

Prior Knowledge/Key knowledge

Year 3	Changes in Britain from Stone Age to Iron Age and Roman Britain
Iron Age to Roman Britain	The Iron Age in Britain began around 750BC and lasted until the coming of the Romans in AD43
Anglo Saxons	After the Romans left Britain, it became more open to invasion. The Anglo Saxons were made up of people who rowed across the North– Sea from an area that is now known as Northern Germany, Denmark and Netherlands.
King Alfred	King Alfred the Great (AD 849-899): There were many famous Anglo– Saxon kings, but the most famous of all was Alfred, one of the only kings in British history to be called ‘Great’. He fought the Vikings and then made peace so that the English and Vikings settled down to live together. He encouraged people to learn and he tried to govern well and fairly.
King Canute	King Canute (AD 995-1035): Viking King of England, Denmark and Norway.
Battle of Hastings	William the Conqueror (AD 1028-1087): Became King of England in 1066 after winning in the Battle of Hastings.

Anglo Saxons– Year 4

Term 4

Timeline AD 410-1066

AD 410-1066	Anglo Saxon period in Britain
AD 407	Constantine III was named Emperor of Rome. Romans left Britain
AD 408	The first attacks take place by the Saxons, Scots, and Picts.
AD 409	The Romano-Britons expel Roman officials and fight for themselves.
AD 432	Saint Patrick is enslaved by Irish raiders Christian missionary in Ireland. Today he is the patron saint of Ireland.
AD 449	King Vortigern invited Hengist and Horsa of the Jute to help him fight the Picts. They land in Kent with a force of Angles and Saxons. Hengist and Horsa settle in Kent.
AD 595	Saint Augustine arrives in England as a Christian missionary.
AD 680	The epic poem Beowulf was written.
AD 793	The monastery at Lindisfarne was raided by the Vikings. Many monks were killed or enslaved and the abbey was destroyed.



Vocabulary

Anglo-Saxons	The main group of people living in Britain when the Vikings invaded.
Beowulf	Beowulf is a poem written in Anglo-Saxon times - the setting of Beowulf was in Scandinavia which was a well known place for Viking cultures to call their home
Chieftain	The leader of a village or small group of people
Danelaw	The area of England ruled by the Vikings
Kenning	A compound expression in Old English and Old Norse poetry with metaphorical meaning, e.g. oar-steed = ship.
Longship	A Viking ship used for fighting and carrying out raids, also called a dragon-ship
Monastery	The building where monks live
Norsemen	Vikings were called Norsemen because they came from Northern Europe and in particular, the Scandinavian countries.
Pagan	A person who believes in many gods
Rune	A letter from the alphabet used by Vikings
Trader	A person who sells goods

Key Skills

Sequencing the past	Be able to talk about and describe historical events using appropriate vocabulary
Change and development over time	Explain why certain changes and developments were of particular significance Sequence accurately the key events, objects, themes, societies, periods and people within and across topics confidently using key dates, period labels and terms.



Key Questions / Challenging Perceptions



In the story of Beowulf, what are some challenges Beowulf faces? How would you overcome these challenges?

Can you explain the difference between **invasion** and **settlement**?