



History Curriculum Content

Milestone Two

Year 4

Autumn

Spring

Summer

Unit

Anglo-Saxons

Vikings

Egyptians

Focus

Person:
Event/Time Period: 410 CE - 1066
Impact: Christianity spread

Person:
Event/Time Period:
Impact:

Person: Cleopatra
Event/Time Period: Ancient Egypt
Impact:

Enquiry Question

How did the Anglo-Saxon's come to settle in Britain and what was their impact?

What made the Vikings so successful?

What have historians discovered about Ancient Egypt?

Learning Experiences/ Hook

Outdoor hook – Life in an Anglo Saxon Village/cooking round a stove (make fire)

Jorvik Centre - York

Class Read – The story of Tutankhamun
Hook – Crack the code – Hieroglyphs

Knowledge Categories

Fingertip Facts

1. The Jutes, Angles and Saxons were the three tribes that invaded Britain and formed Anglo-Saxon England.
2. The Anglo-Saxon period stretched over 600 years from 410 – 1066.
3. The Anglo-Saxon's played a significant role in England's journey to becoming a Christian country as Saint Augustine of Canterbury arrived in 597 to begin converting the kings and their people.
4. The Anglo-Saxon's came to Britain to find land for farming.
5. The Anglo-Saxon's lived in almost constant conflict until 1066 when the Duke of Normandy conquered England after his victory at the battle of Hastings.

1. The Vikings colonised large parts of Europe between 790 and 1100 CE.
2. They were involved in a long and bloody battle with the Anglo-Saxons for control of Britain.
3. The Vikings were excellent sailors, traders and explorers.
4. The Vikings worshipped many gods. Each god had different human strengths and weaknesses.
5. The longship was an essential part of the Vikings' ability to travel and explore. Longships were also perfect for raiding.

1. The Egyptians settled near to the river Nile where they could grow crops and fertilise land.
2. The Egyptians mummified their dead.
3. The pyramids were built as tombs for their dead kings.
4. In 1922 the tomb of the boy-king Tutankhamun was discovered in the Valley of the kings.
5. In 1799 the Rosetta Stone was found which has helped historians decipher hieroglyphics and understand Ancient Egyptian diaries and accounts.

Disciplinary Knowledge

Investigate and interpret the past
Use evidence to ask questions and find answers to questions about the past.

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<p>(Being a Historian)</p>	<p>Suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries. Use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history. Suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in history.</p> <p><u>Build an overview of world history</u> Describe changes that have happened in the locality of the school throughout history. Give a broad overview of life in Britain: from ancient to medieval times. Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society. Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.</p> <p><u>Understand Chronology</u> Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a timeline using dates. Use dates and terms to describe events.</p> <p><u>Communicate historically</u> Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: • dates • time period • era • change • chronology. Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to a good standard in order to communicate information about the past.</p>	<p>enquiries. Use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history. Describe different accounts of a historical event, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ. Suggest causes and consequences of some of the main events and changes in history.</p> <p><u>Build an overview of world history</u> Describe changes that have happened in the locality of the school throughout history. Give a broad overview of life in Britain: from ancient to medieval times. Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society. Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.</p> <p><u>Understand Chronology</u> Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a timeline using dates. Understand the concept of change over time, representing this, along with evidence, on a timeline. Use dates and terms to describe events.</p> <p><u>Communicate historically</u> Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: • dates • time period • era • change • chronology. Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to a good standard in order to communicate information about the past.</p>	<p>Suggest suitable sources of evidence for historical enquiries. Use more than one source of evidence for historical enquiry in order to gain a more accurate understanding of history. Describe different accounts of a historical event, explaining some of the reasons why the accounts may differ.</p> <p><u>Build an overview of world history</u> Give a broad overview of life in Britain: from ancient to medieval times. Describe the social, ethnic, cultural or religious diversity of past society. Describe the characteristic features of the past, including ideas, beliefs, attitudes and experiences of men, women and children.</p> <p><u>Understand Chronology</u> Place events, artefacts and historical figures on a timeline using dates. Understand the concept of change over time, representing this, along with evidence, on a timeline. Use dates and terms to describe events.</p> <p><u>Communicate historically</u> Use appropriate historical vocabulary to communicate, including: • dates • time period • era • change • chronology. Use literacy, numeracy and computing skills to a good standard in order to communicate information about the past.</p>
<p>Substantive Knowledge</p>	<p>The Anglo-Saxons were the descendants of three different tribes who invaded Britain after the Roman army left Britain in 410 CE. The Angles and the Saxons came from what is now Northern Germany and the Jutes came from Denmark. The land they conquered was split into small kingdoms and the new invaders brought their own building methods, religious beliefs and language. During their rule, Christianity spread as monks from Rome came to England. Living in almost constant conflict, the Anglo-Saxons ruled large parts of England</p>	<p>The Vikings earned their reputation as vicious warriors, but they were also excellent traders. Setting out from Scandinavia, the Vikings established many trading colonies across Northern Europe. In the late eighth century, after many successful raids, the Vikings settled across Britain and Ireland. However, the successful colonisation of large parts of England marked the beginning of decades of struggle between the Vikings and Anglo-Saxons. Also known as Norsemen (men from the north), the Vikings belonged to many</p>	<p>For 3000 years, Ancient Egypt was home to some of the most influential inventions and discoveries in history. The Egyptians developed systems for writing (including hieroglyphics) and mathematics; they used paper (papyrus) and wrote texts on religion, astronomy and medicine. The Egyptians built magnificent buildings, temples and tombs, decorating them with pictures, paintings and carvings. This great civilisation continued until</p>

