



### History Medium Term Plan

#### Year 4: Britain's Settlement by Anglo Saxons and Scots

**Chronology**

**Enquiry**

**Diversity**

#### History National Curriculum

- Understand Anglo-Saxon invasion, settlements and kingdoms: place names and village life
- Develop a secure chronological knowledge and understanding of British and world history
- Note connections, contrasts and trends over time.
- Develop the use of historical terms.
- Address and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity, difference and significance.

#### Key Concepts

#### Core Questions/Assessment

##### **Community and Culture:**

Architecture, Art, Civilisation, Daily life, Economy, Inspiration, Leisure, Myth, Nation, Religion, Settlement, Story, Trade

**Hierarchy and Power:** Country, Democracy, Empire, Equality, Government, Law, Monarchy, Parliament, Peasantry, Politics, Slavery, Poverty

**Conflict and Disaster:** Conquest, Occupation, Peace, Surrender

- Who were the Anglo Saxons?
- Where did they come from? And what was the impact on what was already here? **(Cause and consequence)**
- Why did the Anglo Saxons come here? **(Time, change and continuity)**
- How were the Anglo-Saxons, and their ways of life, similar and different to today? **(Similarity and difference)**
- How did the Anglo Saxon civilisation develop and grow? **(cause and consequence, time, change and continuity)**
- Did their civilisation reach dissolution? If so – why? **(Cause and consequence)**
- Did they leave? If so – why? **(Time, change and continuity)**
- What changed through the time of the Anglo Saxons in Britain? What continued the same? **(Time, change and continuity)**
- What is the legacy of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain? Or lasting achievements? **(significance)**
- How do we know? (sources) **(evidence and interpretation)**



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| Chronology Vocabulary   | Tier 2 vocabulary  | Tier 3 Vocabulary   |
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| <p><b>All previous plus:</b></p> <p>Throughout the (Anglo-Saxon period)</p> <p>Towards the end of (the Roman Empire)</p> <p>Around....</p> <p>___AD</p> <p>___BC</p> <p>The turn of the century</p> | <p>Invasion</p> <p>Settlement</p> <p>Peasantry</p> <p>Parliament</p> <p>Similarity and Difference</p> <p>Cause and Consequence</p> <p>Invaders</p> <p>Settlers</p> <p>Burial</p> | <p>Sources</p> <p>Interpretations</p> <p>Artefacts</p> <p>Middle Ages</p> <p>Dark Ages</p> <p>Early Medieval</p> <p>Collapse of Roman Empire</p> <p>Kingdoms:</p> <p><i>Kent</i></p> <p><i>Mercia</i></p> <p><i>Northumbria</i></p> <p><i>East Anglia</i></p> <p><i>Wessex</i></p> <p><i>Sussex</i></p> <p><i>Essex</i></p> <p>Sutton Hoo</p> |



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### Unit Overview

| Lesson | Learning Objective  | Pupils Will Learn   |
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| 1      | Compare different accounts of a period of history, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ.              | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Who Gildas was.</li><li>• Who Bede was.</li><li>• The importance of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle</li></ul>   |
| 2      | Suggest causes and consequences/effects of some of the main events and changes in history.                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Between 383 CE 410 CE The Roman Empire was being attacked by 'barbarian' tribes</li><li>• The Romans left Britain to defend the Empire in Europe</li><li>• This left Britain open to more invasion</li><br/><li>• The Scots invasion from Ireland.</li><li>• The Picts invasions from the north.</li><li>• The Angles, Saxons and Jutes</li></ul> |
| 3      | Compare and contrast the attitudes and experiences of people from different walks of life.                                  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Most people were farmers and lived in villages</li><li>• Most people were skilled craft workers</li><li>• Stories were passed on by word of mouth storytelling</li></ul>  |
| 4      | Compare and contrast ideas and beliefs of people from different walks of life   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The pagan beliefs of the Anglo-Saxons</li><li>• The importance of Norse mythology</li><li>• How Augustine reintroduced Christianity to England</li></ul>  |
| 5      | Suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries and use these to answer questions about the past.             | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The burial at Sutton Hoo was an important Anglo Saxon warrior</li><li>• Anglo Saxon burials differed depending on status.</li></ul>   |
| 6      | Understand the impact that significant historical people have had and understand why they may have behaved the way they did | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• About the seven kingdoms of England</li><li>• The Kings Offa and Egbert.</li></ul>  |



