



# Year 4 History: Invaders & Settlers – Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings

## Prior Learning

- According to historians, The Stone Age period ran from 9500BC to 2000BC. (Y3)
- The Bronze Age period came next, from 2000BC to 800BC. (Y3)
- The Iron Age period came last of the three and was from 800BC to 43AD. (Y3)
- In 43AD, the Iron Age ended - the Romans successfully invaded. (Y3)
- 'BC' - Years before the birth of Christ. (Y3)
- 'AD' - Years since the birth of Christ, said to be in OAD. (Y3)



## Sticky Knowledge

### Romans: The Romans were around in Britain from 43AD – 410AD.

- The Romans, led by Julius Caesar, first attempted to **invade** Britain in 55BC. 'July' is named after him. 'August' is named after his great-nephew, Augustus.
- The Romans successfully **invaded** Britain in 43AD led by **Emperor** Claudius.
- The Romans were famous for their fighting skills – most famously, the 'testudo' and the 'wedge' – and the brilliant organisation of their disciplined army.
- The Celts lived in Iron Age Britain and they tried to resist the Roman invasion. In 410AD, they left Britain to defend Rome against invasions from other tribes. By this time, they had left many significant legacies in Britain, for example, sewerage systems, central heating and roads which are still used today.

## Vocabulary



<b>Invade</b>	To enter and occupy land.
<b>Settle</b>	To live in a new place where few people have lived before.
<b>Tribe</b>	A group of people who share the same culture and values.
<b>Emperor</b>	The ruler of an empire; an empire is a group of countries ruled by one ruler.
<b>Revolt</b>	A rebellion to challenge perceived unfair treatment by rulers.
<b>Kingdom</b>	An area ruled by a king.
<b>Pagans</b>	A religion where many gods and goddesses are worshipped.
<b>Monastery</b>	A building where people lived and worshiped, devoting their time and life to God.
<b>Pillage</b>	To violently steal something.

## Sticky Knowledge

### Anglo-Saxons: The Anglo-Saxons were around in Britain from 400AD – 800AD.

- The Anglo-Saxons came from homelands such as Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands. England was ruled in smaller **kingdoms**.
- The Anglo-Saxons left permanent reminders of their presence: many town names are Anglo-Saxon in origin – for example those ending in "-bury", "-ton" or "-ham". Our days of the week are named after Saxon Gods. 'England' comes from the Saxon word "Angle-land".
- Many Christian places of worship were built in Anglo-Saxon times when St Augustine came from Rome to Canterbury to promote Christianity. At first, the Anglo-Saxons were **pagans**, but monks on the Isle of Lindisfarne helped spread the word of Christianity.
- Anglo-Saxon jewellers made brooches, beads and ornaments. They also liked musical instruments, storytelling and making toys and games.

## Sticky Knowledge

### Vikings: The Vikings were around in Britain from 800AD – 1066AD.

- The Vikings came from the modern Scandinavian countries of Denmark, Norway and Sweden. They raided **monasteries** and **pillaged** expensive items to trade.
- The Vikings also wanted to claim land and tried to take over much of Britain.
- Not all the Vikings were bloodthirsty warriors. Some were farmers, and kept animals and grew crops. They were skilful at crafting, and made beautiful metalwork and wooden carvings. Vikings sailed the seas trading goods to buy silver, silks, spices, wine, and crafts to bring back to their homes.
- Viking laws were passed on by mouth. Punishments included fines, being semi-outlawed or fighting to death.
- Edward the Confessor was one of the last Saxon kings. He defended his kingdom against **invasions** but after his death in 1066, his successor Harold Godwinson was defeated in a ruthless Norman conquest led by William the Conqueror.



# Griffe Field Primary School history topics timeline

