

History

<p>Key Stage LKS2</p> <p>A</p>	<p>Theme: How do we know the truth about the past?</p> <p>Vocabulary:</p> <p>Year 3: century, BC/ AD/ CE, in the (...) century, change, war, peace, kingdoms, invade, settle, monarch, eye-witness, enemies, source, settlement, raid, empire</p> <p>Year 4: era, in the Century, time period, in (Roman/Viking/Anglo-Saxon/ Norman) times, chronology, chronologically, perspective, sources, reliability, primary/secondary sources, conquer/conquest, battle, rule, resistance</p>	<p>National Curriculum reference</p> <p>Children should study:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Roman Empire and its impact on Britain • 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
<p>Big concepts:</p> <p>Conflict Cohesion Community Integration Power</p> <p>Historical Understanding</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dividing the timeline into time periods • Using centuries and dates to order events • Using multiple sources to answer questions • Looking at two versions of the same event • Describe and compare features of different societies 	<p>What we want children to know:</p> <p>Understand that Britain's past can be divided into time periods, based on successive ruling people who came to invade and settle in the British Isles. These time periods are characterised by key individuals, events and specific features.</p> <p>Roman Britain</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Romans were an Empire that began in Italy. Over hundreds of years their empire grew and they invaded many more countries. In 55 BC, the Romans invaded Britain. • The Romans had well trained and organised armies and superior weapons which enabled them to conquer the Celts who lived in Britain • The Romans built fortified towns throughout England (Lincoln is an example of one of these). Their capital city of Roman Britain was the city of Colchester. • Romans also introduced new language (Latin), religion, ways of life and technology into Britain. Examples of these are roads, baths, aqueducts, libraries, sewers, underfloor heating. Remains of these technologies help us to understand life in Roman Britain • The Romans continued to encounter resistance from the Celts and the Picts. In 128 AD, Hadrian's Wall was built by Emperor Hadrian to protect the Romans from attacks. • The Celts, led by Boudicca, revolted against the Romans in 60 AD. Boudicca's warriors successfully defeated the Roman Ninth Legion and destroyed Colchester. Boudicca was defeated by a Roman army led by Paulinus. After this, London became the capital. • The Romans left Britain in 410 AD <p>Settlement by the Anglo Saxons and Scots</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • After the Romans left, Britain was invaded by tribes from Scotland and Northern Europe called the Angles, Saxons and the Picts • These tribes came to Britain in boats looking for farm land • The Anglo Saxons divided the country up into Kingdoms. Most Anglo Saxons were farmers and preferred to live in small villages. The Roman towns were abandoned. • Evidence of their settlements can be found in modern day place names. • In 579 AD, a monk called Augustine convinced the Anglo-Saxon King Ethelbert of Kent to convert to Christianity and churches were built around Britain • The last Anglo Saxon kings were Edward the Confessor and Harold. After Harold died at the Battle of Hastings, King William I (a Norman) became king of Britain. <p>Viking invasions</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • From 793AD, the Vikings invaded Anglo-Saxon Britain several times, plundering and raiding towns and villages along the British coastline. • The Vikings came from Scandinavia – Norway, Sweden, Denmark and sailed to Britain in longboats • In 793, the Vikings attacked the Christian monastery of Lindisfarne, stealing treasures and killing the monks who lived there • The Anglo-Saxons tried to hold them back but groups of Vikings eventually settled in different parts of the country, especially York (Jorvik) – making it the second biggest city after London (866 AD). Lincoln was also an important Viking city. • The Anglo Saxon king Alfred fought the Vikings but had to let them have part of the country, called Danelaw. • The last Viking invasion was in 1066, before the invasion of the Normans and the Battle of Hastings, which marks the end of the Anglo Saxon and Viking period of British history. Evidence of this battle can be found in the Bayeux tapestry. 	<p>History – focused skills:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Understand the term century and name specific dates • Divide a timeline into BC and AD • Place events and larger time periods on a timeline • Understand the difference between primary and secondary sources • Use evidence to devise and answer questions about the past • Look at two versions of the same event in history and evaluate the source • Identify changes in way of life between different time periods • Identify significant events and individuals from each time period