## Individual Lessons

|   | Prior Knowledge (Retrieval)                                       | Learning Objective   | Core Questions   | Vocabulary  | Knowledge<br>(Key Knowledge for Pupils is in Bold)  |
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| Lesson 1 – How do we know about the Anglo Saxons? | Prior knowledge of Roman Empire and its impact on Britain from Y3 | Compare different accounts of a period of history, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ. | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Why did the Anglo Saxons come here? <b>(Time, change and continuity)</b></li> </ul> | Throughout the (Anglo-Saxon period)<br><br>Towards the end of (the Roman Empire)<br><br>Around....<br>___AD<br>___BC<br><br>The turn of the century<br><br>Similarity and Difference<br><br>Sources<br>Dark Ages<br>Middle Ages<br>Early Medieval | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>We know lots about life during Roman Britain because they kept written records.</b></li> <li><b>After the Romans left in 410 CE we don't have much writing from England – we know there was lots of invasion and fighting but the facts are not clear.</b></li> <li><b>This period is called the Dark Ages because historians are not really sure about events.</b></li> <li>We do have archaeological evidence excavated – such as the Staffordshire Hoard.</li> <li>Very few people could read or write at this time. Historians think that Britons were not very organised after the Romans left.</li> </ul> <p><b>Gildas the Monk</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Gildas the Monk did write about life in England at that time.</b> He was born 100 years after the Romans left – in 500 CE. Sometimes called Gildas the Wise.</li> <li>He wrote a book called On the Ruin and Conquest of Britain. It was about the Romans and Saxons arriving and the Celts doing a bad job of defending themselves.</li> <li>Gildas was cross with the Kings for not living like proper Christians and cross with the invaders for their violence and greed.</li> <li>Gildas talks about the Battle of Badon Hill. Some people think King Arthur is the King of Britons at this time but Gildas does not mention him.</li> <li>There are lots of legends about King Arthur at this time but we don't know if they are true.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Venerable Bede</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>He was a monk</b> – sometimes called the Father of English History</li> <li><b>He wrote about the history of people in England</b> – he tried to make sure all the things he wrote about were true and really happened.</li> <li>He wrote his book in 730 CE after Gildas was writing.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Anglo Saxon Chronicle</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>King Alfred the Great had the good idea to write down a list of events</b> that had taken place in the last 500 years.</li> </ul> <p><b>The Dark Ages and Anglo Saxon period is a fascinating time because so much was changing but we have to remember it is difficult to be sure exactly what happened and when.</b></p> |



