



### As a Year 5 Historian, I will know...

Did the settlement of the Anglo-Saxons make England a better place to live?	The Anglo-Saxons came across the North Sea from Germany, Denmark and The Netherlands. Historians are not sure why the Anglo-Saxons came to Britain. Some say that they were invited to come to help protect England; others say this was because they needed new places to settle down and farm.	Christianity became widespread during Anglo-Saxon Britain. People began to believe that everything that happened was the work of God. Gregory I the Great, who was pope from AD590, saw English slave children in Rome and sent St Augustine with 50 monks to England in 596 to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.	The Saxon period saw a change from Britain being part of a wider empire to it being broken up into a number of kingdoms.
	Recall and order key events that happened during Anglo-Saxon Britain.	Life for people in Anglo-Saxon England depended on their position in society. It was made up of 3 main groups: Thanes, churls and thralls. Recall key facts about life in Anglo-Saxon Britain.	
Does describing the Vikings as vicious raiders portray them accurately?	The first invasion by the Vikings was in 793AD. They raided monasteries on the coast including Lindisfarne. The Saxons were living in Britain at the time of the first Viking raids. The Vikings were not always successful when they did try to raid Britain.	The term raiders describes an early part of the Viking's contact with Britain; however, the term traders/settlers relates to the later stage.	The Vikings worshipped many gods whereas the Anglo-Saxons were Christian believers.
	The raid on Lindisfarne is one of the most well-known raids. Lindisfarne was a monastery that was raided. The Vikings had sailed the North Sea from Denmark and Norway. They rampaged through the Island and killed monks in the priory. They stole gold and silver and caused death and destruction.	Many Vikings worked as farmers. They grew their own food and kept animals like cows, sheep, pigs and chickens. Many others were craft workers, jewelers, blacksmiths and potters, who sold their goods at the markets	One of the biggest Viking settlements found is in York – Jorvik. Archaeological evidence helps historians construct the past. Sources show that the Vikings weren't just simple raiders. They were traders too.
How did the Industrial	The Industrial Revolution happened in the 1900s. There were many changes to Britain in areas such as: population, work, transport, medicine and living conditions.	Runcorn was impacted during the Industrial Revolution in many ways. The Manchester Ship Canal and Bridgewater Canal were built as well as Runcorn locks.	There were significant figures that helped develop Runcorn during the Industrial Revolution.



Revolution impact our area?  FOCUS: Cause and effect	The first ever passenger train from Liverpool to Manchester was opened in 1830 and this impacted our local area as goods and people could be transported more quickly. There were many inventions during this time: canals, cameras, locomotives, The Spinning Jenny.	The opening of the Runcorn railway station had a range of advantages and disadvantages for a range of people.	James Brindley developed the local canals. George Stephenson developed the first locomotive to carry passengers. Charles Wigg was an English manufacturer of chemicals in Runcorn. William Wright was most known for creating the sandstone quarry in Runcorn.
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## As a Year 5 Historian, I can...

### Chronological understanding

- Know and sequence key events of time studied.
- Use relevant terms and period labels.
- Make comparisons between different times in the past.



## As a Year 5 Historian, I can...

### Historical knowledge

- Study different aspects of different people, for example differences between men and women.
- Examine cause and results of great events and the impact on people.
- Compare life in early and late times studied.
- Compare an aspect of life with the same aspect in another period.
- Provide an overview of the most significant features, events or people.

### Interpretations of History

- Compare accounts of events from different sources – fact or opinion.
- Offer some reasons for different versions of events.

### Historical Enquiry

- Begin to identify primary and secondary sources.
- Use evidence to build up a picture of a past event.
- Select relevant sections of information.
- Use the library and internet for research with increasing confidence.

### Organisation and communication

- Recall, select and organize historical information.
- Communicate knowledge and understanding.