



'We grow and learn with the gifts we have been given, following in the footsteps of Jesus'	
Unit Plan	Year – 3 Anglo Saxons
Substantive Knowledge	Who were the Anglo Saxons? How do they impact on life in Britain?
Disciplinary Knowledge	Chronology, invasion, democracy
Prior Learning	Stone Age
Enhancements	
CST Links and Catholic Curriculum- heart and hand	Stewardship – care of the world Equality
Key Concepts	History - monarchy and religion, invasion and settlement, society and legacy, exploration and empire.

Currently, the two terms used are substantive and disciplinary concepts. Ofsted have actively stated we do not need to use these terms but understanding the differences between them is important:

Please note, even where there are schemes in place, as a subject leader, we need to map out which lessons are being taught in which week. Please be aware of the number of weeks in each half term so that we do not over plan. You may wish to allocate a consolidation week.

Session	Key Vocab	Substantive Knowledge	Disciplinary Knowledge	Lesson Content Key Questions	
1	Anglo-Saxon kingdom • ruler • crops • Mercia • Wessex, • Northumbria • invade • migrate • Dark Ages	To know the Anglo Saxons came to England after the Romans left	After the Romans left Britain around 410 CE, the Anglo Saxons invaded The Anglo Saxons were made up of the	Show children a timeline of history and identify Anglo-Saxon times around 450 CE (timeline should include time periods already studied, e.g. Stone Age to Iron Age, Romans in Britain). Explain that during this time, Anglo-Saxons and Celts lived in Britain. The AngloSaxons had come from the areas we now call Germany, Southern Scandinavia and the Netherlands. The Celts had come from Europe many years before. The Anglo Saxons period lasted for around 600 years- from 410-1066 and lots of changes took place. Explain that while the Romans kept lots of written records, the Anglo Saxons didn't so it is difficult for us to know what life was like (link to Stone Age/Iron Age, contrast with Ancient Egypt). We know from things that were left behind, and some written records, that there was lots of	



			Angles, Saxons and the Jutes and divided England into kingdoms The three largest Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were Northumbria, Mercia and Wessex	fighting! Historians have sometimes referred to this period in time as the 'Dark Ages'. Show children the map of the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms and discuss how each Kingdom would have a ruler. Most people would be farmers who grew crops and looked after animals. Explain that the kingdoms did not get on well and often fought each other. Find out if the school, or the region where the children live, is located in one of the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms. Talk task: Where did the Anglo Saxons come from? Show children a map and ask them to explain. Task: Annotate a blank map to show the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms in England. Answer the question: what do you know so far about the Anglo Saxons e.g. where did they come from? Step for depth: Historians know a lot about the lives of Anglo Saxons? True/ False. Explain your answer.	
2	<div> Pict <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Invade • Scotti • Scots • Hadrian's Wall • Dál Riata • Pictland </div>	To know that that Picts and the Scots were early settlers in Scotland	<p>The Romans were unable to defeat the Picts when they invaded Britain</p> <p>The Scots and the Picts both lived in Scotland, separated by the Grampian Mountains</p> <p>The area of Scotland called Pictland merged</p>	<p>Introduce the name- Picts. Explain that this was the name given to some early settlers in Scotland by the Romans. Historians are not sure if the name Pict comes from the Latin 'pictus' which means painted, or whether it was the Latin form of another name. Romans reported that the Picts painted their bodies so it could mean- 'painted people'.</p> <p>Introduce and explain the key vocabulary listed. Recap what is meant by- invade.</p> <p>Talk task: How do we find out about the past?</p> <p>Teach: Explain that the Picts left few written records so much of what we know about them comes from Roman or Greek writing, what they left behind, and stories told through word of mouth. Show the clip- https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0119hnl (children could take notes during the clip) Teachers may wish to watch straight through or watch in sections. Share what you have learned as a class- show where the Scotti and Picts lived on a map. More videos can be found and used here: https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00y82dy/clips Show images of Pictish Stones and discuss what we can learn about them. Why do you think they were made?</p>	



