



Year 5 – How do we know what it was like to live an Anglo-Saxon life?



Prior Learning		Future Learning
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • FS - History U1 - All About Me • FS - History U2 - How have things changed? • Year 1 - History Unit 1 - How has transport changed? • Year 1 History Unit 2 - How have holidays in Cleethorpes changed? • Year 1 - Geography Unit 1 - What is similar between Keelby and Hull? (Knowing our location on a map and those places close by.) • Year 1 - Geography U2 - Why do different animals live in different habitats? (biomes) • Year 2 - History U1 - Who is the greatest explorer? • Year 2 - History U2 - Why was the fire of London 'great'? • Year 2 - Geography U1 - What are the wonders of the UK? • Year 2 - Geography U2 - Where would you rather live Cleethorpes or Cairo? • Year 3 - History U1 - How do we know what it was like to live in Stone Age, Bronze Age, Iron Age Britain? • Year 3 - Geography U1 - Why do people choose to live in dangerous places? • Year 3 - Geography U2 - What is great about Italy? • Year 4 - History U1 - What did the Romans do for us? • Year 4 - Geography U1 - What makes mountains magnificent? • Year 4 - Geography U2 - What makes Whitby wonderful? • 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Year 5 - Geography U1 - How have rivers and seas influenced where we live? • Year 5 - History U2 - What is the lasting impact of the Mayan civilisation? • Year 5 - Geography U2 - What has South America got that the UK hasn't? • Year 6 - History U1 - How has Britain changed because of WWII? • Year 6 - History U2 - How did Grimsby become 'Great'? • Year 6 - Geography U1 - Is World Trade always fair? • Year 6 - Geography U2 - The worlds natural resources - Save or Spend?



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Vocabulary	Key Questions	
Legend, kingdom, culture, Christianity, laws, raids, treaty, runestones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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?	

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Narrative	Declarative Knowledge (Highlighted objectives must be covered)	Procedural Knowledge
<p>I know that the Anglo-Saxons came to Britain after the Romans and I can place when they were here on a timeline.</p> <p>I know that there was no year 0.</p> <p>I know what is meant by BC and AD.</p> <p>I know where the Anglo-Saxons fit in history in comparison to the other historical time periods that I have studied.</p> <p>I know that the Anglo-Saxons were followed by the Vikings.</p> <p>I know that the Anglo-Saxons ruled Britain longer than the Vikings.</p>	<p><u>Week 1 – Prior learning/chronology</u></p> <p>Know that B.C. means Before Christ, 3000BC was 3000 years before Christ and there was no year 1</p> <p>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.</p> <p>Stone Age to Iron age 3000BC to 43AD</p> <p>Roman Britain 43AD to 410AD</p> <p>Ancient Greece 1200 BC to 146BC</p> <p>Anglo Saxon Britain 450 to 1066AD</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 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 give reasons for historical change in Britain and wider world influences To be able to identify historically significant people, events and situations during this period in history
<p>I know that by 410AD the last of the Romans had left Britain to go and defend their homeland.</p> <p>I know that the Scots invaded Britain from Ireland and they settled in the north in what is now known as Scotland. The Scots divided the land in Scotland into 4 separate kingdoms which were named Dal Riata, Pictland, Strathclyde and Bernicia.</p> <p>I know that the Anglo-Saxons came from Europe and that they settled in the south. I know that these invaders are known to us as The Anglo-Saxons because the two biggest invading tribes were the Angles and the Saxons.</p>	<p><u>Week 2- What happened in England after the Romans left?</u></p> <p>Know that the Scots attacked England from Ireland and the Saxons attacked from Europe</p> <p>Know that the Scots settled in the north, in what’s now Scotland and the Saxons settled in the south.</p> <p>Know that AD 400-AD600 is known as the dark ages as there is little evidence about what happened during these times</p> <p>Know that there are certain legends (king Arthur) about what happened but not much archaeological evidence</p> <p>Know that by AD 550 Britain had been broken up into small kingdoms ruled by different leaders</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be able to identify the significant events that brought about the most change during this period To be able to give reasons for historical change in Britain and wider world influences To be able to identify historically significant people, events and situations during this period in history