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| Lesson 2 – Why did the Anglo Saxons come here? | <p>All prior plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The importance of Christian Monks who recorded events during the Anglo Saxon era</li> <li>Not much is known about this period because not much was written down.</li> </ul> | <p>Suggest causes and consequences/effects of some of the main events and changes in history.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Who were the Picts, Scots and Anglo Saxons?</li> <li>Where did they come from? And what was the impact on what was already here?<br/><b>(Cause and consequence)</b></li> </ul> | <p>Throughout the (Anglo-Saxon period)</p> <p>Towards the end of (the Roman Empire)</p> <p>Around....<br/>___AD<br/>___BC</p> <p>The turn of the century</p> <p>Invasion<br/>Cause and<br/>Consequence<br/>Invaders</p> <p>Collapse of Roman Empire</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the 4<sup>th</sup> Century – at the end of their time in Britain, the Roman Empire was being attacked by tribes from all over Europe</li> <li>The Goths, The Vandals and the Huns, the Franks and the Saxons</li> <li>The most famous of these is Attila the Hun who invaded Roman cities and defeated Romans all over Europe.</li> <li>This led to the end of the Roman Empire which had become too big to defend itself.</li> <li><b>From 383 to 410 CE the Romans left Britain forever.</b></li> <li>There were still people left in Britain when they left – the Celts who had lived in Britain before the Romans arrived – they became known as the Britons. The people living in Scotland called the Picts, and in Ireland there were the Scots (who would later invade and settle in Scotland)</li> <li><b>Because the Romans had gone, the Britons were vulnerable to attack.</b></li> <li><b>The Scots would cross the Irish Sea and raid Wales and the Picts would attack from the North and raid Northern English towns.</b></li> <li>The Britons couldn't fight back and they needed help.</li> <li>Across the North Sea in Europe were three tribes who were good fighters: the Jutes, the Angles and the Saxons.</li> <li><b>An English Chief called Vortigan invited these tribes to England to help them fight the Scots and Picts.</b></li> <li>Two famous Saxon brothers called Hengist and Horsa led an army against the Britons.</li> <li><b>The Angles and the Saxons took control of the east of England and the Britons stayed in the west.</b></li> <li>This is why the east is called East Anglia (after the Angles) and our whole country is called England (Angle-land)</li> <li>As the groups mixed the culture of Britain was changing.</li> </ul> |
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| Lesson 3 – What was daily life like for most Anglo Saxons? | <p>All prior plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Britain was invaded several times and bloody battles were fought but the exact facts are not known.</li> <li>The Jutes, Angles and Saxons were invited to help the Britons to fight off the Picts and Scots.</li> <li>They remained here and became the Anglo Saxons.</li> </ul> | <p>Compare and contrast the attitudes and experiences of people from different walks of life.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How did the Anglo Saxon civilisation develop and grow? <b>(cause and consequence, time, change and continuity)</b></li> <li>What changed through the time of the Anglo Saxons in Britain? What continued the same? <b>(Time, change and continuity)</b></li> </ul> | <p>Throughout the (Anglo-Saxon period)</p> <p>Towards the end of (the Roman Empire)</p> <p>Around....<br/>       ___AD<br/>       ___BC</p> <p>The turn of the century</p> <p>Settlement<br/>       Peasantry<br/>       Similarity and Difference<br/>       Settlers</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Whilst the Romans were in England they built large towns and cities made out of stone and brick – they built large bathhouses and villas.</li> <li>The Anglo Saxons chose not to live in these cities – instead they moved to the countryside and built much smaller houses with lots of land to farm.</li> <li><b>The houses would be centred around a large house called the hall where the chief would live</b></li> <li><b>Most people were farmers or ceorls – they grew crops and kept animals.</b></li> <li><b>The houses were basic – made out of wood with a thatched roof.</b> They had one big room with an open fire on a big stone in the middle.</li> <li><b>Everyone would sleep in the main room together.</b> The animals would stay in there too and keep people warm.</li> <li><b>The Chief’s house was called the hall – special occasions and festivals everyone would meet there and have a feast.</b></li> <li>At a feast, there would be roasted meat and mead (sweet beer)</li> <li><b>Normally – most Anglo Saxons would not eat meat regularly – it was too costly to use an animal for meat and hunting wild animals was too difficult and time consuming.</b></li> <li><b>Instead they would grow things easy to grow like cereals, bread, fruit and vegetables.</b></li> <li>Pottage was common soup.</li> <li><b>The Village chief or thane would be in charge of the whole village</b></li> <li><b>The King was in charge of a large area</b></li> <li>Anglo Saxon England eventually broke into seven kingdoms</li> <li>Slaves had no real rights and were treated poorly.</li> <li>Life on the farm was tough</li> <li><b>10 year old children had to start working.</b></li> <li><b>Schools did not exist unless you were very rich so most people could not read or write.</b></li> <li><b>The jobs were different for men and women</b></li> </ul> |
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Lesson 4 – What were the Anglo Saxons Beliefs?