			with the kingdom of Dál Riata. This formed the kingdom of Alba, later known as Scotland.	Task: Answer the question: Who were the Picts? Who were the Scots? Step for Depth: Romans, such as Julius Caesar wrote about the Picts. Julius Caesar wrote that the Picts: “dye themselves with woad, which produces a blue color, and makes their appearance in battle more terrible. They wear long hair, and shave every part of the body save the head and the upper lip.” Why are sources like this valuable to historians and why must we be cautious as treating all sources as ‘fact’?	
3	migrate <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • farm • settlement • slave • famine • crop • hunt • stonemason • carpenter • glassmaker 	To know what life was like in an Anglo Saxon settlement	There was a big difference between the lives of rich and poor Anglo Saxons Many Anglo Saxons were farmers and grew crops and kept animals	Explain to the children that the lives of rich and poor Anglo Saxons was quite different and discuss some of the roles/ jobs- e.g. king, eolderman, farmers, carpenters, stonemason. You could watch this clip: Saxon life at West Stowe - Bing video about life at West Stow. Explain what life was like for children in Anglo Saxon England- the jobs they would do, and that they didn’t go to school! Talk task: How were the lives of children in Anglo Saxon England the same/ different to the lives of children in England today? Task: Draw and label an Anglo Saxon Settlement- what would you see? Alternatively, children could write about life in an Anglo Saxon settlement. Step for Depth: Why do you think many Anglo Saxons built settlements next to rivers	



			<p>Most Anglo Saxon</p> <p>children didn't learn</p> <p>to read or write, and</p> <p>worked like their</p> <p>parents</p>		
4	<p>feasting</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Christianity • convert • Pagan • Monk • Pope • craft workers • monasteries 	<p>To know that over time many Anglo Saxon people converted to Christianity</p>	<p>Anglo Saxons were skilled craft workers and enjoyed playing games, feasting and telling stories</p> <p>The Pope sent a Monk to England to try and convert the Anglo Saxons to Christianity</p> <p>A monk called Bede</p>	<p>Last lesson we looked at Anglo Saxons settlements and looked at jobs, children, housing, clothing and food. Considering what resources were available to people in the Anglo Saxon period, what might they have done for fun? Discuss art, crafts, toys, games, music, feasting and storytelling. This website could be used to explain about Anglo Saxon art and culture: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/zwjq2hv</p> <p>Talk task: What did the Anglo Saxons do for fun? Do people still do these things today? Do you enjoy doing any of these activities today?</p> <p>Teach: Explain that before the Anglo Saxons came to England, in Roman Britain many people were Christians. The early Anglo Saxons were pagan and worshipped many gods. You may wish to share this video and resource: https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zxsbcdm/articles/zs3gcgm discuss what a monastery is and what monks did. Explain that a Monk called Bede is considered one of the greatest Anglo Saxon scholars and he wrote a book about the history of the English people where he tells the story of how people converted to Christianity</p>	



			wrote a book about Anglo Saxon history and how people converted to Christianity	Task: Answer the questions: What did the Anglo Saxons do for fun? What did the Anglo Saxons believe in? Step for Depth: Who was Bede and why is he significant?	
5	raids <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • invasion • attack • conquer • valuable • burial site • carving 	To know that the Vikings invaded Britain	In 793, the Vikings raided the monastery of St Cuthbert on Lindasfarne The Vikings killed many people and stole valuable things from the places they attacked.	: Look again at a map of Europe and trace the journeys the Vikings made to reach England. Identify the Anglo-Saxon kingdom of Wessex and explain that the first Viking raids are thought to have taken place near the place we now call Portland in Dorset. The following year the Vikings attacked a monastery on the island of Lindisfarne off the Eastern coast of England. Explain that the Vikings fought and killed many people before stealing things and destroying buildings. Historians know this happened because it was written down in a very important book called 'The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle'. We can even look at the page that details the attack. Explain it was written in Old English and Latin. Some of the words we might recognise. Explain a 'Chronicle' is an account of things that really happened in order. Some of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle was written many years after the events, so although it might be a text written to be factual, the writers were not always eyewitnesses to the things they were writing about. Talk task: Look at the Anglo Saxon Chronicle, the Old English Translation and the Modern English Translation of the account of the attack	



			<p>There are lots of things remaining in Britain today that show the Vikings lived here.</p>	<p>on Lindisfarne. Read the Modern English Translation. (See resources)</p> <p>Teach: Explain that After the Viking raids had continued for many years, some Vikings decided to stay & rule over land in Britain. They attacked the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms & ruled over Northumbria, East Anglia & Mercia, creating Viking settlements. Show map. The AngloSaxons resisted, or fought back, for example, The Battle of Maldon took place, near the River Blackwater in Essex in 991 CE. The Vikings fought the Anglo-Saxons who were under the rule of Æthelred the Unready. After this battle, the King's advisers suggested he pay the Vikings money to stop attacking. 10,000 Roman pounds of silver (3,300kg) was paid to the Vikings, this became known as Danegeld.</p> <p>Task: How do we know the Vikings invaded Britain? Give children a small, printed image of the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle and the translation to help support their answer.</p> <p>Step for depth: Give children a list of the locations of Viking raids & annotate their map of Anglo-Saxon England using a map of the UK to help.</p>	
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