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<p>I know that under the Anglo-Saxons Britain was divided into 7 regions.</p> <p>I know that these county names mainly come from the names and geographical location of the Anglo-Saxons who first settled here.</p> <p>I know that many of the names of towns and villages in Britain also came from the Anglo-Saxons.</p> <p>I know that many artefacts from the Anglo-Saxon times have been found in Britain. I know that Sutton Hoo is one of the largest and well-preserved archaeological sites of the Anglo-Saxon period in Europe.</p>	<p><u>Week 3- What evidence is there today of Anglo Saxon settlement?</u></p> <p>Know this was the start of the ‘Anglo-Saxons’- a mix of tribes from northern Europe who settled in Britain and began to change its culture</p> <p>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</p> <p>Know that some towns and villages today have Anglo-Saxon words in them, ‘ton’ and ‘ham’ both meaning village- Birmingham, Luton</p> <p>Know that two sources of evidence about Anglo-Saxon life is a poem called Beowulf and Sutton Hoo and Anglo-Saxon burial site</p>	
<p>I know that the Anglo-Saxons chose to live in small villages, which were often set up by clearing away a part of a forest I know that the Anglo-Saxons lived in family houses which were built around a central hall where the village chief lived.</p> <p>I know that the religion of the early Anglo-Saxon people was Paganism. Paganism is a polytheistic religion, which means many gods are worshipped. Over time their beliefs changed, and many Anglo-Saxons were converted to Christianity.</p> <p>I know that The Anglo-Saxon kings decided on the laws and they decided on the punishments for different crimes.</p> <p>I know that Mercia was the most powerful kingdom and the Offa was the king of Mercia.</p>	<p><u>Week 4- What was it like to life an Anglo Saxon life?</u></p> <p>Know that Anglo-Saxons had few luxuries their lives were very uncomfortable</p> <p>Know that Christianity became central to Anglo-Saxon life</p> <p>Know that Anglo-Saxon kings laid down laws called ‘dooms’- with punishments for different crimes</p> <p>Know that by AD 660 Anglo-Saxons controlled most of Britain</p> <p>Know that Mercia was the most powerful kingdom and Offa was the king of Mercia from AD 757 to AD796</p> <p>Know that there was a lot of fighting between the kingdoms.</p>	
<p>I know that the Vikings came from Scandinavia and were fierce warriors. I know that their first planned raid was in AD 792 on the island of Lindisfarne.</p> <p>I know that the main aim of the Vikings was food, land and slaves. The area they came from in Scandinavia was where food and good farmland were scarce. They needed food, land and goods to sustain life.</p> <p>I know that the Vikings sailed to Britain in longships.</p> <p>I know that the Vikings wrote on runestones and these contain evidence of Viking life.</p> <p>I know that Wessex was the last kingdom to resist the Vikings.</p>	<p><u>Week 5- Who were the Vikings and where did they come from?</u></p> <p>Know that AD790-AD799 were the first Viking raids to Britain, short trips to steal food and take slaves</p> <p>Know that they travelled to Britain in long ships for the warmer climate to grow crops.</p> <p>Know that the first planned Viking raid was in AD 793 on the island of Lindisfarne.</p> <p>Know that runestones contain evidence of the Vikings written by Vikings themselves</p> <p>Know that by AD871 the only kingdom left to resist the Vikings was Wessex</p>	



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<p>I know that King Alfred was king of Wessex and he tried to make peace with the Vikings but they went back on their word and attacked King Alfred's army.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>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!</p>	
<p>I know many things about the Anglo-Saxons and I can answer our enquiry question. I can give my opinion on this question and back it up with evidence from all that I have learnt.</p>	<p><u>Week 6- Outcome- How do we really know what it was like to live in Anglo-Saxon times?</u></p>	