



ROSE WOOD ENQUIRY DRIVEN CURRICULUM



What happened to Britain when the Romans left?
Year 4 Autumn 2

Rose Wood Academy: Enquiry Driven Learning Overview

Year Group: 4	<i>What happened to Britain once the Romans left?</i>	Term: Autumn Term 2
<p>Context:</p> <p>The first two half terms within year 4 are a real study of the history of invasion and settlement within the UK. Their knowledge of Roman Britain is further built on through the Anglo-Saxons and their invasion and settlement in Britain. This is the perfect time for pupils to consolidate many of the concepts they have learnt about and skills they have acquired to date through their History study so far.</p> <p>Prior Learning (Direct Pathway)</p> <p>Geography – Map and atlas work Pupils will recall their knowledge of continents and oceans of the world. They will recap that Egypt is in north Africa and India is in Asia. They will recall their knowledge of the UK.</p> <p>Geography – Human and physical features Pupils will revisit aerial maps. Children will be able to say which features are physical and human from photographs, maps and the internet.</p> <p>Geography – Human processes Children will recall their knowledge of the movement of people settling in other areas and why (Beaker folk from Europe to UK)</p> <p>History – Sequencing the past Children will revisit sources of evidence, what they know and how this informs our understanding. Children will know when events in history happened and that some events happened simultaneously – The Ancient Egyptian dynasty happened at the same time as Britain was still in the Stone Age. Children will recap The Romans in Great Britain as this ended before the Anglo Saxons invaded.</p> <p>History – Constructing the Past Children will know where people and events fit within a chronological framework (e.g. through their study of The Anglo Saxons)</p> <p>History – Change Children will make comparisons to Ancient Egypt and The Roman Empire as a civilisation.</p> <p>History – Significance (of events/people) Children will understand that they can find out about the past in different way and that some people/events are significant (e.g. King</p>		
<p>Prior Learning (Indirect Pathway) Religious Education – Children will have learnt about Christianity and key celebrations.</p>		

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-In Autumn 2 children will learn what happened in Britain between 410AD and the Viking invasion of 793AD.
-The children will know that the Anglo-Saxons were superstitious and believed in mythological creatures and stories.
Children will know that many Anglo-Saxons were originally pagans but, on settling in Britain, changed their beliefs and converted to Christianity.

Enquiry Question

What happened to Britain when the Romans left?

CONTENT ON DIRECT PATHWAY

Children will then learn that once the empire fell, Britain was invaded once again. This time by Saxons, Angles and Jutes. They will consider the reasons why they invaded and their way of life and societal structure. Children will learn about Sutton Hoo and the life of King Offa, one of the most powerful Anglo-Saxon kings.

Children will learn about the super story-telling Anglo-Saxons through the text "Monster Slayer".

Narrative – myths

Non-Fiction – Non-Chronological

Learning Showcase

The children will understand that we still use some of their inventions (albeit in a more modern way) today.

Children will show an exhibition of beautiful work displaying their learning this term.

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Knowledge Narrative

After the Romans left, the Angles, Saxons and Jutes were initially invited to protect Britain but later began to invade, or migrate, and settled in Britain. They were strong fighters and when they weren't fighting, they were excellent farmers. They settled into a simple way of life and were Pagans but, as time passed, they gradually converted to Christianity.

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Year Group: YEAR 4		Term: AUTUMN 2
Title: What happened to Britain once the Romans left?		Key Focus : HISTORY
Project Enhancements: Visit from an Anglo Saxon		
How can you help? At home, please could you: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • continue to listen to your child read a minimum of three times a week, • help your child to learn to spell the Year 3 and 4 word list • help your child to learn their times tables If you wish to do additional homework with your child, you could: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit the library and learn about the Anglo-Saxons • Make coins of King Offa and learn about his life 		
Unit Title: What happened to Britain when the Romans Left?		
History Y4 Autumn 2	End Points: Change <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children will be able to explain the differences and similarities of life in Britain during the Roman and Anglo-Saxon rule. Cause and Effect	

