

Unit Outcomes and Rationale

- I will explain how the Britons felt when the Romans left Britain.
 - I can suggest reasons for the Anglo-Saxon invasion of Britain.
 - I can name the key features of Anglo-Saxon settlements.
 - I can make inferences about artefacts.
 - I can explain the threat the Vikings posed to Anglo-Saxons.
- This builds on prior learning from Year 3 when the children learnt about the Romans invading and settling in Britain.

Important things I will know

- The Roman army left Britain in 410 CE.
- The Anglo-Saxons were invited into Britain by the Romans to fight the Picts.
- The Anglo-Saxons are made up of: Jutes, Angles and Saxons.
- Anglo-Saxon houses were built from wood, wattle and daub and had thatched roofs.
- Anglo-Saxons preferred to live in villages rather than Roman towns.
- Anglo-Saxon homes had not changed much since the Iron Age.
- In 1939, Edith Pretty asked an archaeologist to investigate mounds on her land.
- The archaeologist uncovered a 27-metre-long ship from around 600 CE.
- The ship's discovery changed the opinion of Britain during the time period.
- Before Christianity, Britain was pagan – believing in many Gods.
- King Alfred (Alfred the Great) is celebrated for defending against the Vikings.
- King Athelstan was the grandson of Alfred the Great and is thought of as the first King of England.

Important pictures I will refer to:



An Anglo-Saxon settlement



A Christian mission



Anglo-Saxon kingdoms

Disciplinary concepts

Cause and consequence
 Historical significance
 Sources of evidence
 Historical interpretations
 Change and continuity
 Similarities and differences











Historical enquiry

Posing historical questions
 Gathering and organising and evaluating evidence
 Interpreting findings
 Analysing and making connections

Substantive concepts

Civilisation (social and cultural)

Important vocabulary I will learn and use

archaeologist		A scientist that studies the past by examining the things that people made, used and left behind
pagan		A person who practices a religion that is not considered a 'main religion'. Usually involving worshipping many natural Gods.
missionary		A person that travels to a foreign country to spread their religious faith or perform charitable work.
kingdom		An area or country ruled by a king (in modern days a queen as well). This is usually hereditary.
Romans		A civilisation that originated in Rome, Italy. This spread across Europe, the Middle East and Africa.
Anglo-Saxon		group of people who lived in Britain from the 5 th Century to the Norman Conquest.
Picts		A group of people that lived in Scotland from the 4 th to 9 th centuries.
King Alfred		of Wessex, who is called 'Alfred the Great'. 871 CE becomes King of Wessex. 886 CE becomes King of Anglo-Saxons
King Athelstan		King Alfred's grandson – thought of as the first King of England. 924 CE becomes King of Anglo-Saxons. 927 CE becomes King of English.
rule		The action of being in charge of a group of people and



Romans

→ 410 CE Romans leave, Anglo Saxon life



Vikings

793 CE @ Lindisfarne

Important events (timeline)



886 CE King Alfred



927 CE King Athelstan



Battle of Hastings

1066 Norman rule begins →