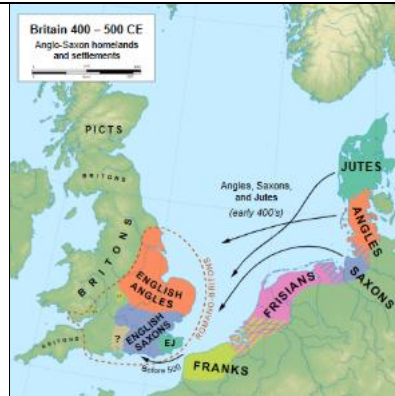


History concepts to organise knowledge:		
Chronology		
Significance		
Similarities and differences		
Cause and consequence		
Continuity and change		
Key strands of learning:		
Invasion		
Empire		
Power		
Settlements		
Legacy		
Learning in Reception:	Tier 2	Tier 3
Basic understanding of past and present Stories of kings, queens, castles, and knights	<u>New</u>	<u>New</u>
	Traditions	migration
	Ruler	kingdom
	<u>Review - KS1</u>	Staffordshire Hoard
	Village	seafairer
		<u>Review</u>
		Settlement
NC objective:	Vocabulary and crucial knowledge:	
Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons	Context of Study	
Roman withdrawal from Britain in c. AD 410 and the fall of the western Roman Empire	The Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings topics have been deliberately sequenced in Cycle B to give the children a detailed understanding of the changes to Britain during this time. Invasions; settlements and way of life are significant substantive concepts that weave through these topics.	

<p>Anglo-Saxon invasions, settlements and kingdoms</p>	<p>With the Stone Age being taught in Cycle A, the children also learn about early settlements and way of life, as well as changes through this time period to add further depth and knowledge.</p> <p>The foundation to this is set in KS1, where invasion is first introduced during the WWI topic (KS1.CA.T3) and settlements are taught through geography and aspects of history. As the children have a secure knowledge of the past and how things change over time (KS1.CB.T1) transports as an example, the children are well prepared for these units of work.</p> <p>Chronology – these dates are approximates</p> <p>410 CE – The Romans leave Britain</p> <p>450 CE – The Anglo-Saxons begin to arrive</p> <p>500 CE – Anglo-Saxon kingdoms begin to form</p> <p>793 CE – The Vikings invade Britain</p> <p>Crucial knowledge</p> <p>The Romans built Hadrian’s Wall to protect Roman Britain from northern tribes.</p> <p>Roman Britain developed roads, baths, walls, cities, and communities.</p> <p>Eventually, the Romans left Britain to defend other parts of the empire.</p> <p>After they left, Britain struggled to defend itself.</p> <p>To know that Britain becomes vulnerable to attacks</p> <p>Britain was attacked from the North by the Picts and Scots.</p> <p>Britain asked other groups—like the Angles and Saxons—to help defend them because these warriors were strong and fearsome.</p> <p>Around 410 CE, the Roman army fully withdrew from Britain as it needed to defend other parts of its Empire.</p>
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Britain was left undefended and so different groups began to arrive from mainland Europe.

Angles, Saxons, and Jutes arrived by sea, migrating to Britain.

Reasons they came:

Their **land was often flooded**.

They needed **better farmland and a new home**.

They travelled by **sea routes**, arriving mostly on the **east coast**.

With no Roman soldiers left, Britain was **easier to take over**.

These groups became known as the Anglo-Saxons and they settled and took control of many parts of Britain.

They first attacked and took large areas of **land in the south**.

Settlements were built near **water and fertile land**.

Communities formed and grew into **different kingdoms**.

By around **500 CE**, major groups had taken regions:

- **Angles:** North and east coast.
- **Saxons:** South and west.
- **Jutes:** Smaller areas in the south.

By around **800 CE**, there were **7 main kingdoms**, each with its own:

- Rulers
- Laws
- Traditions
- Stories

They often **fought each other** over land, trade, and power.

Mercia becomes the most powerful kingdom

Mercia grew strong and influential.

King Offa ruled Mercia and even minted **coins showing his image**.



To protect Mercia's borders, he built **Offa's Dyke**, a large ditch marking the boundary with Wales.



It served a similar purpose to **Hadrian's Wall**—marking territory and defending borders.

Disciplinary knowledge

To know that the Staffordshire Hoard is the largest collection of Anglo-Saxon gold and silver metalwork ever discovered, containing over 4,000 items.

To know that archaeologists believe the Hoard was buried in the 7th century, when the area was part of the powerful Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Mercia.

To know that Sutton Hoo is an Anglo-Saxon royal burial site discovered in 1939 in Suffolk, and it is one of the most important archaeological finds in Europe.

To know that a large wooden ship was buried there in the 600s CE, and although the wood rotted, its impression in the soil revealed the ship's shape and the Anglo-Saxon custom of ship burials.

To know that the burial contained a hut with a coffin and many treasures, showing the wealth, status, and beliefs of early Anglo-Saxon kings about the afterlife.

To know that archaeologists found armour, weapons, jewellery, gold and silver tableware, musical instruments, and coins that helped date the burial to the early 600s CE.

To know that objects from Byzantium and the Mediterranean were found at Sutton Hoo, showing that Anglo-Saxon England traded with distant parts of Europe.

[Sutton Hoo - Kids | Britannica Kids | Homework Help](#)

To understand the connections and cross overs in time between time periods and events (Romans – Anglo-Saxons – Vikings)

Use specific dates to order time periods

Use learnt knowledge and evidence to participate in historical debate and answer questions about the past

Using evidence consider whether events have had a positive or negative impact on Britain