until 1066, the year that England was conquered by William, Duke of Normandy, after his victory at the Battle of Hastings.

Conflict

Early Anglo-Saxon Britain was made up of many different tribes, with their own leaders, chiefs and kings. These separate kingdoms were frequently in conflict with each other, and by the beginning of the seventh century, there were seven major Anglo-Saxon kingdoms including Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex and Kent. Sometimes a king would try and lay claim to the title of Bretwalda (King of all Britain), and the overall control of Anglo-Saxon kingdoms often changed. Kent, for example, was an independent kingdom in the seventh century, but was ruled by Mercia in the eighth century and by the ninth century had become part of Wessex.

After years of stability and peace under Roman rule, the collapse of the Roman Empire brought chaos and conflict to Britain. The Celtic tribes who had lived in harmony with the Romans found themselves under attack from northern tribes (the Picts and Scots). They asked the Anglo-Saxons to protect them from these fierce warriors. The Anglo-Saxons agreed, in return, for land that they could settle on. Gradually, the Anglo-Saxons took control and by the ninth century, ruled over four main kingdoms: Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia and Wessex. In 927 these four kingdoms were united under the rule of one king, King Athelstan and the Kingdom of England was created.

Beliefs

Overview

Anglo-Saxons were a medieval people who, for 600 years, controlled much of what is now England. From the departure of the Roman army in 410 to the defeat by William the Conqueror in 1066, the Anglo-Saxons built a lasting legacy of culture and beliefs that still

different clans, led by chiefs who ruled over the lands they had conquered. After battles, the Vikings often forced local rulers to pay a tribute called Danegeld (meaning Danish tax) – a large amount of money that had to be paid so that the Vikings would not attack the locals and destroy their land.

Location



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=VLLYzSMB5RA&t=33s>

Travel and Exploration

The Vikings were excellent sailors, traders and explorers who travelled as far as North America in search of lands to colonise and trade with. Scandinavian countries were rich in timber, iron and fur and the Vikings sold these materials across western Europe.

The Vikings were very good at navigation. They found their way by using visual landmarks, including wildlife, and looking at the colour of the sea. They also sailed as close to the coastline as possible. It is also possible the Vikings invented a type of sunstone compass that helped them find their way in open water.

the death of Cleopatra VII in 30 BCE when Egypt fell to the Roman Empire.



