

Y5/6 History Curriculum

Cycle A				
Topic		Lesson Focus	Key Knowledge	Vocabulary
Britain's Settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots	1	Context	The Anglo-Saxon period was between AD410-1066 After Romans, before Vikings	
	2	How and why did the Anglo-Saxons come to Britain?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● In the AD400s, towards the end of Roman rule, Britain was being attacked by the Picts and Scots from the north, and the Anglo-Saxons from the sea. The Romans had built forts along the coast to fight off the sea-raiders and Hadrian's wall defended the north. ● Britain no longer had the strong Roman army to defend it from the invaders. There were many battles between Anglo-Saxons and Britons. Over time, the Anglo-Saxons took control of most of Britain. ● The last Roman soldiers left Britain in 410. New people came in ships across the North Sea – the Anglo-Saxons. The Anglo-Saxon age in Britain was from around AD410 to 1066. ● They were a mix of tribes from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands . ● They were invited. With Picts and Scots attacking from the north, the Britons invited some Anglo-Saxons to help defend them. But they didn't leave! They took over. ● They came for farming – their own farm land was flooded 	
	3	What impact did they have on how we live today?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Many of today's Christian traditions came from the Anglo-Saxons, but they weren't always Christians. When they first came over from Europe they were Pagans, worshipping lots of different gods who they believed looked different parts of their life, such as family, crop growing, weather and even war. ● The Anglo-Saxons would pray to the Pagan gods to give them good health, a plentiful harvest or success in battle. ● It wasn't until the Pope in Rome sent over a missionary – a monk called Augustine – to England in 597AD, that the Anglo-Saxons 	

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			<p>became Christians. Augustine convinced the Anglo-Saxon King Ethelbert of Kent to convert to Christianity and slowly the rest of the country followed suit.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pagan temples were turned into churches and more churches (built of wood) started popping up all over Britain. 	
	4	What evidence is there of the Anglo-Saxons in Britain?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sutton Hoo was a Anglo-Saxon burial site. • Know that historians used artefacts found at Sutton Hoo to learn about what Anglo-Saxon life was like. • Understand the importance of Sutton Hoo to historians - largest Anglo-Saxon hoard discovered in Britain. 	
	5	What were Anglo-Saxon homes like?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Children were seen as adults by the time they were 10 and had to work as adults • Girls worked in the home – housekeeping, weaving cloth, cooking, making cheese, brewing ale • Boys learned to chop trees, plough fields, use a spear in battle, fish and hunt • Only a few learned to read and write • The only schools were run by the Christian church, in monasteries. Some children lived there to train as monks and nuns. • Life on an Anglo-Saxon farm was tough. All the family had to help out - men, women and children. • Men cut down trees to clear land for ploughing and to sow crops. Farmers used oxen to pull ploughs up and down long strip fields. Children with dogs herded cattle and sheep. They also kept a lookout for wolves - which still lived in Britain at this time. <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/clips/znjqxnb</p>	
Viking & Anglo-Saxon Struggle for	1	Context	<p>AD793-1066</p> <p>Vikings invaded and riled areas of England alongside Anglo Saxons</p> <p>https://www.wirralvikings.org.uk/education.php</p>	