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children will understand that the Anglo-Saxons were, initially, invited to help protect Britain from invasion but later came in greater numbers and took over large parts of Britain. These were later called Kingdoms <p>Significance</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children understand the significance of Sutton Hoo and the life of King Offa, one of the most powerful Anglo-Saxon kings. <p>Assessment:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • What are the differences and similarities between life in Britain during Roman and Anglo Saxon rule? • Can you explain why kingdoms were formed in Britain? • Why was King Offa a significant person?
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Links:	<p>Text – Monster Slayer – Brian Patten and Chris Riddell</p> <p>Geography - children will know that the UK has previously had settlers from other countries (Y3 A1 and Y4 A1)</p> <p>History – children will know that some of these settlers invaded Britain</p>
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Prior Learning:	<p>Link back to previous half term when the Romans invaded Britain</p> <p>Comparisons to Ancient Egypt as a civilisation.</p>
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<p>Key Aspects of the Unit:</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Skills: </div>	<div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> Knowledge: </div>	<p>Concepts (end points):</p> <div style="display: flex; align-items: center;"> </div>
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Key Knowledge:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children will know that the Anglo Saxons consisted of three tribes from Europe (the Jutes, Angles and Saxons) • Children will know that these tribes were invited to Britain to help protect the land from invasion
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- Children will know that they brought new customs with them
- Children will learn about the Anglo-Saxon way of life
- Children will learn that by 600AD England was divided into kingdoms, each ruled by a king
- Children will learn about the significance of Sutton Hoo as an archaeological find
- Children will learn about King Offa, one of the most powerful Anglo-Saxon kings, who ruled Mercia from 757 to 796
- Children will know that King Offa built Offa's Dyke and the reasons why he did so

Historical Skills:

- The child can reach a valid conclusion based on devising and answering questions relating to a historical enquiry. E.g. What happened when the Romans left Britain?
- The child can identify details from local, national and global history to demonstrate some overall awareness of themes, societies, people and events. E.g. the children can identify the evidence of why Anglo Saxons were initially invited over and how they consisted of three tribes from Europe.
- Children can sequence with some independence many of the significant events, people covered in the enquiry using appropriate dates, period labels and terms. E.g., Place important events on a time line, annotate with dates and significant information.

