

Year 4 Term 1

Are there moments in history that are more important than others?
HISTORY



National Curriculum Links:

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

Essential Prior Learning:

The Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Age people lived in Britain for thousands of years in the past in prehistoric times.
The Roman invasion of Britain brought about the end of the Iron Age.
The Romans invaded Britain to grow their empire and because Britain was rich in natural resources.

Progression in Skill:

Establish a broad narrative of periods studied, from the Stone Age to 1066.
Recognise that groups of people/societies overlap in time. Identify the different types of primary evidence available; begin to assess its usefulness.
Identify moments in history that are more important than others: the key turning points in the time periods studied. Explain the significance of Alfred the Great and Athelstan. Give reasons for the invasions of Britain by the people studied.
Explain the consequences of the arrival of invaders and settlers studied – on life then and now.

Summarise the key changes during the time period studied – from the dying embers of an empire, through warring kingdoms to one country under one ruler. Give reasons why people's religion may change. New languages/vocabulary were introduced by people settling in Britain.
Angles and Saxons mostly settled in the south and east because that part of Britain is closest to where they came from; Vikings mostly settled in the north because they came from that direction.
Many did not move into the Roman towns and cities, preferring a country lifestyle and smaller communities. One of the reasons people travelled to Britain from abroad was to trade.
The Angles and Saxons came from Germany and the Vikings came from Scandinavia; they established kingdoms, e.g. Wessex.

Long-term Memory Knowledge:

Develop a mental timeline of British history from the Stone Age to 1066.
Understand where the Anglo-Saxons, Vikings, Scots, and Picts fit into that sequence, recognising that some of these time periods overlapped and groups.
Begin to evaluate the usefulness and reliability of primary evidence.
Identify the key moments in the Anglo-Saxon and Viking periods and explain why they were important. Understand the significance of Alfred the Great and Athelstan in British history.
Explain how invasions changed British society both at that time and now.
Summarise the major changes during this period such as the rise of kingdoms and spread of Christianity, giving reasons for these.
Know where Angles, Saxons and Vikings settled and why. Understand reasons for invasions by groups like the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings.

Key Vocabulary

tribe	a group of families or communities that share traditions and customs and which normally have a leader
Jutes, Angles, Saxons	three tribes who settled in Britain in the fifth and sixth centuries
Anglo-Saxons	the collective name given to the Jutes, Angles and Saxons
Picts	a group of people native to Northern Britain
Scots	people from Ireland who settled in Scotland

Progression in Resources:

Primary sources: Anglo Saxon artefacts
Secondary sources: Information/reference books

Relevance

Now	Continue to develop an understanding of a British historical timeline; begin to understand that our history and culture has been influenced by different groups of people settling here over time.
Future	Have an overview of British history and understand our connectedness with other cultures – both geographically and historically.
Aspiration	Children have a passion for British history that means they enjoy researching and reading about how our society has developed; they may choose a career in archaeology or volunteer with the National Trust or similar to share their passion with others.