

Ramirez; 'Anglo-Saxon Boy' by Tony Bradman

HISTORY AUTUMN 1 - YEAR 7: 1) WHAT IS HISTORY? 2) INVASIONS OF BRITAIN					
Rationale and Context of Unit:	Core curriculum content:	Tier 2 & Tier 3 vocabulary explicitly taught:			
 Links to prior learning of Ancient History (Celts, Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings); concepts of chronology 'What is History?' unit allows department to assess and understand prior learning and set out some of the skills required to become historians e.g. interpretation, significance, chronology, inference etc. Allows students to know and understand the different types of sources and the difference between sources and interpretations Unit on invasions of Britain contextualises life in England prior to the Norman Conquest and introduces the importance and impact of migration to British history and culture Understand the idea of change and continuity – what was the impact of the migration of different groups (e.g. Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings) on the shaping of Britain/England? Assessing 'identity' and challenging misconceptions about what it means to be 'English' 	 What is History? What are the skills required to study history? (linked to tier 2 and 3 vocab) Know the meaning of 'chronological' and demonstrate understanding; explain the difference between 'primary' and 'secondary' sources Understand the meaning of 'interpretation' and 'inference' and practice these key historical skills Invasions of Britain – why did the Romans invade and conquer Britain and what impact did they have on the development of British society and culture? What is meant by the 'Dark Ages' and why has this term fallen out of favour with historians? How did the Anglo-Saxons rule Britain and what was their impact on the shaping of Britain? How did the Vikings challenge Anglo-Saxon rule? How 'English' was England by 1066? 	Significance; chronological; interpretation (Latin – interpretari -) anachronism; source; primary; secondary; inference; era; artefacts; century; reliability; continuity; decimate/decimation; empire; imperialism (Latin – supreme power); aqueduct; migration; invasion; Heptarchy; danegeld; Danelaw; longboat; pagan; monk; Great Heathen Army; fyrd; burh; Witan			
Challenge and Support:	Worldwide learning/ links to 21st century:	Cultural capital/ Industry/ Enrichment:			
 Interpretations – what are they? Why do they say different things about the same event? What is your interpretation of life in school? Why is it different from your peers? Learn and use new vocabulary both verbally and in written form in the correct historical context Writing frames, sentences stems, question stems; VIP strategy for disadvantaged students Success criteria Use the SEND passports to ensure the correct strategies are used to support students who have SEN Recommended reading: Riddle of the Runes: a Viking Mystery' by Janina 	 Use of skills; understanding of chronology Impact of historical events on the 21st century Impact of imperialism on the 21st century – relate empire to independence Importance of military in sustaining governments Ideas formulated by the Romans still relevant today e.g. under floor heating etc. Impact of migration on England – considering this social impact in more general terms too 	 Understanding of the geographical world -where countries are in the world (e.g. Roman Empire and its colonies/dominions; origins of Anglos-Saxons and Viking invaders) Knowledge of Latin and some words translated – teach terms e.g. carpe diem etc. Importance of trade - globalisation 			



	Historical, Social, Moral, Spiritual, Cultural context:		Cross curricular links/literacy/numeracy:		Common misconceptions:
•	Culture of different European countries and their societies; importance of migration in shaping culture and society	•	Numeracy – chronology; understanding measurements of time – which year is in which century	•	Understanding of chronology – which century years are in; BC and AD (BCE – CE)
•	Question the morality of empire/invasion and the impact imperialism has today Spiritual – exploration of Anglo-Saxon and Viking paganism and the development of Christianity in Britain Moral – the belief that strength gives people the right to invade territory and push natives out of land they previously occupied – fate of the Celts	•	Literacy - use of keywords and inclusion in writing; expectation to use verbally in full sentences; numerous opportunities for whole class reading aloud (popcorn reading) Cross curricular links to geography – where countries are in the world – world map	•	Life stayed the same in Britain even after the Romans left Julius Caesar successfully invaded and ruled Britain Anglo-Saxons were native to Britain Misconceptions about 'English' identity

Assessment timeline:

- Application of KS2 knowledge and understanding test baseline History assessment
- Regular use of recap quizzes to test knowledge
- Balanced argument and clear judgement (extended writing) with regards to how 'English' England was by 1066.

Home learning

- Research a historical figure; write 5 facts about what makes them **significant** beginning of SOL
- Create a revision resource, supported with knowledge organiser in the 'Invasions of Britain' unit ahead of the end of unit assessment

Feedback

• Feedback will follow school policy (Feedback 4) and can include live feedback using the iscan. All students will engage in green pen improvement activities as part of assessment feedback

Length of unit (duration indicated in lessons)

