Year 5 Down the Road— Invaders and Settlers

Intent: We want our children to know the significant role that invaders and settlers had upon Britain in relation to land use and settlements.

Hook: Trip to World Museum.

P4C ('Botheredness')

Protect, Power

Notable people

Who?	What did they do?
Alfred the Great	Anglo-Saxon king who successfully defended his Kingdom against the Vikings.
Edward the Confessor	Anglo-Saxon king who was successful in defence of his Kingdom until his death in 1066.
William the Conqueror	Led the Norman conquest of England in 1066.

Key Vocabulary

Conflict, Danelaw, Lindisfarne, Monk, Monastery, Angle, Jute, Saxon, Norman, Scots, Viking, Empire, Kingdom, Settlements, Artefact, Invasions, Archaeologist, Resistance, Wergild, Sources, Justice, Long Boat, Kingdom, Confessor, Conqueror, planets, solar system, earth, moon, sun, orbit. Battle of Somme.

Key Dates

Time	Fact	Time	Fact
410AD	Romans leave England and shores are left unprotected	866AD	Danes capture York and make it their kingdom.
449-550AD	Angles, Jutes and Saxons arrive and settle in Britain.	886AD	Alfred the Great defeats the Vikings but allows them to settle in Eastern England (Danelaw)
556AD	Britain divided into 7 kingdoms	1066AD	Norman invasion of England and the battle of Hastings
597AD	St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain from Rome	1100AD	The Viking times came to end.
793-794AD	First Viking raids and invasions		

Trips, Visitors and Visits

France trip every 2 years

Music tutor

The World History Museum in Liverpool—Anglo-Saxon experience.

Authentic	Subjects Covered	Knowledge of:
Product		
Map of Anglo–	Geography—Geography of	Anglo-Saxons invaded Britain after the Romans left.
Saxon Britain identifying the 7 kingdoms show-	UK History—Anglo-Saxons	The three tribes that make up the Anglo- Saxons: Angle, Saxon, Jute.
ing the routes of travel.		Anglo-Saxons and Scots divided Britain into 7 king- doms: Strathclyde, Northumbria, Wales, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Wessex, Sussex, Kent.
		Laws and justice systems that were introduced to exert control over the settlers.
		Why the invaders selected certain settlements and how these changed over time.
		The origins of UK place names.
		The 8 compass directions: North, North East, East, South East, South, South West, West, North West.
Viking invasions	Computing (Bring It To Life)	Knowledge of Vikings travelling in long boats.
animation to in- clude Lindisfarne.	Music - Playing instruments	Significant Viking invasions, such as Lindisfarne, un-
	History—Vikings	derstanding the impact.
		King Alfred the great allowing the Vikings to settle in Eastern England after his victory (Danelaw).
		York being captured and becoming a Viking Kingdom.
		The conflict between different settlers and their differing viewpoints.
		How to create a multi-scene stop motion animation including camera angles and effects.
		Adding special effects , text, sound effects and backing track.
		Using instruments with accuracy and control.
Bayeux Tapestry	Art—Textile Art, Colour,	Anglo-Saxon, Norman and Viking art to develop their
replica	Collage	own painting skills.
	History—Normans and Vi- kings	How paintings can portray a story of past events through symbols.
		The Battle of Hastings and William the Conqueror being victorious.
		The Normans taking over England and the Viking age ending in 1100AD
		The effect of painting the background, the middle ground and then the foreground.
		Significant figures E.G Alfred the Great and Edward the Confessor.
		To know that sources give you information.

MINI TOPIC	Subjects Covered		Knowledge of:	
Sikhism—Why is community and equality important to Sikhs?	RE P4C	•	Why community and equality is important to Sikhs. Bias and viewpoints	
How do people show their beliefs in action?				
France trip (only every 2 years)	French History	•	Battle of the Somme in 1916 in France between British and German soldiers.	

See long term plans for French, PE, Literacy, Maths and SRE.