Year 4 History: Anglo Saxons

Summer Term

How has Augustine and King Ethelbert of Kent impacted on modern day Britain?

Enrichment: Visit to Museum of Archaeology Durham - The making and meaning of the Lindisfarne Gospels Box of Delights – Anglo Saxon Britain

Prior Learning:

Changes within living memory; Great Fire of London; Grace Darling; Castles, Knights and Dragons; Florence Nightingale; Stone Age, Romans; Ancient Egyptians.

Curriculum Skill(s)	Learning Intention	Knowledge and Key Vocabulary	
 Chronology: To make appropriate use of dates and chronological conventions such as BC, AD, century and decade To create timelines To use dates related to the passing of time Use terms related to the period and begin to date event Begin to use key words and phrases from the time period they are learning about; ancient, modern, BC, AD, century and decade 	 When and why did the Anglo-Saxon's come to Britain? Place Anglo-Saxons period on a timeline of topics previously studied Recall why the Romans left Britain To look at who the Anglo-Saxons were and other tribes that were invading Britain 	 Knowledge: Know the period of time the Anglo-Saxons covered and what came before and after Can recall why the Romans left Britain Know that the Picts and Scots were tribes invading from Scotland and Ireland Other tribes such as the Angles from Denmark and Saxons from Germany also began to invade and settle Vocabulary: Chronology, time, century, decade, AD, timeline, period, Scots, Picts, warriors, invaders, Angles, Saxons. 	
 Sources: To look at different representations of the period (e.g. museums, films, Horrible Histories) To question pictures as an interpretation of the past To distinguish between different sources and evaluate their usefulness Identify facts and opinions 	 How do we know about life in Anglo-Saxon times? Use artefacts from the Box of Delights to investigate source materials. Compare these to interpretations using texts books we have in class to build a picture of what life could have been like Compare what we discover with what we know about life in Ancient Egyptian time, which ended less than 100 years previously, and the Roman Empire. 	 Knowledge: Most Anglo-Saxons were farmers who lived in wooden huts in small villages Everyone in the village had to contribute such as working on the farms, blacksmiths, woodworkers, jewellery makers, pottery makers etc. Life for Anglo-Saxons was simple in comparison to the Ancient Egyptians and Romans. Vocabulary: 	

		Archaeologist, archaeology, artefacts, sources and interpretations, names or artefacts from box (these sometimes differ), blacksmith, farmer, village chief, tanner, weaver, potter, woodworker.
 Society: To explain why key events happened and why historical people acted as they did To demonstrate understanding of historical concepts such as cause and consequences, and significance 	 Why did the Anglo-Saxon's have more than one king? The kingdoms were warring tribes. Each had its own 'cyning' or king and a small army. Look at how England was split into the different kingdoms and the names of each. Compare to how England is spilt today into different counties. What did the Anglo-Saxon Believe? Pagan religion – look into the gods and festivals. 	 Knowledge: Each Anglo-Saxon tribe that invaded settled in a different part of Britain. This formed the different kingdoms. Know that some of these kingdom's names are still in use today although some borders have changed Know that Christian festivals of Christmas and Easter have come from these Pagan festivals Recall some of the Gods/Goddesses of the Pagan religion
		Vocabulary: Kingdom, tribes, king, cyning, Northumbria, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, Mercia, Kent, East Anglia. Bede, Mother Night, Eostremonath, Blodmonath, Woden, Frige, Thunor, Tiw, Eostre.
 Changes: To describe main events, situations and changes within and across the different periods studied 	Why did they convert to Christianity? - Work of the Pope and Augustine to convert Britain starting with converting King Ethelbert of Kent. - Importance of northern saints.	 Knowledge: Augustine brought Christianity to Britain King Ethelbert of Kent was the first Christian Anglo-Saxon King King Oswald of Northumbria with help from a monk called Aiden, are regarded as Saints for their work spreading

 To show knowledge and understanding of some of the main events, people and changes studied To begin to give a few reasons for, and results of, the main events and changes To demonstrate understanding of historical concepts such as cause and consequences, and significance 	- Educational visit on 'The making and meaning of the Lindisfarne Gospels'.	Christianity through the north of the country - Oswald gave Aiden Holy Island which he used to set up Lindisfarne Priory as a base for monks to spread the word about Christianity - The Lindisfarne Gospels is a religious book about Jesus, written by a monk called Eadfrith at Lindisfarne Priory
		Vocabulary: Pope, Christianity, convert, saint, Augustine, King Ethelbert of Kent, King Oswald, Aiden, Holy Island, monk, Lindisfarne Priory
 Legacy: To recognise evidence of the past in a contemporary landscape To demonstrate understanding of historical concepts such as cause and consequences, and significance 	 Do we still see the impact of the Anglo-Saxon's conversion to Christianity today? Look at use of parishes, churches, baptisms, marriages, funerals etc. Look into the significance of Canterbury Cathedral and the Archbishop of Canterbury 	 Knowledge: Modern Christianity in Britain began in Anglo-Saxon times. Augustine founded Canterbury Cathedral and became the first Archbishop of Canterbury. Today, the Archbishop of Canterbury is the head of the Church of England
		Vocabulary: Legacy, impact, Christianity

The following skills will be covered throughout the unit:

- Begin to use key words and phrases from the time period they are learning about; ancient, modern, BC, AD, century and decade
- To communicate knowledge and understanding in a variety of ways (e.g. discussions, pictures, writing, annotations, drama)
- To present recalled or selected information in a variety of ways

Thinking Deeper:

Would Britain look different today if the Anglo Saxons hadn't invaded? Who was more influential – Augustine and King Ethelbert or Aiden and King Oswald?

Links to other subjects:

- Subject Specific links Geography Looking at the different kingdoms of England and similarities and differences to todays, RE Paganism, Gods and Goddesses, conversion to Christianity and links to modern day Christianity; English Narrative writing (Beowulf)
- Personal Development Importance of religion in people's lives
- SMSC Impact of Anglo-Saxons on modern day Christianity and how this is the main religion of our country
- Cultural Capital Development of churches and parishes that exist still today
- Careers Archaeologist, historian, archivist, curator, conservator, museum education officer
- British Values Knowing how Anglo-Saxons times have shaped our country and our religion today
- Equality