

Curriculum Intent:

Children will gain a clear knowledge and understanding of Britain's past and that of the wider world, exploring significant events in history as well as acknowledging how these have impacted on society today.



Subject	Term	Unit	Year
History	Spring 1	The Anglo Saxons -Invaders and Settlers	5

Prior knowledge Building on knowledge and skills	National Curriculum Focus
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Stone Age to Iron Age Ancient Egyptians The Mayans The Romans 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Pupils should continue to develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history, establishing clear narratives within and across the periods they study. They should note connections, contrasts and trends over time and develop the appropriate use of historical terms. The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor.

What?	Who were the Vikings, why did they invade other countries and what impact have they had on British history?
Why?	Understanding the reasons behind the Viking invasion and settlement will embed a deeper understanding of world and British history. To understand how the Vikings helped to shaped modern-day Britain and the impact they had on other civilisations.
How?	Through a range discussions, drama, a wide range of sources, including artefacts and tools.

Key vocabulary			
Abandon	To stop looking after something or somewhere. The Romans abandoned Britain in 410AD.	Chronicle	A book about the history of the Anglo-Saxons, written in the late 9th century.
Raid	A surprise attack by fighters. Anglo-Saxon raiders settled in Britain, and centuries later they were raided by the Vikings.	Tradition	A way of passing on beliefs and values through groups of people over many years, such as religious celebrations.
Agriculture	Farming that means either growing crops, looking after animals, or both.	Heptarchy	The name used to describe all seven of the main kingdoms in Anglo-Saxon Britain.

Settlement	A place where people build themselves somewhere to live. The Anglo-Saxons built settlements all over Britain Anglo-Saxon.	Uprising	To resist or fight against something. There were lots of uprisings (or rebellions) in Anglo-Saxon times.
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Key Questions

1. Why did the Romans invade Britain?
2. What happened to Britain after the Romans left?
3. When did the Anglo-Saxons period start and end?
4. Why did the Anglo-Saxons invade and settle in Britain?
5. Where are the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms?
6. What were Anglo-Saxon villages and settlements like?
7. Why was Christianity important for Anglo-Saxon life? How did this differ to Roman beliefs?
8. Why do people migrate in the modern day?
9. Can you compare the reasons why people in the modern day and Anglo-Saxons migrated?

Key learning: (Specific link to the NC here)

Objective	Learning
<p>Can I explain what happened to Britain after the Romans left?</p>	<p>Reap on who The Romans were.</p> <p>The Roman Empire was one of the greatest empires in history, spanning across Europe, Western Asia and North Africa.</p> <p>The Romans decided to invade Britain in search of precious materials, farmland and people to enslave. Britain stayed part of the empire until AD 410.</p> <p>Children will explore the events that led up to The Romans leaving Britain and create a timeline of events.</p> <p>Throughout the Romans' time in Britain, people such as the Scots, Picts, Saxons, Jutes and Angles tried to claim their British settlements. The Romans took part in battles and built walls to protect their empire.</p> <p>The people of Britain no longer supported Emperor Constantine and the final troops and tax collectors of Rome left Britain in AD 409. Attacks from the Saxons, Picts, Scots and Angles increased and Britain asked Rome for more support. In AD 410, Honorius (the Roman emperor at the time) wrote a letter to Britain. It explained how they now had to 'look after their own defences as Rome was under attack and the empire was falling apart'. This letter marked the end of Roman rule in Britain. After they left many of the Roman towns in Britain crumbled away as people went back to living in the countryside.</p> <p>Looking deeper, children will find out what The Dark Ages were and who the Picts, Scots, Angles and Jutes were.</p> <p>Children answer the questions: What was 'The Dark Ages'? Who were The Picts? Who were The Scots? What happened after The Romans left Britain?</p>

Can I investigate why the Anglo Saxons invaded and settled in Britain?

History detectives - analyse a primary source.
 This is a primary source - A record from early Anglo-Saxon Britain, called the Tribal Hidage, lists thirty-five different tribes living south of the River Humber. The 'hid' was a unit of land. so this record can tell us about the size, and maybe the power, of different tribe.

The Anglo Saxons Kingdoms are highlighted in yellow.

Explore key vocabulary.

INVADE: where an armed group of people enter land to occupy and control it.

SETTLE: to live in a fixed place (such as a village or town).

MIGRATE: the movement of people from one area to another to live.

In detail, children will explore the reasons why the Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain.

To fight, to farm, to make new homes, they were invited. Children will annotate different sources supporting their reasons for invaded Britain.

Can I explain what I know about Anglo-Saxon villages and settlements?

What were the Anglo- Saxon kingdoms?



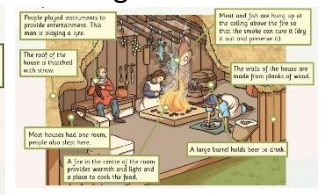
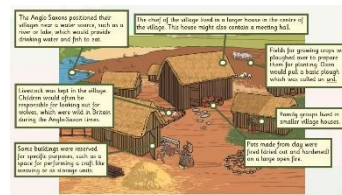
Look at where The Anglo-Saxons lived.

Where did the Anglo-Saxons live?

Most people lived in houses made of wood, often built over a shallow cellar. They were rectangular in shape and were mainly just one or two rooms. They heated their homes with open fires in hearths, usually in the middle of the floor. There were no chimneys so smoke escaped gradually through the thatched roofs.

