

YEAR 4 HISTORY INVADERS AND SETTLERS		Anchor Event : Trip to York – Jorvik and Dig
<p><b>Links to Previous Learning:</b></p> <p>Y2 – Castles Y3 – Stone Age to Iron Age</p> <p>NB – Links are based on chronology and historical abstract terms</p>	<p><b>Key Learning</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Anglo-Saxons</b> began to arrive in larger numbers once the Romans had left to defend their Empire. The Angles, Jutes, Saxons, Frisians and Franks came to trade and settle in Britain pushing the Celts into Wales and Scotland. They fought for land and wealth and divided the country into 7 main kingdoms, each with its own King. Various push and pull factors caused the tribes to come to Britain, such as poor farmland or warring tribes in their own homeland.</li> <li>• The most valuable haul of artefacts was found at <b>Sutton Hoo</b>, when a Saxon burial mound was unearthed.</li> <li>• The <b>Vikings</b> came from the Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark and first arrived in Britain in 793AD, attacking the monastery at Lindisfarne. Initially, they settled in northern Scotland and eastern England, also establishing the city of Dublin in Ireland.</li> <li>• Events leading up to Battle of Hastings – King Harold, Harald and William the Conqueror.</li> <li>• <b>Danelaw</b>: King Alfred the Great defeated the Vikings in 878 AD, and had them sign a treaty, which governed that the Vikings stick to their own land in north and east England – this section of land became known as the Danelaw.</li> <li>• <b>Jorvik</b>: The Vikings invaded York and renamed it Jorvik. Here, a settlement was formed, which reigned prosperously for over 100 years, until Eric Bloodaxe was expelled in 954 AD.</li> <li>• <b>Longboat</b>: The Vikings had advanced sailing and navigational skills for the time. They were aided by their longboats, which were long, narrow wooden vessels. These could be sailed in both deep and shallow water.</li> <li>• <b>Migration</b>: the movement of people in search of work or other opportunities</li> </ul>	<p><b>Vocabulary</b></p> <p><b>Tier 2</b>  <b>BC /AD</b> Before Christ / Anno Domini  <b>Archaeologist</b> A person who studies history through the excavation of artefacts.  <b>Empire</b> a group of countries ruled by a single monarch  <b>Kingdom</b> a country or state ruled by a monarch  <b>Battle</b> a sustained fight between organised large armed forces  <b>Invade / Defend</b> to enter a country or state in order to occupy it / to attempt to protect a country from invasion  <b>Settlement</b> a place where a group have people have formed a community  <b>Push / pull factors</b> factors which encourage people to travel to a place and to move away from their homeland.</p> <p><b>Tier 3</b>  <u>See Key Learning Section:</u>  <b>Anglo-saxons</b> – the group of people who came to England from Northern Europe in the 5<sup>th</sup> Century and settled in England  <b>Danelaw</b> - the part of England that was ruled by the Danes in the 9<sup>th</sup>, 10<sup>th</sup>, 11<sup>th</sup> Century  <b>Sutton Hoo</b> – the location of a famous burial site where a Saxon longboat was discovered.  <b>Scandinavia</b> – a sub-region of Europe, usually referring to Denmark, Sweden and Norway.  <b>Runes</b> – letters of the ancient Germanic alphabet  <b>Vikings</b> – Scandinavians who invaded and settled in different parts of Europe in the 8<sup>th</sup> – 11<sup>th</sup> centuries.</p>
<p><b>Links to other Y4 learning:</b></p> <p>History – The Romans English – Anglo-Saxon Battle Speech Art – Anglo-Saxon Crosses and Viking Jewellery Computing – imedia unit</p>		
<p><b>Links to Future Learning:</b></p> <p>NB – Links are based on chronology and historical abstract terms</p>		