Location



Location



Food and Farming

Located in the Nile Valley, in Northeast Africa, the Ancient Egyptians settled in permanent homes near the River Nile, where they could grow crops on the fertile land. The Egyptians were skilled farmers and invented tools and technology to allow them to produce the food that a great civilisation would need. They invented methods of irrigation, using large canals to supply fresh water to their crops. The shaduf was a hand-operated way of lifting water from the irrigation canals to water the fields for farming. The Egyptians also used hand ploughs and larger ploughs that were pulled by oxen.

Settlements

The pyramids were built to bury Ancient Egyptian kings and queens. They were designed to be a comfortable place to enjoy the afterlife, and also acted as a display of

influences us today. They played a significant role in the Christianisation of England by Saint Augustine of Canterbury, produced great works of art and literature like the epic poem Beowulf and were skilled craft and metalworkers. They are the source of some of England's most important archaeological discoveries, which have allowed historians to find out about Quick summary life in the period also known as the Middle Ages.

The Anglo-Saxons played a significant part in England's journey to becoming a Christian country. Some Celtic people had adopted the religion under Roman rule, but the Anglo-Saxons arrived in England in the early fifth century with their own sets of pagan beliefs. In 597, Saint Augustine of Canterbury arrived from Rome (which had been Christian since the fourth century CE) and started to convert the Anglo-Saxon kings and their people



Culture and Pastimes

The Anglo-Saxons wrote some of England's earliest works of literature, including the epic poem Beowulf. Beowulf, written in about 700, is an adventure story about monsters and dragons, good and evil, but it also explains the Anglo-Saxon heroic code. Beowulf gives examples of the importance of truth, bravery,

The same longships that made the Vikings such capable raiders also made them great traders. The longship allowed the Vikings to sail upriver and build settlements and towns (Dublin and Kiev were both Viking settlements). The Vikings' ability to defend themselves and their goods (including wool and fish) meant that they were able to maintain a trading empire that stretched across northern and western Europe.

Main Events

793: Vikings attacked the holy monastery of Lindisfarne
867: Viking invaders named Jorvik (now York) the Viking capital of England
886: England divided into Viking and Anglo-Saxon kingdoms
954: Last Viking king of Jorvik (York) killed in battle
1066: Harold Godwinson, King of Norway defeated by King Harold at the Battle of Stamford Bridge
1066: King Harold defeated by William at the Battle of Hastings

Beliefs

The Vikings worshipped many gods. Each god had different human strengths and weaknesses. Odin, the god of war, death, wisdom and poetry, was the most important. Thor, the god of thunder, was Odin's son. Warriors who fought bravely in battle would be carried to Valhalla – the Viking warrior heaven. Churches and monasteries were prime targets for Viking raids. They had lots of gold and silver ornaments and little in the way of defences. The famous Viking raid of the monastery at Lindisfarne in 793 CE shocked Christians across Europe.

Settlement

Not all Viking expeditions were simple raids, and over time the Vikings began to colonise the places they sailed to. They brought their

power and wealth. Often taking decades to build, the pyramids were not, as many people used to believe, built by slaves. They were made by peasant farmers who provided labour for the king in return for food, oil and cloth. The building work, which usually took place when farmland was flooded, was overseen by architects and the Vizier (the king's chief minister).

Beliefs

Egyptians believed in immortality and developed complex burial rituals, including mummification. The pyramids were built as tombs for their dead kings (pharaohs).

When a person of wealth or importance, like a pharaoh or nobleman, died, their body was embalmed to prevent it from decaying. First of all, the brain and internal organs were removed and placed in special canopic jars. The body was then treated with a mineral called natron to help preserve it. The preserved body was then wrapped in layers of bandage made from linen. The final stage was to put a funeral mask over the face. Embalming was a lengthy process that could take up to 70 days. Once it was complete, the funeral could take place, and the body would be left in the tomb with all the objects and treasures needed in the afterlife.

