



## St Peter's History Medium term Plan 2020-21



### Year 4

Autumn 1	Spring 1	Summer 1
<p><b>Empire Strikes Back!</b> Roman Britain 43 AD to c. 410 AD</p> <p>Historical context: The Roman Empire by AD 42 and the power of its army (Jesus lived in the Roman Empire and died around 30 AD). Include Roman rule in Egypt and Greece (to link with Year 3 topics). Britain at the time of the Roman invasion: Iron Age Britain (see Year 3)</p> <p>Invasion of Britain: where the Romans came from and why. Julius Caesar's attempted invasion in 55-54 BC; Successful invasion by Claudius</p> <p>Significance of writing/numbers: The Romans brought writing to Britain for the first time (Latin) and Roman numerals</p> <p>Religion: Roman gods</p> <p>Roman conquest, including Hadrian's Wall; British resistance, for example, Boudica</p> <p>Daily life (compare with Y3 topics – could be based on research &amp; what aspects children want to find out about)</p> <p>Legacy: towns founded by Romans that still exist today (research Roman place names); Roman roads; Roman numerals; Latin origins of many English words; some planets/some months named after Roman gods; places that still exist e.g. Hadrian's wall, Roman baths</p> <p>How we know: archaeology; remaining buildings</p> <p>Use historical sources, e.g. books, pictures, eye-witness accounts, artefacts, buildings and visits, internet</p> <p><u>Challenge Vocabulary</u></p>	<p><b>Anglo-Saxons and the Great Scots</b> 410 AD to 1066</p> <p>Historical context: causes of the decline of Roman Empire due to attacks from 'Barbarians'; consequences of decline of Roman Empire: Roman withdrawal from Britain in c. AD 410: Why the Romans left</p> <p>Invasion and settlement of Britain: where the Anglo-Saxons and Picts (Scots) came from and why they invaded (compare with Roman invasion)</p> <p>Significance of writing: Anglo-Saxon runes (compare with other topics)</p> <p>Religion: significance and legacy: the growth of Christianity in Britain (Prophet Muhammad lived in modern day Saudi Arabia from 570 AD to 632 AD and founded Islam)</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon kingdoms</p> <p>Daily life (compare with Roman Britain and briefly with Y3 topics – could be research based on what children want find out about)</p> <p>Legacy: towns founded by Anglo-Saxons that still exist today (research Anglo-Saxon place names); England gets its name from Angles (Angleland); most English words come from Anglo-Saxon language</p> <p>How we know: e.g. archaeological finds (e.g. Sutton Hood burial ship) and contemporary writing (e.g. Bede's writing)</p> <p>Use historical sources, e.g. books, pictures, eye-witness accounts, artefacts, buildings and visits, internet</p>	<p><b>Saxons v Vikings</b> The struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor 800-1066</p> <p>Historical context: Viking territory before they came to England</p> <p>Invasion and settlement of Britain: where the Vikings came from and why they invaded/raided (compare with Roman &amp; Anglo-Saxon invasions)</p> <p>Significance of writing: Viking runes (compare with other topics)</p> <p>Religion: Paganism – Norse gods</p> <p>Trade (including ships)</p> <p>Resistance by the Anglo-Saxons, especially Alfred the Great (significance: 1<sup>st</sup> King of England); The establishment of 'Danelaw'</p> <p>Daily life (research &amp; comparison with previous topics)</p> <p>Legacy: towns founded by Vikings that still exist today (research Viking place names); words we use from the Norse language</p> <p>Edward the Confessor and the consequences of his death in 1066: Norman invasion and the Battle of Hastings; Normans ruled Britain but the Anglo-Saxon and Viking settlers continued to live in England</p> <p>How we know: Archaeology, e.g. the Osberg ship</p> <p>Use historical sources, e.g. books, pictures, eye-witness accounts, artefacts, buildings and visits, internet</p>

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<p>Empire; Resistance; Conquest; archaeology; AD; invasion; settlement/settlers; pagans</p> <p><u>Class timeline</u> Sequence the following events in order: Stone age began in Britain (10000 BC); Bronze Age began in Britain (2500BC); Iron Age began in Britain (800BC); Caesar came to Britain but then left (55 &amp; 54BC); Romans conquered Britain (43AD); Queen Boudica killed (60AD); Hadrian's wall built (122AD); The Romans left Britain (410AD)</p> <p>The children simply have to place the events in order; the events don't need to be placed on a timeline with a scale.</p> <p>Round dates to the nearest 100 to make approximate calculations, e.g. the Romans left Britain about 1600 years ago (link to Maths POS)</p> <p>Subtract 4 digit numbers to calculate the exact time between significant events (AD only), e.g. <math>2020-410=1610</math> (so the Romans left Britain 1610 years ago) (link to Maths POS)</p>	<p><u>Challenge Vocabulary</u> Empire; Decline; archaeology; AD; invasion; settlement/settlers; pagans</p> <p><u>Class timeline</u> Sequence the following events in order: Stone age began in Britain (10000 BC); Bronze Age began in Britain (2500BC); Iron Age began in Britain (800BC); Romans conquered Britain (43AD); The Romans left Britain (410AD); Anglo-Saxons arrived in Britain (450AD); St Augustine brought Christianity to Britain from Rome (597AD); Bede completed his book on the history of the English people (731AD); The Battle of Hastings took place (1066AD)</p> <p>The children simply have to place the events in order; the events don't need to be placed on a timeline with a scale.</p> <p>Round dates to the nearest 100 to make approximate calculations, e.g. Bede wrote his history book around 1300 years ago (link to Maths POS)</p> <p>Subtract 4 digit numbers to calculate the exact time between significant events (AD only), e.g. <math>2021-1066=955</math> (so the Battle of Hastings took place 955 years ago) (link to Maths POS)</p>	<p><u>Challenge Vocabulary</u> Raids; Trade; archaeology; AD; invasion; settlement/settlers; pagans</p> <p><u>Class timeline</u> Sequence the following events in order: Stone age began in Britain (10000 BC); Bronze Age began in Britain (2500BC); Iron Age began in Britain (800BC); Romans conquered Britain (43AD); Romans left Britain (410AD); Anglo-Saxons arrive in Britain (450AD); Augustine brought Christianity to Britain from Rome (597AD); Bede completed his book on the history of the English people (731AD); First Viking raids (793AD); King Alfred defeated the Vikings and divided England between Anglo-Saxons and Vikings (886AD); Edward the Confessor became King of England (1042AD); Edward the Confessor died and the Battle of Hastings took place (1066AD)</p> <p>The children simply have to place the events in order; the events don't need to be placed on a timeline with a scale.</p> <p>Round dates to the nearest 100 to make approximate calculations, e.g. the first Viking raids took place around 1200 years ago (link to Maths POS)</p> <p>Subtract 4 digit numbers to calculate the exact time between significant events (AD only), e.g. <math>2021-793=1228</math> so the first Viking raids took place 1228 years ago) (link to Maths POS)</p>