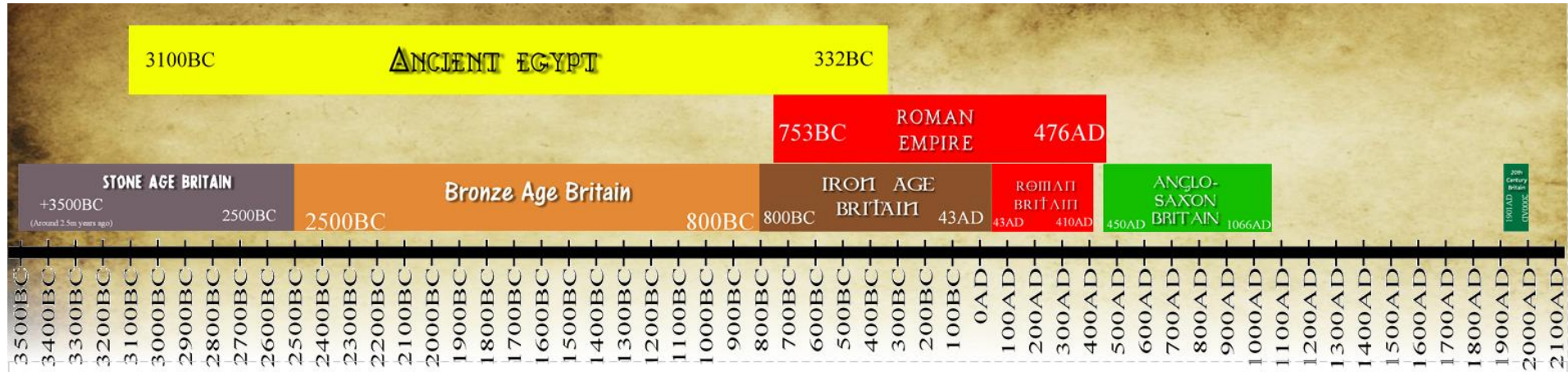
Vocabulary

Invasion	To enter another country using force to take control.
Jutes	Invaders and settlers from northern Denmark
Saxons	Invaders and settlers from Germany and Holland
Angles	Invaders and settlers from southern Denmark
Thane	An important Anglo-Saxon person.
Churl	A lower-class Anglo-Saxon but better than a slave.
Thrall	The lowest of Anglo-Society
Christianity	A religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ
Sutton Hoo	A famous Anglo-Saxon royal burial ground in Suffolk, England
King Offa	One of the most powerful Anglo-Saxon kings, who ruled the kingdom of Mercia between 757 and 796
Offa's Dyke	A huge earthwork structure which runs roughly along the current border between England and Wales



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Constructing the past



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Unit Title: What happened to Britain when the Romans Left?

Y4
Autumn 2
Geography

The aim of this unit is for pupils to:

- Know the countries from which the Angles, Jutes and Saxons came
- Know where each of these settled within the UK

End of unit outcome:

Know where they (Angles, Jutes and Saxons) came from and where they settled in the UK

Links:

Text – Monster Slayer – Brian Patten and Chris Riddell

Geography - children will know that the UK has previously had settlers from other countries (Y3 A1 and Y4 A1)

History – children will know that some of these settlers invaded Britain

Prior Learning:

- Know the four countries of the UK and their capital cities and the surrounding seas
- Know, name and locate the continents and oceans of the world
- Know the 4 compass points
- Name and locate Middlesbrough on a map
- Know that humans create settlements, often near natural resources
- Recognise similarities and difference between where they live and other countries
- Name and locate the Mediterranean Sea
- Know that different parts of the world have different climates
- Children will understand where food comes from and that there are factors that can impact this (Y2 Sp1)

Key Concepts of the unit:

Settlement: Understand that a settlement is where people have come to live and have built their homes. Understand that settlements are often located near to natural resources. Understand that settlements can have different functions

Continents: Understand that countries are grouped into landmasses and these are continents. Know that there are seven continents in the world: Europe, North America, South America, Africa, Asia, Oceania and Antarctica

Key Knowledge:

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- To name and locate Denmark, Germany and The Netherlands (as the home of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes) on a map of Europe
- To name the bodies water surrounding the UK, particularly the North Sea
- To know where the Angles, Saxons and Jutes settled in the UK (ending -ton – ham, eg Northampton)
- To know the location of Sutton Hoo
- To know the location of Offa's Dyke

Geographical Skills:

- Understand why you would use maps at more than one scale and the purposes of them
- Follow a route on a large-scale map
- Use an atlas with more confidence to identify places with different features
- Use large and medium scale OS maps
- Internet map sites

Fieldwork:

- Use the eight points of a compass to follow and describe routes and identify locations

Vocabulary

Settlement	A place where people establish a community
Migrate	The movement of a person or people from one country, locality, place of residence, etc., to settle in another
Sutton Hoo	A famous Anglo-Saxon royal burial ground in Suffolk, England
Offa's Dyke	A large mound of earth that roughly follows the border between England and Wales
Kingdom	A country, state or territory ruled by a king.
Dyke	A long wall or embankment build to prevent invasion

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Spiritual

Children will know that the Anglo-Saxons were pagans when they arrived in Britain but slowly began to convert to Christianity.

Social

Learn about different social classes of Anglo-Saxon Britain (Thanes, churls and thralls)

Be kind and REAP the rewards

Did the Anglo-Saxons show respect when they were invited to protect Britain?

Moral

Is it right to invade and take over land belonging to other people?

Cultural

Understand that Britain has always been a place that people have emigrated to.
British Values

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British Values through EDC

Democracy	As the Anglo Saxons did not live in a democracy, was life better or worse? Compare this with living in a democracy today.
The Rule of Law	We will learn about Anglo-Saxon justice and its effectiveness.
Individual Liberty	We will discuss if the Anglo Saxons were free to be who they wanted to be? Compare this with our society.
Mutual Respect Tolerance of those of different faith and beliefs	We will look at the structure of Anglo-Saxon society and discuss how respect was given to different people depending on their status. Children will know that when Christianity began in Britain it caused many battles began because of differing beliefs.