Egyptians believed that the souls of the dead were ferried across a river into the afterlife, which they called the Land of Two Fields. There were several things you had to do before you were allowed to enter. Above all, you had to have a light heart, which was only

honour, loyalty and duty, hospitality and perseverance. These values were all essential to Anglo-Saxon people and were a part of society and everyday life.

Artefacts

One of the most important archaeological sites from the Anglo-Saxon era is the burial site at Sutton-Hoo in East Anglia. Sutton-Hoo is a traditional ship burial site, where a great king was buried. It was found to contain weapons, gold, jewellery and one of the most famous artefacts from the time, the Sutton-Hoo helmet. Lots of our knowledge about the Anglo-Saxons comes from the first-hand evidence found at this site, which has helped historians explain the complex nature of society at that time.

Main Events

410: Roman army left Britain

597: St Augustine brought Christianity to Britain from Rome

601: King Ethelbert of Kent converted to Christianity

793: Monastery at Lindisfarne raided by Vikings
827: Egbert of Wessex conquered Mercia

878: Alfred the Great of Wessex fought back against the Vikings

927: Kingdom of England created

927: Athelstan united the kingdoms to create England

973: Edgar received the allegiance of the Kings of Britain

1042 – 1066 – Edward the Confessor's rule – **last king of the Anglo-Saxon reign.**

Settlement

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/teach/class-clips-video/KS2-history-an-anglo-saxon-settlement/zqtfydm>

The Anglo-Saxons took control of most of Britain, although they never conquered Scotland, Wales and Cornwall. They settled in England in places near to rivers or the sea, which could be easily

language and customs and changed the culture of the colonised societies forever.

Conflict

The longship was an essential part of the Vikings' ability to travel and explore. Longships were also perfect for raiding. They had banks of oars at either side and often had sails. As the name suggests, the longship was long, but it was also symmetrical. This design allowed the sailors to reverse direction rather than turning around. This ability to change direction quickly was very useful in battle. Longships could sail right up to the coast, or even travel up rivers, and quickly escape. Another significant feature of the longship was its size, with many craft able to hold a large group of warriors and whatever treasure and resources they took from a raid.

The Vikings' raiding strategy was effective for lots of reasons, but speed and surprise were two of the most significant. It was very difficult to respond quickly to these attacks which were often over before warriors could be gathered to fight the Vikings off. The raids were so successful that soon the Vikings thought about taking territory as well as goods to be traded. Before long, much of the north and east of England was under Viking rule (also called Danelaw). The 10th and 11th centuries saw Viking and Anglo-Saxon armies fighting many significant battles for control of Britain.

Artefacts

Most of what we know about the Vikings comes from historical accounts and diaries which tell of the terror communities faced when Viking longboats came into view.

made possible by completing lots of good deeds during your lifetime. It was also essential that your name was written down somewhere (usually in the 'Book of the Dead') and your body had to be preserved so that you could stay in the heavenly afterlife for eternity.

Artefacts - By looking at the remains of things left behind by ancient people, historians and archaeologists can begin to understand how people lived and what their daily lives were like. There are lots of Egyptian artefacts to provide first-hand (primary) evidence, ranging from huge pyramids to small items of jewellery and pottery.

One of the most significant artefacts from Ancient Egypt is the Rosetta Stone, which was found in 1799. The same text appears on it in three different types of writing, which has helped historians to decipher hieroglyphics and to understand Ancient Egyptian diaries and accounts.

Tutankhamun was a boy-king whose burial tomb, in the Valley of the Kings had gone untouched for thousands of years until it was opened by the famous archaeologist Howard Carter. Once inside the tomb, Carter found treasures, paintings, canopic jars and a sarcophagus containing the king's preserved mummy. The most famous artefact from Ancient Egyptian times, Tutankhamun's burial mask, was still in place.

Conflict

reached by boat. One of the places they settled in was Tonbridge, in Kent. Tonbridge was an ideal place to settle as it was on the main track from Hastings to London and has a river.

