



How do we know what it was like to live an Anglo-Saxon life?		
National Curriculum Objectives	Declarative Knowledge	Procedural Knowledge
 Pupils should be taught to: Develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history Develop the appropriate use of historical terms Address and devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity, difference and significance. Understand how knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources Pupils should be taught about: Britain's settlement by Anglo Saxons and Scots The Viking and Anglo Saxon struggle for the kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor 	Lesson 1 – Prior learning/chronology Know that B.C. means Before Christ, 3000BC was 3000 years before Christ and there was no year 1 Know that A.D. means Anno Domini in Latin which stands for 'in the year of our lord'. 2019 AD means 2019 years after Jesus is believed to have been born. Stone Age to Iron age 3000BC to 43AD Roman Britain 43AD to 410AD Ancient Greece 1200 BC to 146BC Anglo Saxon Britain 450 to 1066AD Lesson2- What happened in England after the Romans left? Know that the Scots attacked England from Ireland and the Saxons attacked from Europe Know that the Scots settled in the north, in what's now Scotland and the Saxons settled in the south. Know that AD 400-AD600 is known as the dark ages as there is little evidence about what happened during these times Know that there are certain legends (king Arthur) about what happened but not much archaeological evidence Know that by AD 550 Britain had been broken up into small kingdoms ruled by different leaders Lesson 3- What evidence is there today of Anglo Saxon settlement? Know that proof of where Anglo-Saxons'- a mix of tribes from northern Europe who settled in Britain and began to change its culture Know that proof of where Anglo-Saxons settled can be found in place names, East Anglia on the East coast of Britain is named after the Angles who settled there Know that some towns and villages today have Anglo-Saxon words in them, 'ton' and 'ham' both meaning village- Birmingham, Luton Know that two sources of evidence about Anglo-Saxon life is a poem called Beowulf and Sutton Hoo and Anglo-Saxon burial site Lesson 4- What was it like to life an Anglo Saxon life? Know that Anglo-Saxons had few luxuries their lives were very uncomfortable	 To be able to order a timeline of events in from Anglo-Saxon Britain through to Viking Britain To be able to use existing knowledge of history to place the time of Anglo-Saxons and Vikings chronologically To be able to construct informed responses to historical questions To be able to select and organise relevant historical information about Anglo-Saxons and Vikings To be able to recognise how and why life changed in Britain during these periods To be able to describe the cultural/religious differences as they appeared during this time period To be able to identify the significant events that brought about the most change during this period To be able to identify historically significant people, events and situations during this period in history





	Know that Christianity became central to Anglo-Saxon life Know that Anglo-Saxon kings laid down laws called 'dooms'- with punishments for different crimes Know that by AD 660 Anglo-Saxons controlled most of Britain Know that Mercia was the most powerful kingdom and Offa was the king of Mercia from AD 757 to AD796 Know that there was a lot of fighting between the kingdoms. Lesson 5- Who were the Vikings and where did they come from? Know that AD790-AD799 were the first Viking raid s to Britain, short trips to steal food and take slaves Know that they travelled to Britain in long ships for the warmer climate to grow crops. Know that the first planned Viking raid was in AD 793 on the island of Lindisfarne. Know that by AD871 the only kingdom left to resist the Vikings was Wessex Know that King Alfred of Wessex tried to make peace with the Vikings but they soon went back on their word and attacked his army. Know that Alfred's army beat the Danish Vikings, Alfred and Guthrum (Danish Viking leader) make a treaty but it didn't last for long!	
	live in Anglo-Saxon times?	
Prior Learning	Key Questions	Future Learning
 Periods in British history- Stone age-Iron age, Roman Britain and corresponding periods in European History- Chronology Primary and secondary sources of evidence- Roman roads, ancient pyramids, Howard Carters work, Skara Brea 	 When did the Saxons attack Britain? How did the change the culture? What are key sources of evidence of Saxon settlement in Britain? Who ruled in Anglo-Saxon times? Why did the Vikings come to invade Britain? What is the significance of Sutton Hoe? 	 Over-lap of Mayan period on timeline Future kings of England Cause and consequence- British culture change and society at the time of WWII
Vocabulary		Linked Texts
Legend, kingdom, culture, Christianity, laws, raids, treaty, runestones		