



# St. George's CE First School and Nursery



## History Topic Sequence

### Year 3 Summer 1 – Anglo Saxons

<p>Our children will understand the narrative of the world by:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- being inspired and motivated to learn about the historical events that have shaped our lives</li> <li>- developing enquiring minds by critically analysing evidence</li> <li>- developing a sense of chronology</li> </ul>	<p>We teach History based on the National Curriculum and mapping the coverage that our children will experience at Middle School. We teach History for three half terms.</p>
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Concepts	Lasting legacies	Pioneers	Life for everyday	Invasion
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Know		Remember	Do	
They will already know...	They will know and understand the words...	They will be taught about...	They will apply this knowledge and be able to:	
<p>Using sources to investigate the past (Tomb of Tutankhamun)</p> <p>British History – Stone Age/Bronze Age</p>	<p>Roman Empire</p> <p>Dark Ages</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon Tribes</p> <p>Settle</p>	<p>To know where the Anglo Saxons fits into the chronology of Britain.</p> <p><b>Stone Age 15,000 BC – 3,000 BC</b>  <b>Bronze Age 3000 BC – 800 BC</b>  <b>Iron Age 800 BC – AD 43</b>  <b>Romans AD 43 to AD 410</b>  <b>Anglo-Saxons (The Dark Ages) AD 410 - AD1066</b></p> <p style="background-color: magenta;">To know why Britain was invaded</p> <p style="background-color: magenta;"><b>By c. AD 410, the last of the Romans had left Britain. This made Britain vulnerable to invasion. The warriors that invaded became known as the first Anglo-Saxons. Most of Britain was divided into seven AngloSaxon kingdoms. The Picts and Scots were a constant threat without Roman support.</b></p> <p style="background-color: cyan;">To know what life was like in The Dark Ages in Britain using a range of sources.</p> <p style="background-color: cyan;"><b>After the Romans left Britain (due to the fall of the Roman Empire): cities shrunk and people began living in villages and in the countryside again, tribes fought each other, there was very little research or intellectual thinking happening, punishments were violent. Making things through crafts was popular and necessary with small communities being very tight nit. Trade initially occurred between villages but started to get further afield with better roads and boats. Religion also changed: there was a mix of pagan and Christian beliefs when the Romans left but, over a long period of time, eventually Christianity became the most practice religion.</b></p> <p style="background-color: cyan;">Use Sources for Early Anglo Saxon England – The History of England</p> <p style="background-color: cyan;">To know what life was like for everyday people</p> <p style="background-color: cyan;"><b>There were distinct classes of people in Anglo Saxon England: cyning (king), thanes (his advisers), and ceorls (peasants). Slaves were at the bottom of the hierarchy, and women were not much more important.</b></p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>Work Historically</b></p> <p>To know and develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study.</p> <p>To know and understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.</p> <p>To know connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms.</p> <p>To regularly address and sometimes devise historically valid questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance</p>	<p style="text-align: center;"><b>St George's Gems</b></p> <p>When was the Anglo-Saxon era?</p> <p>What was life like in the Dark Ages?</p> <p>Why was the Sutton Hoo finding so important?</p> <p>Why was Britain invaded?</p>

		<p>To know how society was ruled  <b>Anglo Saxon Britain was ruled by five kings, who each ruled a different kingdom. They were often at war with each other, and many weapons were found at Sutton Hoo.</b></p> <p>To know why the Sutton Hoo is significant  <b>Sutton Hoo is an archaeological site in East Anglia that houses many artefacts that tell us about Anglo Saxon life.</b>  <a href="https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/visit/suffolk/sutton-hoo/history-of-sutton-hoo">https://www.nationaltrust.org.uk/visit/suffolk/sutton-hoo/history-of-sutton-hoo</a></p> <p>To know why the Viking raids at Lindisfarne were significant  <b>Not the first Viking raid, but this raid attacked the heart of Christian Church. The monastery founded here in 635 became the base for the conversion of the northern kingdoms of the Anglo-Saxons from paganism to Christianity, and one of the most important cultural centres of its age.</b>  <b>Start of many more raids, Danish conquest of many northern, midland and eastern Kingdoms had begun.</b></p>		
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**Why Now?**

Children are at a developmental stage that makes them ready for the content we have planned in this topic. Learning about Anglo-Saxon Britain builds on their chronological knowledge of British history from Year 3 where they studied the Stone age and Bronze Age. Drawing contrasts to another society at this introduces the children to World History and builds on knowledge of other ancient civilizations around the world – Egypt previously in Year 3.

<b>History Disciplinary Vocabulary Progression</b> (these are cumulative and are in addition to the topic-specific vocabulary within each unit of study)				
EYFS	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Yr4
Today Yesterday Tomorrow Before After Time	After Before Clues Event New Now Old Past Present A long time ago	Artefacts Began Museum People Community Recount Source Timeline	Century Chronology Date Decade Era BC, AD, BCE Evidence Interpret Invade Peace Settle War	Ancient Archaeology Civilisation Conquest Democracy Government Discover Enemies Excavate Monarchy Parliament Cultures Rule Monarch