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| <p>All prior plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knowledge of what daily life was like for most Anglo Saxons</li> </ul> | <p>Compare and contrast ideas and beliefs of people from different walks of life</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What changed through the time of the Anglo Saxons in Britain? What continued the same? <b>(Time, change and continuity)</b></li> </ul> | <p>Throughout the (Anglo-Saxon period)</p> <p>Towards the end of (the Roman Empire)</p> <p>Around....<br/>___AD<br/>___BC</p> <p>The turn of the century</p> <p>Similarity and Difference</p> <p>Cause and Consequence</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The Romans introduced Christianity before they left Britain.</b></li> <li><b>However, most people in Britain at this time were pagans – worshipping gods linked to nature. Some people became Christians but most remained pagan.</b></li> <li><b>The Anglo Saxons were pagans too. They brought their own gods and goddesses (Norse Mythology)</b></li> <li>Their main god was Woden (similar to the Viking god of Odin) – lots of the Anglo Saxon gods and Viking gods were similar. Each represented a different part of nature.</li> </ul> <p>Pagan festivals and rituals</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>We don't know much about how the Anglo Saxon pagans worshipped their gods because the Christian monks didn't want to write about other religions.</li> <li>Bede wrote a little about pagan festivals and we also have archaeological evidence in animal carcasses which may have been sacrificed.</li> <li>Bede says that November was Blodmnaht (or blood month) when it was time to sacrifice a large cow or oxen – which gave meat for the winter.</li> <li>Another special day was winter solstice – the shortest day of the year (December 21-25<sup>th</sup>) this was the first day of the new year for Anglo Saxons. They would have a big feast, and burn a yule log on the fire. Many believe that Christians chose 25<sup>th</sup> of December as Christmas Day because people were already celebrating on this day.</li> </ul> <p>The return of Christianity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>In 596 CE the leader of the Roman Catholic Church Pope Gregory met a group of Anglo Saxons in Rome, sending monks to England to convert everyone to Christianity when he discovered they were pagans.</b></li> <li>He chose a monk called Augustine to lead the mission. As soon as he arrived, he found the King Aethelbert. He was pagan so Augustine thought if he could convert him he would lead others.</li> <li>The King had already married Bertha who was already a Christian (this was uncommon at the time) and together Augustine and Bertha converted him to Christianity.</li> <li><b>Augustine was allowed to build a monastery where monks can all live, in Canterbury and he became Augustine of Canterbury.</b></li> <li><b>More and more people converted and soon there were many monasteries and churches all over England. By 700CE more people in England were Christians.</b></li> </ul> |