Anglo- Saxon settlements.

The Anglo-Saxons preferred to live very differently to the Romans who had established large towns in Britain during their rule. Places like London and Cirencester, which were under the Romans became much smaller and quieter during the Anglo-Saxon times, and some towns were completely abandoned were left to go to ruin.



and the buildings

Why did the Anglo Saxons rebuild their own settlements?

- Anglo-Saxons didn't like stone houses.
- They did not have the skills required to repair Roman buildings.
- The Anglo-Saxons did not like the Romans or understand their ways.
- Wood was an easier resource to find and use for building.
- They wanted to build their villages in places with all the resources they needed close by.
- They wanted houses nearby to farmland and cattle.

Children picture what they



to annotate the demonstrating know about

Anglo-Saxon villages and settlements.

<p>Can I explore why Christianity become such an important part of Anglo- Saxon life?</p>	<p>Children will explore how and why Christianity became a major religion in Anglo-Saxon Britain, using fact cards and guided questions to understand the changes in beliefs and practices over time.</p> <p>Early Beliefs</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Most people in Britain were <i>pagans</i>, meaning they worshipped many gods. • Picts, Scots, and Britons had gods linked to nature (e.g. sun, trees, rivers). • Anglo-Saxon tribes also followed pagan beliefs, but their gods were different from those of the native Britons. • These gods were so influential that they gave us the names of the days of the week (e.g. Thursday = Thor’s Day). <p>Christian Influence Begins</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • During Roman times, some Britons converted to Christianity and followed the Bible. • After the Romans left, paganism remained strong, especially among Anglo-Saxon settlers. <p>The Rise of Christianity</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • By the 7th century, Christianity had become the main religion in Britain. • Missionaries and monks from Ireland and Rome helped spread Christian teachings. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ <i>Missionary</i>: someone who spreads religious beliefs. ○ <i>Monk</i>: someone who dedicates their life to worship and prayer. <p>Royal Conversions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • King Aethelbert of Kent became Christian in 597, inspiring other kings and people to convert. • Some rulers, like King Raedwald of East Anglia, mixed Christian and pagan beliefs.
<p>Can I identify the reasons for modern day immigration?</p>	<p>In this lesson, Children will explore and understand the various reasons why people move to live in different countries in the modern world. They will learn to identify key factors behind immigration and reflect on how these choices affect individuals and communities. Begin by introducing the term <i>immigration</i> and explaining that it means moving from one country to another to live, either temporarily or permanently. Discuss how immigration is a part of life in many countries, including the UK.</p>

	<p>Employment Opportunities People may move to find better jobs, higher wages, or more stable work. Some countries offer more career options or have shortages in certain professions.</p> <p>Education Families might immigrate so their children can attend better schools or universities. Some adults move to study abroad and gain qualifications.</p> <p>☒ Safety and Protection In some cases, people are forced to leave their home countries due to war, violence, or persecution. These individuals may become <i>refugees</i> seeking safety and freedom.</p> <p>Family Reunification Many people move to be closer to family members who already live in another country. This could include joining parents, siblings, or spouses.</p> <p>Lifestyle and Climate Some people choose to move for a better quality of life, such as cleaner environments, warmer weather, or access to healthcare and services.</p>
<p>Can I compare and contrasts why people choose to settle in another country?</p>	<p>Children will explore the reasons why people move to and settle in new countries, both in the past and present. They will compare the motivations of Anglo-Saxon settlers with those of modern-day immigrants, identifying similarities and differences in their experiences and choices</p> <p>The Anglo-Saxons began arriving in Britain around the 5th century, after the Romans left. They came from areas now known as Germany, Denmark, and the Netherlands. Britain was vulnerable after Roman rule ended, and the Anglo-Saxons saw opportunities to settle. Some Anglo-Saxons came as invaders, while others were invited to help defend the land and stayed.</p> <p>They settled for reasons such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Escaping poor living conditions or conflict in their homelands. • Finding fertile land for farming. • Seeking better resources and opportunities. • Expanding territory and influence. <p>Today, people move to new countries for a wide range of reasons. Immigration is often peaceful and based on personal or family decisions.</p> <p>Common reasons include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Work – Better job prospects or economic stability. ○ Education – Access to schools, universities, and training. ○ Safety – Escaping war, violence, or persecution (e.g. refugees). ○ Family – Reuniting with relatives or starting a new life together.

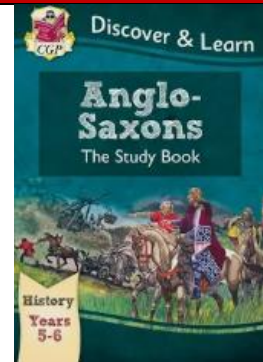
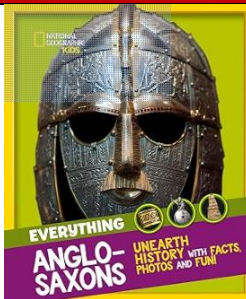
- **Lifestyle** – Choosing a country with better healthcare, climate, or quality of life.

Children are to create a comparisons table.

Websites

- <https://www.theanglosaxons.com/>
- <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcm>

Recommended Reads



Golden Thread

How individuals/events in history have changed our national and personal lives, both locally and nationally.

Experience Day (Trip / visitor)

Time zone visitor.