods of history studied so far.</p> <p>Who invaded Britain and where did they come from? Know that invaders came from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands – they were the Angles, Saxons and Jutes. Be able to find these places on a map of Europe and the world.</p> <p>What did the map of Anglo-Saxon Britain look like? Use maps of the UK to show how England was divided into 7 kingdoms. East Anglia was where the Angles first settled, Kent the home of the Jutes and the Saxons claimed Wessex, Sussex and Essex. Be able to compare to modern maps of the UK – countries, regions, counties</p> <p>What were the villages and homes of Anglo-Saxons like? Be able to explain the differences between Roman and Anglo-Saxon villages and homes. Decide whether a source of evidence is reliable to describe: houses and settlements, religion, lifestyle, culture and leisure.</p> <p>What were the lives of men, women and children like? Know what the lives of different people were like - men, women, children, rich and poor and compare this to the lives of people in other time periods studied. Use chronological skills to show when places developed and how life has changed. Use a range of primary and secondary evidence. Use artefacts to pose questions/hypothesis, which I back up using other sources.</p> <p>How did Christianity spread across Britain at the time of the Anglo-Saxons?</p>		<p>380AD Romans start to lose control of Britain and raids on the coast increase.</p> <p>400AD Angles, Saxons and Jutes arrive on British shores from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.</p> <p>AD410 Last Roman soldiers leave Britain to defend Rome which was under attack. AD550 Angles, Saxons and Jutes creation of the 7 kingdoms (East Anglia, Mercia, Northumbria, Essex, Sussex, Wessex, Kent).</p> <p>AD597 Augustine arrives in Kent from Rome – this marks the start of the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.</p> <p>AD627 King Edwin of Northumbria becomes the first Christian king in the north of England.</p> <p>AD664 Church Leaders agree to form a united English church</p> <p>AD787 First Viking raids on England take place</p> <p>AD793 Vikings attacked the monastery of Lindisfarne</p> <p>AD866 Vikings capture York and then conquer Northumbria, Mercia and East Anglia.</p>	

<p>Research two versions of an event, identifying differences between them.</p> <p>Explain with clear reasons why there may be different accounts of history.</p> <p>Use historical sources to understand bias/contrasting arguments.</p> <p>Decide whether a source of evidence is reliable to describe: houses and settlements, religion, lifestyle, culture and leisure.</p> <p>Make comparisons between different events in history; explaining things that have changed and things that have stayed the same and explain why this might have happened using evidence.</p> <p><u>Enquiry</u> Use a range of primary and secondary evidence.</p> <p>Use artefacts to pose questions/hypothesis, which I back up using other sources.</p> <p>Distinguish between reliable and unreliable sources if evidence to answer questions about the past.</p> <p>Ask and answer questions about change, causes, difference and significance</p> <p>Lead my own enquiry into an aspect of World history and present my findings in a range of ways.</p> <p><u>Vocabulary</u> use key vocabulary linked to their specific topic.</p>	<p>Be able to explain the spread of Christianity explaining the significance of monk Augustine in the conversion to Christianity.</p> <p>Understand how Christianity spread because King Aethelberht of Kent was impressed with Augustine.</p> <p>Make comparisons between different events in history; explaining things that have changed and things that have stayed the same and explain why this might have happened using evidence.</p> <p>THE VIKING AND ANGLO-SAXON STRUGGLE FOR THE KINGDOM OF ENGLAND</p> <p>Where did the Vikings come from, when did they invade and why did they invade Britain?</p> <p>Understand the Vikings invaded in AD793 and landed in Lindisfarne</p> <p>Know that in AD865 the Vikings launched an invasion on England. They first landed in East Anglia before capturing York and then took control of Northumbria, East Anglia and Mercia.</p> <p>Locate on a map where the Vikings came from - Denmark, Norway and Sweden.</p> <p>Use dates and historical vocabulary when ordering and comparing events from the past.