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| Lesson 5 – what can archaeological excavation tell us about the Anglo Saxons? | <p>All prior plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Knowledge of the Anglo Saxon conversion from Pagan to Christian</li> </ul> | <p>Suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries and use these to answer questions about the past.</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>How were the Anglo-Saxons, and their ways of life, similar and different to today? (<b>Similarity and difference</b>)</li> </ul> | <p>Throughout the (Anglo-Saxon period)</p> <p>Towards the end of (the Roman Empire)</p> <p>Around....<br/>         ___AD<br/>         ___BC</p> <p>The turn of the century</p> <p>Burial</p> <p>Sources<br/>         Artefacts<br/>         Sutton Hoo</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Sources are the most important and useful way to find out about the past.</b></li> <li><b>They originate from the past and are original first-hand accounts of what happened in the past. These can be objects or artefacts as well as letters, paintings, diaries or songs etc. They are from the past and they were made at the time of the event in the past.</b></li> <li>Interpretations were not made in the past at the time of the event, they are made from using sources and interpreting those. For example – text books, documentaries, websites.</li> <li>Sometimes these can be biased because they interpret things in a particular way, maybe to fit with their own beliefs.</li> </ul> <p><b>Sutton Hoo is a source of evidence.</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sutton Hoo is the site of two Anglo Saxon cemeteries located near Woodbridge, Suffolk in England.</li> <li>One mound contained an undisturbed burial ship including a huge amount of artefacts of outstanding historical significance.</li> <li><b>These artefacts are now on display at the British Museum in London and people come from all over the world to see them.</b></li> <li>The ship burial happened in the 7<sup>th</sup> Century and was excavated in 1939 just at the start of WW2.</li> <li><b>The archaeological find was the most magnificent in England, and helps us to know so much about history from this time.</b></li> <li>Historians now know about craftsmanship, technological developments and beliefs from the Anglo Saxons because of Sutton Hoo.</li> </ul> <p>The Excavation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On the site, archaeologists discovered that a huge wooden ship had been buried there in the 600s CE. The wood had rotted away, but it had left an impression in the soil showing the shape of the ship.</li> <li>A hut had been built in the middle of the ship. Inside it was a coffin and many priceless treasures. The Anglo-Saxons believed that this was the best way for a powerful person to reach the afterlife when he had died.</li> </ul> |
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|  |  |  |  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• The treasures found by archaeologists inside the ship included armor, weapons, inlaid ornaments, jewelry, silver and gold tableware, musical instruments, and gold coins. The coins, from the 620s CE, helped to date the burial.</li><li>• The site also contained objects that showed that people in England during Anglo-Saxon times must have traded with the rest of Europe. The objects included a large silver dish made in Byzantium (in what is now Turkey) in about 500 CE and a set of silver bowls from the Mediterranean.</li><li>• <b>Sutton Hoo may be the burial site of Redwald, a powerful Saxon king who ruled East Anglia and possibly some areas farther north in the late 500s and early 600s. He died in about 616 CE.</b></li><li>• Redwald was the first East Anglian king to pay attention to <b>Christianity</b>. He may have converted to the new religion, as all his successors were Christian. The Sutton Hoo burial site has features of both Christianity and the traditional Anglo-Saxon religion of paganism.</li></ul> |
