



St Lawrence C of E (Aided) Junior School: History – Y5 Summer 1

Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots	Substantive Concepts <i>(Main concepts running through history curriculum)</i>	Civilisation Society Monarchy Empire Government Belief Trade	Law Power Communication War Hierarchy	Disciplinary knowledge <i>(Knowledge of how historians investigate the past)</i>	Sources and evidence Historical interpretations Cause and consequence	Change and Continuity Similarity and difference Historical significance
Prior learning (Memory Moment)						
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Understanding of Britain under the Romans and the impact of the end of the Roman Empire (Year 4 – Roman Empire and the Roman invasion of Britain) Understanding of the Celts who lived in Britain before the Roman invasion (Year 4 – Roman Empire and the Roman invasion of Britain) Remembering key pagan beliefs from both Ancient Egypt (Year 4) and Ancient Greece (Year 5) 						
Declarative Knowledge (know)			Procedural Knowledge (able to)		Assessments and Records (inc. mind-maps and extended writing)	
			Place events in chronological order Identify relevant evidence from primary and secondary sources and use it to draw conclusions Create historically valid questions about similarities and differences. Consider the role of migration in the development of civilisation.		Explain the impact of the withdrawal of the Romans from Britain and the arrival of the Anglo-Saxons Explain three key reasons why the Anglo-Saxons settled in Britain and name the 7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms Describe 4 key features of an Anglo-Saxon village and village life Name 4 key Anglo-Saxon Gods and their importance Name the key personalities who brought Christianity to Britain	
Links (across history and across the general curriculum)						
Vocabulary/Terms						
Next Steps						

History - Year 5

Key Vocabulary

invasion,	Attacking and entering a country.
Kingdom	A country ruled by a king or queen.
Settlement	A small number of people or houses set up in a new area
Anglo-Saxon	An English person before the Norman conquest made up of the Angles and Saxons (A tribe from the north coast of Europe, especially Germany, that settled in Britain from AD 450.)
society	A community or group of people living together in a group of nation.
Pagan	A person who believes in a religion which is not one of the chief religions of the world.
monastery	A building where monks live and work.

Sticky Knowledge

- ✓ Without the Roman legions to defend it, Germanic tribes invaded and quickly settled across Britain.
- ✓ They established seven great Anglo-Saxon kingdoms that rivalled one another.
- ✓ By the late 8th century Mercia was the most powerful kingdom following the rule of Offa and Cynethryth.
- ✓ Christianity withered away, but returned in the 6th and 7th centuries, eventually spreading across Britain.
- ✓ One of the main sources of evidence archaeologists use to investigate the Anglo-Saxons are their grave goods.

Oak Academy 16 – lessons 2,3,4,5
17 – 1 and 4.

Key Facts

Main Kingdoms	The Anglo-Saxons established 7 kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Sussex and Wessex
	By 750 CE the kingdoms of Mercia, Wessex, Northumberland and East Anglia were the most powerful and forever competing.
	With the departure of the Romans and the invasion of the pagan Anglo-Saxons, Christianity declined in Britain but Christianity increased after the pope intervened in 597CE
	King Offa / King Alfred
Sutton Hoo	Sutton Hoo is the site of the grave of an Anglo-Saxon king in Suffolk, England. Discovered in 1939, it is one of the largest and best-preserved archaeological finds of the Saxon period in Europe

Key Events