At the time when the Anglo-Saxons came to England much of the country was covered in forest. Only about a few thousand people in the whole land. It was an easy place for newcomers to find a place to start a village and then chop down the surrounding forest to make farmland. Whole families set sail across the sea in small boats to live in Britain. They brought tools, weapons and farm animals with them and built new villages.

Like many great civilisations, Ancient Egypt was shaped by conflict. Beginning as two smaller kingdoms, Upper Egypt and Lower Egypt, it became unified (joined together) in about 3150 BCE. Historians are not sure how this unification happened, but there are artefacts from the period that give us clues. It is possible that a king called Narmer (sometimes called Menes) defeated the Lower Egyptian king. In victory, he created one single Egyptian kingdom. These events are shown on one of the most famous artefacts of the period, called the Narmer Palette, a 5000-year-old stone tablet. It shows pictures of King Narmer wearing the red crown of Lower Egypt and the white crown of Upper Egypt.

Culture and Pastimes

Tomb paintings are an important historical source, telling us about daily life in Ancient Egypt. There are many pictures, for example, of children at play using balls made of leather, stuffed with grain. We do not know exactly what the rules to these games were but artefacts like this prove that some Egyptian children enjoyed leisure time.

Main events

1799: Rosetta Stone discovered
1922: Tomb of Tutankhamun discovered
1925: Burial mask displayed in Cairo
c.2560 BCE: Great Pyramid at Giza completed

Society

The Ancient Egyptians also built dozens of large and small obelisks (pointed stone pillars) to commemorate the achievements of kings, queens and wealthy Egyptians or to worship

			<p>the gods. Obelisks are usually found in pairs at the entrance of Egyptian temples. They are covered with Egyptian writing (hieroglyphics) offering dedications to the gods, particularly Ra, the sun god, in the hope that the kingdom would be given magical protection.</p> <p>Only pharaohs were buried in pyramids and magnificent tombs. Very wealthy people could afford to be buried in mastabas. A mastaba is an underground tomb with a flat-roof structure made of mud bricks. Poorer people were also able to go to the next world, after death, but they were buried in the sand. Their relatives would probably have buried them with as many things as they could afford, so that they would be comfortable in the afterlife. A loved one would have been wrapped in simple cloth and have been buried with some clothes or a jar of wine.</p>
<p>Vocabulary</p>	<p>descendants: relatives from later generations conquered: took control of by force stability: being unlikely to change collapse: complete end chaos: confusion</p> <p>upheaval: big change consequences: results or effects independent: on its own allegiance: support of a person or group</p> <p>medieval: the period of European history between 476 CE and 1500 CE legacy: something left behind after death Christianisation: conversion to Christianity pagan: relating to religious beliefs other than those of the main world religions literature: written work, especially with artistic value</p>	<p>Scandinavia: Norway, Sweden and Denmark</p> <p>explorers: people who travel to a new place to discover what is there</p> <p>colonise: go and live somewhere and take control of it colonised: settled in a place</p> <p>evidence: proof, information showing whether something is true</p> <p>raid: enter a place to steal something accounts: written or spoken reports of something that happened</p> <p>seaborne: carried on a ship navigation: finding a way around</p>	<p>influential: makes people take notice fertile: able to support the growth of plants irrigation: supplying land with water immortality: the ability to live forever rituals: religious services that follow set patterns decipher: work out what something says</p> <p>archaeologists: people who study the past by examining remains and objects canopic jars: containers holding organs from a body sarcophagus: decorative container for a body mummy: preserved body</p> <p>temples: places of worship engineering: using scientific knowledge to build architects: people who design buildings commemorate: remember achievements: things done successfully after lots of effort</p>

		<p>symmetrical: with two halves exactly the same</p> <p>reputation: beliefs held about someone</p> <p>volatile: likely to change suddenly</p> <p>descendant: relative from later generations</p>	<p>afterlife: a life some people believe begins when you die</p> <p>preserve: protect from decay or damage</p> <p>essential: very important</p> <p>embalmed: preserved with special substances</p> <p>eternity: time without end</p> <p>pharaoh: king or queen</p>
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