</p> <p>Draw timelines to show a range of information e.g. periods of history, events, people.</p> <p>Identify reasons to why certain events happened, or people acted the way they did.</p> <p>Why were the Vikings better equipped to fight the Anglo-Saxons?</p> <p>Be able to explain how Anglo-Saxons, who were split into seven-kingdoms often fought amongst themselves, could not organise their defences and so were not able to fight off the Vikings.</p> <p>Understand that Vikings were master sailors, ship builders and warriors.</p> <p>Use a range of primary and secondary evidence.</p> <p>Use artefacts to pose questions/hypothesis, which I back up using other sources.</p> <p>Who was King Alfred the Great and how did he put up resistance against the Vikings?</p> <p>Know that in AD871, Alfred became king of Wessex, a kingdom in danger of being defeated by the Danes.</p> <p>Understand that Alfred led many attacks on the Danes before defeating them in the Battle of Edington when their leader, King Guthrum, agreed to become a Christian and a treaty was made to divide England into 2 kingdoms.</p> <p>Research two versions of an event, identifying differences between them.</p> <p>Explain with clear reasons why there may be different accounts of history.</p> <p>Who was Ethelred and was it right he was made king at the age of 12?</p> <p>Know that in AD899 King Alfred died, his son Edward took over and had taken control over most of England before dying in AD924.</p> <p>Know that Ethelred focused on improving laws, education, religion and trade.</p> <p>Understand that Ethelred paid the Vikings to leave but they refused so he ordered for them to be killed. This enraged the King of Denmark who attacked England and his son Canute was crowned the first Viking king.</p> <p>Identify reasons to why certain events happened, or people acted the way they did.</p> <p>How did law and justice change during the Anglo-Saxon period?</p> <p>Know that the Anglo-Saxons established the law of the land and set consequences for breaking them, including an oath that declared all men over the age of 12 would not commit a crime.</p> <p>Know that courts were set up with horrible punishments given to people who broke the law.</p> <p>Ask and answer questions about change, causes, difference and significance</p> <p>Lead my own enquiry into an aspect of World history and present my findings in a range of ways.</p>	<p>AD870 Vikings attack Wessex, the last Anglo-Saxon kingdom not under Viking Control</p> <p>AD871 Alfred becomes king AD876 Vikings begin to settle in England</p> <p>AD878 King Alfred defeats the Vikings at the Battle of Edington. A treaty between the Vikings and Alfred divides the country into Alfred's lands and land controlled by the Vikings. This becomes known as Danelaw.</p> <p>AD925 Athelstan becomes king</p> <p>AD937 Battle of Brunanburh. Athelstan defeats the British, Scots and Vikings and becomes king of all England.</p> <p>AD980 A new period of Viking attacks on England</p> <p>AD991 Ethelred starts to pay tribute of money to the Vikings to stop them attacking</p> <p>AD1016 King Cnute becomes the King of England</p> <p>AD1042 Edward the Confessor becomes king of England.</p> <p>AD1066 Edward the Confessor dies.</p>
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CONNECTIONS / DEEPENING IN OTHER AREAS OF THE CURRICULUM	BY THE END OF THIS UNIT...
	<p>By the end of this unit most children will know when and why Roman Britain ended, and the Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain. They will be able to use a timeline to order events and compare when events happened in relation to previous events studied. They will be able to suggest the causes of key events and changes over the time period. They will know that Anglo-Saxon Britain was divided into seven kingdoms and be able to explain some key features of life in Anglo-Saxon Britain e.g. homes and the lives of women and children, using a range of sources to interpret life was like at the time for different people. They will be able to explain how Christianity spread at the time of the Anglo-Saxons. The children will be able to explain where, when and why Viking raids took place. They will be able to explain some of the attempts to resist Viking attack including resistance by Alfred the Great. They will be able to explain some of the main similarities and differences between people and events from the past and suggest why certain events happened or people acted as they did</p>