

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

History
Y4
Autumn 2

End Points:

Change

- Children will be able to explain the differences and similarities of life in Britain during the Roman and Anglo-Saxon rule.

Cause and Effect

- 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

Significance

- Children understand the significance of Sutton Hoo and the life of King Offa, one of the most powerful Anglo-Saxon kings.

Assessment:

- 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?

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:

Link back to previous half term when the Romans invaded Britain

Comparisons to Ancient Egypt as a civilisation.

Key Aspects of the Unit:

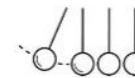
Skills:



Knowledge:



Concepts (end points):



Key Knowledge:

- 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
- 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