

Year 5/6 & History- Travelers and Settlers- Summer

Curriculum Threads	Cause and consequence	Comparison	Civilisation community culture	Chronology	Legacy
National Curriculum	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. A local history study of Sutton Hoo.				
Intent <i>(Thresholds)</i>	As historians we are: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Investigate and interpret the past - Build an overview of world history - Understand chronology - Communicate historically 				
Learning Thread Focus	<p>Explore how the influences of the Romans, Saxons and Vikings changed Britain.</p> <p>Compare and contrast settlements and culture change across Britain during different periods of time.</p> <p>Children to discover the impact of leadership and culture on Britain's communities.</p> <p>Chronology of the various periods of time leading up to 1066.</p> <p>Children to learn the lasting impact that various settlers had on Britain and how their cultures influenced our lives.</p>				
Core knowledge and in depth study	<p>The Roman's were good at building roads, bridges, aqueducts, heating in houses, fortified towns that was designed in blocks called 'insulae'. They also built a forum which promoted trade. Londonium used as a key example.</p> <p>Roman influence on religion- By the beginning of the 4th century, more and more people were following Christianity. In AD313 the Emperor Constantine declared that Christians were free to worship in peace. By 391, Christianity was the official Roman religion, but pagan beliefs were still popular in Britain.</p> <p>Hadrians Wall- In AD122 the Emperor Hadrian ordered to build a wall between Roman Britain and Scotland. It ran for 73 miles from Wallsend-on-Tyne to Bowness.</p> <p>The Romans wrote down their history, their literature and their laws. Their language was called Latin. People in Britain started to use it too.</p> <p>Britain attracted invaders because of its rich soil and land for farming.</p> <p>Boudicca- Iceni tribe leader who fought back against the Romans.</p> <p>Anglo Saxon Kingdoms- Mercia, Northumbria, Wessex, Essex, Sussex, Kent, East Anglia.</p> <p>Saxon Language- geographical location of towns and cities determined their names.</p> <p>Anglo Saxons converted from their pagan religion to Christianity.</p> <p>Danegeld- A tax enforced on Saxons to pay the Vikings.</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon laws and justice.</p> <p>Edward the Confessor and his death in 1066. Battle of Hastings.</p>				
Key Vocabulary	Invasion, conquest, empire, Julius Caesar, Emperor Claudius, conquer, occupy Roman road, camber, highway. Boudicca, rebellion invasion, Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Frisians, Scots, Picts. settlement, village, weaver, tanner, smith, potter, jeweller, woodworker, thatched roof. Paganism, Christianity, missionary, bishop, saint, cathedral, abbey, priory, Lindisfarne, Canterbury, Iona, Augustine, Aidan, Columba, Oswald, Pope Gregory the Great. Viking, raid, invade, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Norse. King, kingdom, Alfred the Great, King Athelstan. Danegeld. Saga, runes,				

	Odin, Frigg, longhouse. Criminal, justice, defendant, court, ordeal, wergild. Battle of Stamford Bridge, Battle of Hastings.
Cross Curricular Links and wider influences	Maths- Roman Numerals MFL- Latin Art- Mosaics DT- Architecture/pottery/weaving English- Myths and Legends. Beowulf
Links to Prior learning	Stone Age to Iron Age (Class 3)
Links to Future Learning	British History Chronology

Timeline of Event –class timeline		
1	AD 43	The Roman Emperor Claudius orders four legions to conquer Britain. The Romans capture the capital of the Catuvellauni tribe, Colchester, <u>Essex</u> .
2	AD 61	Boudica leads a rebellion of the Iceni against the Romans. After burning down Colchester, London and St Albans, <u>Boudica</u> was eventually defeated at the Battle of Watling Street.
3	AD 100	Most of the 8,000 miles of <u>Roman roads in Britain</u> are completed, allowing troops and goods to travel easily across the country.
4	AD 122	To strengthen the border between Roman-occupied Britain and Scotland, Emperor Hadrian orders the construction of a wall.
5	AD 410	End of Roman Britain
6	AD 450	Saxons invade and settle
7	556	Seven kingdoms are created across Britain
8	597	St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome and becomes Archbishop of Canterbury
9	793	First invasion by the Vikings. They raided monasteries on the coast including Lindisfarne, off the coast of Northumbria.
10	886	King Alfred the Great defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in Eastern England (the Kingdoms of York and East Anglia) This area on England becomes known as Danelaw and is ruled by the Viking King Guthrum.
11.	1042	After many battles and fighting between Saxons and Vikings. Edward the Confessor becomes King (A Saxon King)
12.	1066	The Anglo-Saxon era ended with William of Normandy's triumph at the battle of Hastings in 1066, which ushered in a new era of Norman rule.

Learning Experiences	Field study – Sutton Hoo West Stow Colchester Castle
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