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the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor	2	How and why did the Vikings come to Britain?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The first place the Vikings raided in Britain was the monastery at <u>Lindisfarne</u>, a small holy island located off the northeast coast of England. Some of the monks were drowned in the sea, others killed or taken away as slaves along with many treasures of the church. ● In the years that followed, villages near the sea, monasteries and even cities found themselves besieged by these sea-based foreign intruders. Soon no region of the British Isles (Britain and nearby islands) was safe from the Vikings. They attacked villages and towns in Wales, Scotland, Ireland, the Isle of Man and England. ● By 866 the Vikings had arrived in York. They made York (or Jorvik as they called it) the second biggest city in the country after London. ● No matter how many times the Vikings were beaten, they always came back, and in the end all their efforts paid off. It was the Vikings (Norsemen) of Normandy who finally conquered England in <u>1066</u> and changed British history for ever. ● Why - acquisition of wealth 	<p style="text-align: center;">invade invasion siege</p> <p style="text-align: center;">turmoil change conquer</p> <p style="text-align: center;">wealth ruler/monarch</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Norway Sweden Denmark Norse</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source evidence reliable/unreliable bias opinion</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Artefact archaeologist historian</p>
	3	What impact did they have on how we live today?	They heavily influenced the rule of law and democracy, setting up the Tynwald on the Isle of Man, the world's oldest continuous parliamentary body	<p style="text-align: center;">law democracy ruler /monarch parliament</p>
	4	What evidence is there of Vikings locally?	Wirral is the only place in mainland Britain with documented evidence of Norwegian Viking settlers. Ancient Irish Chronicles report the first peaceful settlements led by the Norseman Ingimund in 902AD, followed by repeated raids on Chester after the peninsula became full of Norse settlers. The Chronicles tell how the English of Chester used elaborate means to keep the Wirral Vikings back, including setting the town's bees onto them! The story of Ingimund represents Wirral's very own ancient Viking Saga.	<p style="text-align: center;">Settlement</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Source evidence reliable/unreliable bias opinion</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Artefact archaeologist historian</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Chronicle/ saga /story</p>
	5	What were Viking homes like?	Viking houses were called long houses and were made of wood or stone. There were no windows so not natural light – had hanging lamps Animals slept in the far end when it was cold Large fire in centre made it very smoky as no chimneys Used animals skins and woollen rugs and the women could weave cloths. Used heather for bedding.	<p style="text-align: center;">Source evidence reliable/unreliable bias opinion</p> <p style="text-align: center;">Artefact archaeologist historian</p>
	6	Consolidation		

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<p>A study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066 – Crime & Punishment</p>	1	Crime & Punishment Nowadays	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Loss of liberty through prison, fines and community service are now the main types of punishment. ● The modern attitudes towards punishments are to reform and rehabilitate prisoners and the aim is to prevent reoffending. ● Capital punishment was abolished in the Murder (Abolition of Death Penalty) Act 1965. ● Young people do not go to adult prisons. <u>Borstals and Young Offender Institutions</u> were established in 1902 to deal with young people. ● By 2017, the age of criminal responsibility was 10 years old. 	<p>change continuity modern ancient antisocial criminal defendant judge jury prison gaol compensation rehabilitation reconciliation</p>
	2	Crime & Punishment in Ancient Rome	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Roman Empire had many slaves, as well as citizens who were free men and women. They were often treated differently if they broke the law. ● Laws were made a number of different ways. The primary way of making official new laws was through the Roman Assemblies. Laws were voted on by citizens who were members of the assemblies. ● There was no police force in Roman times but they did have a group called the Vigiles. There were about 7000 Vigiles, who dealt with criminals like thieves and runaway slaves. They also acted as the fire brigade and put out fires!The laws were enforced by an official called the praetor. The praetor was the second highest ranking official in the Roman republic ● If the Vigiles couldn't deal with some crimes, such as riots (angry groups of people), then they would call in Roman guards to help. ● Whipping and fines were the most common punishments. ● Wooden shoes were sometimes placed on the feet of prisoners, making escape difficult. ● A slave could be forced to carry a piece of wood around their neck that stated their crime. 	<p>slave citizen</p> <p>Vigiles fine punishment Empire assemblies vote</p>

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		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> For very serious crimes you could be killed by crucifixion, thrown from a cliff, into a river or even buried alive. Crucifixion was saved for serious crimes such as revolts against the empire. <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z8w3n9q/articles/zq36qfr</p>	
3	Crime & Punishment Anglo-Saxons	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Anglo-Saxons saw the king as the person controlling the law. Serious crimes broke his 'peace' and the criminal would be severely punished. Thanes acted like Lords or Knights to uphold the law. The Witan was the king's court. This dealt with serious crimes and nobles who broke the law. There wasn't a police force like we have today. Keeping law and order was the responsibility of everyone in the village. If someone was seen committing a crime then the witness could raise a 'hue and cry' (shouting for help). Everyone who heard it was expected to help chase and capture the suspects. There was a system in place called 'Tithing' in which a group of ten men were made responsible for each other's behaviour. If one of them broke the law, the other members of the tithing had to bring them to court. If they didn't, they would have to pay a fine. Every male over the age of twelve was expected to join a tithing. The leader of the village would use the laws written by the King to decide what punishments you would receive. The Anglo-Saxons didn't have prisons. Most people found guilty of crimes were punished with fines. Some crimes, such as treason against the king or betraying your lord, were thought to be so serious that they carried the death penalty. Regular offenders were punished very harshly. If they were found guilty of stealing more than once they might have their hands cut off. 	King/monarch/leader Thane/Lord law peace Tithing punishment offender guilty fine weregeld Witan court