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| Lesson 6 – What was the heptarchy? | <p>All prior plus:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An understanding of the significance of the Sutton Hoo Archaeological find.</li> </ul> | <p>Understand the impact that significant historical people have had and understand why they may have behaved the way they did</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What changed through the time of the Anglo Saxons in Britain? What continued the same? <b>(Time, change and continuity)</b></li> <li>What is the legacy of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain? Or lasting achievements? <b>(significance)</b></li> </ul> | <p>Throughout the (Anglo-Saxon period)</p> <p>Towards the end of (the Roman Empire)</p> <p>Around....<br/>       ___AD<br/>       ___BC</p> <p>The turn of the century</p> <p>Invasion<br/>       Parliament<br/>       Cause and Consequence<br/>       Invaders</p> <p>Kingdoms:<br/> <i>Kent</i><br/> <i>Mercia</i><br/> <i>Northumbria</i><br/> <i>East Anglia</i><br/> <i>Wessex</i><br/> <i>Sussex</i><br/> <i>Essex</i></p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>King Aethelbert was King of Kent in the South West of England.</li> <li><b>By 600 CE England had split into seven clear kingdoms.</b></li> <li><b>We call the seven kingdoms the heptarchy – each had their own king who made laws and protected their people.</b></li> <li>They would sometimes invade each other's lands and it would be difficult to keep control of the whole country because of the large area.</li> <li>The biggest and most powerful kingdoms were Northumbria and Mercia – but later Wessex became more and more powerful until it ruled over all of England.</li> <li>We don't know everything about all the kings that ruled each kingdom but the Anglo Saxon Chronicles tells us some things.</li> <li>Coins also show us the names of kings.</li> <li><b>One of the kings we know most about is King Offa who ruled powerful Mercia from 757 to 796 CE.</b></li> <li><b>Offa won many battles</b> against neighbouring kingdoms.</li> <li>He invaded East Anglia and Kent and controlled most of Wessex.</li> <li>He built a huge dyke along the western border of Mercia to make it difficult for the Welsh to invade his kingdom.</li> <li>A dyke is a barrier or kind of wall made by piling earth up.</li> <li><b>Mercia did not stay powerful</b></li> <li><b>In 802 King Egbert invaded nearby kingdoms of Sussex, Essex and Kent. With his bigger army he invaded Mercia and in 829 defeated the king of Mercia called Wiglaf.</b></li> <li>This made Wessex the new most powerful kingdom.</li> <li>We know lots about Anglo Saxon weapons because they were made out of metal and have been excavated by archaeologists.</li> <li>Many items of weaponry have been found.</li> </ul> |
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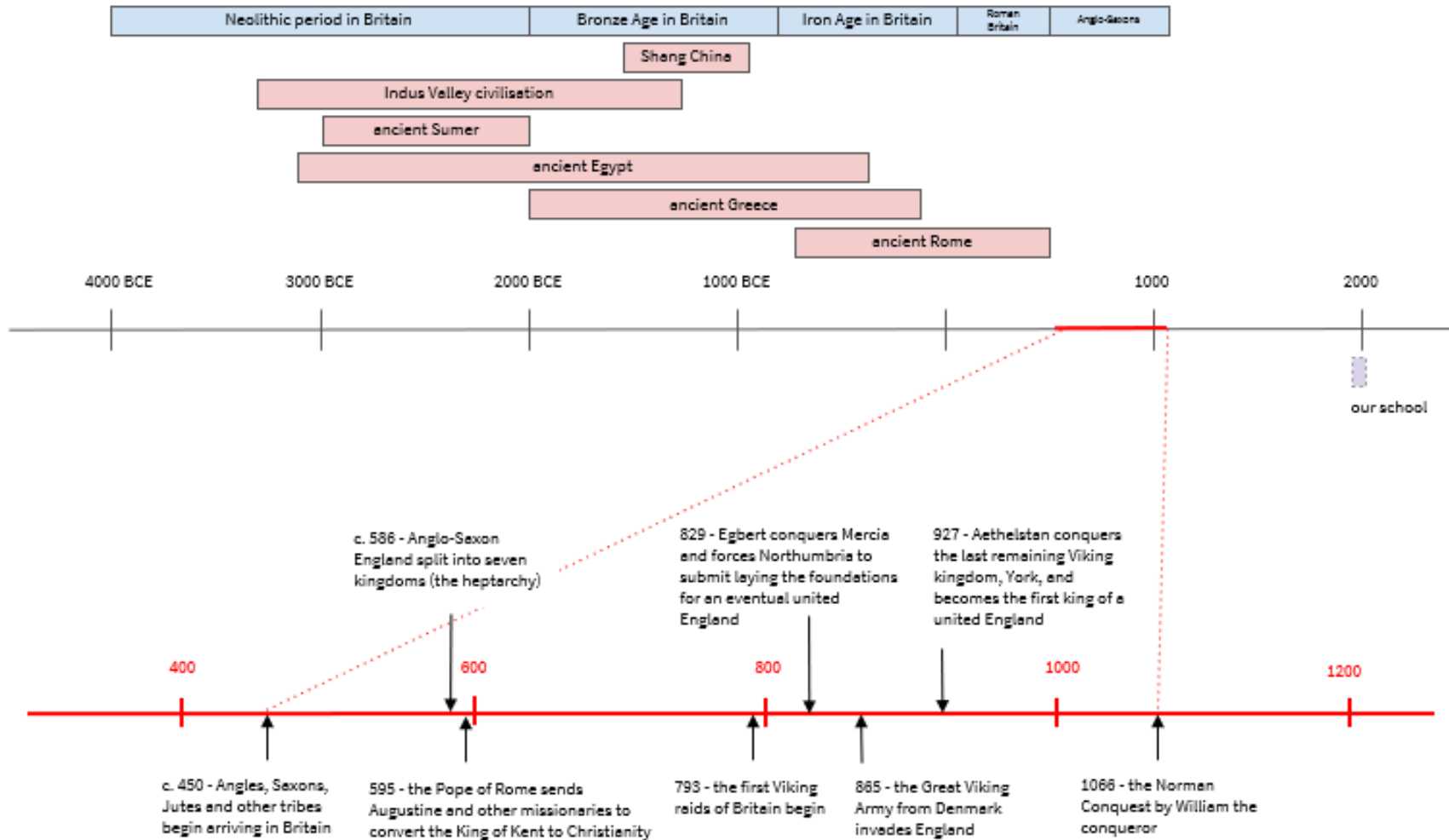
### Unit of Work End Points

