



History – Year 4

Autumn 2 – Anglo-Saxons and Vikings: Invaders and settlers.

In history I have already learnt:

To use sources such as: photographs, pictures, statues and virtual tours of archaeological sites to find out about the past.

That some historical sources may be biased and why this is so.

To place important people and events on a timeline and to say why they are important and remembered.

To know why people in the past did what they did.

To know that when people invade and settle, they make changes and may leave a legacy.

Wealth, discovered, treasures, statue, wealthy, poverty, important, similar, different, chronological order, significant events, Roman Empire, archaeologist, research, site, dwellings, settlement, grave goods, round barrows, buried, next life, Celts, empire, money, rulers, rivals, artefacts, achievements, warriors, natural resources, enemy, invade, settle, conquer/conquest, trade, resistance, invasion, rebellion.

Finding out about the past/ historical enquiry and interpretation

I can use an **image of a statue** of Alfred the Great to find out about him.

I can use a **biography** to find out about Alfred the Great.

I can use evidence from a **virtual tour of an archaeological site** to find out about how the Anglo-Saxons lived and what they thought was important.

I am **beginning to understand that some written accounts may be biased** and why they may be biased.

Understanding time/ chronological knowledge

I can **place when the Romans left Britain on a timeline, AD 409, over 1500 years ago**

I can **place when the Anglo Saxons invaded Britain on a timeline, AD 450, over 1500 years ago**

I can talk about how long ago this was.

Why did these things happen?

I know why the Anglo-Saxons invaded and settled in Britain.

I know why the Vikings invaded Britain.

Changes in the past

I know how Britain changed when the Romans left.

Why people and things that happened in the past are important/ historical significance

I know why Alfred the Great was called great.

I know why the invasions of Britain by the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings are important to how we live today.

New history words:

Angles, Saxons, Jutes, Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex, push factor, pull factor, kingdom, tribe, warlike times, ruthless, powerful, war lord, nobles and bishops, witan, freemen, five hides of land, thane, noblemen, bodyguard, eoldermen, eorls, earls, shires, hundreds, ceorls, feud, army, thralls, slaves, Alfred, monarch, challenge, Vikings, source, Anglo-Saxon chronicles, Danes, Asser, biography, Basil Brown, East Anglia, excavated, mound, ship burial, impression, King Raedwald, high King, garments, craftsmen, Hoo, Ton, Homelands, Scandinavia, longboats, Danes, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Norse, King Guthram



Archaeologists at the Sutton Hoo



Alfred the Great on a Coin



The Staffordshire Hoard