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Weregild, which means 'blood price', was a system of fines where, if you injured someone, the victim received money. ● If a jury couldn't decide if a person was innocent or guilty then there was the option of 'trial by ordeal'. Examples of ordeals were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Walking at least nine feet on hot coals. ○ Putting your hand in boiling water to retrieve a stone. ○ Picking up a red hot iron. ● If your wounds healed cleanly after 3 days, then you were considered to be innocent in the eyes of God. <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z8w3n9q/articles/zxhqkty</p>	
	4	<p>Crime & Punishment Vikings</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Different groups such as the Danes and the Vikings had their own laws which differed from Anglo-Saxon laws. ● Although the Vikings had a reputation for law breaking in the countries they raided and attacked, back home in Scandinavia that kind of behaviour was not tolerated or encouraged. ● Norse society was governed by quite strict laws which were discussed and decided upon at a meeting called a Thing. Usually held at a specially chosen field or open space, the community would assemble at the Thing to settle disputes and disagreements and enforce these laws that had been handed down from generation to generation. ● Since the Vikings didn't really write things down, it was the responsibility of the local law-speaker to remember the laws and remind the community about what had been agreed at previous Things. ● The most useful manuscript on the law in Iceland is the book "Grágás. ● The trials of people who were thought to have broken the law were also held at the Thing. If a person was found guilty the relevant punishment would be handed out by the law-speaker. 36 judges would be present, witnesses were heard, the defendant could state their case. All took an oath to tell the truth. ● The most common punishment was banishment from society 	<p>Thing - meetings to discuss law and crime law-speaker Assembly - meeting place court judge defendant banish society</p>

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	5	<p>Crime & Punishment Tudor Times</p>	<p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zr46nrd/articles/zr7kxyc</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Tudor period was from 1485 to 1603CE. ● There was no police force during Tudor times. ● Often in smaller towns and villages, preventing crime was left up to the people. Some villages and towns employed 'Parish Constables' who would be responsible for keeping the peace and catching criminals. ● Cause of most crime was due to poverty and lack of law enforcement ● Whipping was a common punishment for a wide variety of crimes. Vagrants (homeless people), thieves who stole goods worth less than a shilling and those who refused to attend church could all be whipped. ● Being branded (burned) with a hot iron was another common punishment. ● Criminals were also locked in 'stocks'. These were large wooden frames that held your head between two planks of wood. Stocks were placed in the centre of the village so everyone could see you were being punished and could make fun of you. ● The worst punishments were reserved for the most serious crimes. Executions, such as beheading, being hung, drawn and quartered or being burnt at the stake were punishments for people guilty of treason (crimes against the king) or heresy (following the wrong religion). ● Executions were public events that people would come to watch. They were very popular and huge crowds would attend. <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z8w3n9q/articles/z26w4xs</p>	<p>Henry VIII Elizabeth I</p> <p>Monarch</p> <p>poverty vagrant parish constable branding whipping stocks treason heresy torture execution</p>
	6	<p>Crime & Punishment Victorian Times</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The Victorian period in Britain was between 1837 and 1901. ● If a child committed a crime they would receive the same punishment as an adult. ● In 1829, a politician called Sir Robert Peel introduced the first English police force in order to improve public order in London. Over the next ten years, many other areas of the country formed their own police force. 	<p>Queen Victoria, 1837-1901</p> <p>Monarch Empire</p> <p>politician law</p> <p>offender</p> <p>transportation</p>

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			<ul style="list-style-type: none">• For the first time in history, prisons became the main form of punishment in this period. They were awful places.• Transportation: Many criminals were sent to Australia for hard labour. The law allowing this was eventually changed in 1857.• Hard labour was a common punishment. Many Victorians believed that having to work very hard would prevent criminals committing crime in the future.• The crank and the treadmill: Prisons often made prisoners do pointless tasks such as turn a crank up to 10,000 times a day. Or walk for hours on giant circular tread mills.• In 1854, special youth prisons were introduced to deal with child offenders. These were called 'Reformatory Schools'.• Other forms of punishment included fines, hanging or being sent to join the army. <p>https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/z8w3n9q/articles/zck3n9q</p>	labour
	7	Compare punishments across different time periods.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Identify changes, continuity, improvements that have occurred through the time periods studied.	