- Pupils will know the importance of Christian Monks who recorded events during the Anglo Saxon era
- Pupils will know that not much is known about this period because not much was written down.
- Pupils will know that Britain was invaded several times and bloody battles were fought but the exact facts are not known.
- Pupils will know that the Jutes, Angles and Saxons were invited to help the Britons to fight off the Picts and Scots.
- Pupils will know that they remained here and became the Anglo Saxons.
- Pupils will have knowledge of what daily life was like for most Anglo Saxons.
- Pupils will have knowledge of the Anglo-Saxon conversion from Pagan to Christian.
- Pupils will have an understanding of the significance of the Sutton Hoo Archaeological find.
- Pupils will know that the Heptarchy was seven kingdoms of England, some of which exist today.



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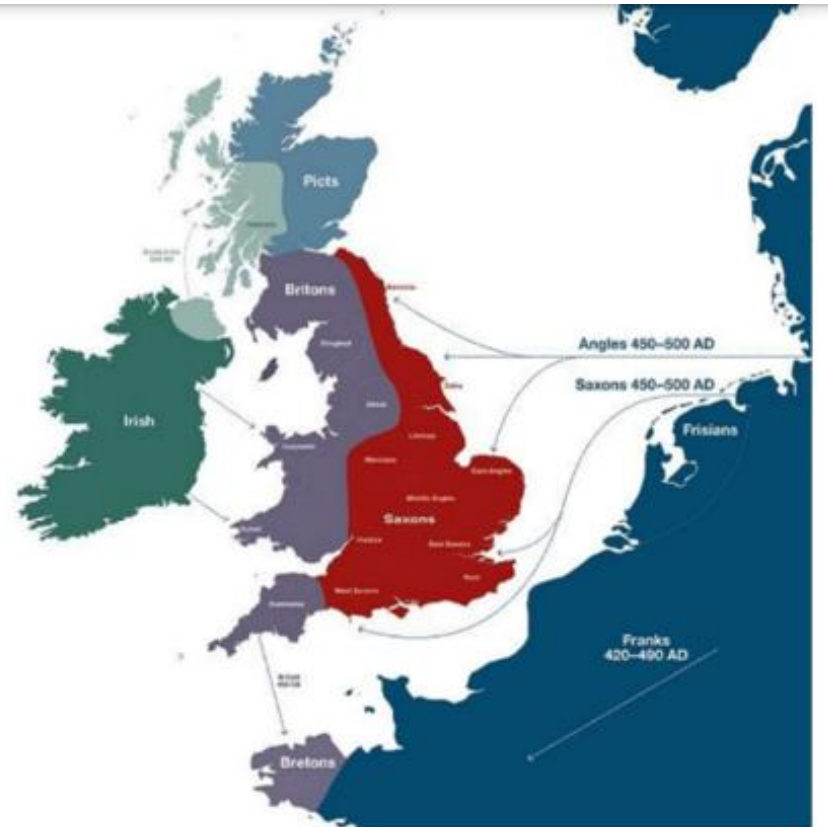
## Appendix 1 – timelines





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## Appendix 2: Maps





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