

YEAR 4	SIMILARITIES AND DIFFERENCES	Significance	Perspective	Cause and consequence	Continuity and change	Interpretation	Sources and evidence
<p>All modules use an approach of assessing what children already know as well as building on the skills and knowledge they have already acquired during their time at Chaddlewood.</p>							
<p>Britain's settlement by the Anglo-Saxons and Scots</p> <p>The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor.</p>	<p>Similarities and differences between Anglo Saxons and Vikings. This is covered in lessons investigating why the Anglo - Saxons didn't settle in the villas left by Romans and how invasions.</p> <p>Chn will look at the similarities and differences between the kingdoms set up through Danelaw and how some of these are still here today compared to others that are no longer.</p>	<p>Timeline lesson on events as to why these are significant (see chronology) N.A.M.E</p> <p>Novelty - What was new to Britain? CHRISTIANITY.</p> <p>Applicability - christianity/settlements/farming.</p> <p>Memory - invasion especially lindsfarne/ sutton hoo excavation.</p> <p>Effect - on the Romans - caused them to leave.</p> <p>Significance of Alfred the Great and why he was the only monarch to be called the Great.</p> <p>Chn will look at the significance of the date 1066 and how all monarchs since have descended</p>				<p>Interpretation of an imagined letter from the Roman Emperor which caused the Romans to leave Britain.</p> <p>Looking at extracts that explain how the Anglo Saxons lived and what their settlements looked like.</p> <p>Chn will interpret data from Hamar in Norway and Lincoln in England and compare why Viking invaders would have wanted to come to Britain in the first place.</p> <p>Chn will look at, interpret and</p>	<p>Looking at artefacts found from the discovery of Sutton Hoo.</p> <p>Chn look at a primary source of evidence, as it was written by Pelagius, who witnessed the events first hand and then wrote down what he experienced in a letter to a woman called Demetrias and another resource written by St Jerome, who also actually saw what took place.</p> <p>Chn look at secondary</p>

		<p>from William of Normandy and how we have never been invaded since.</p> <p>Chn will also look at the significance of succession to the throne as Edward the Confessor died childless.</p>				<p>interrogate why they think the Vikings were such a successful invasion team because of the design of the long ships.</p> <p>Chn will also confront the myth behind horned helmets that Vikings have stereotypically been given.</p> <p>Chn will also debate and question who should be king after Edward the Confessor by looking and reading through the reasons behind their claims to the throne.</p>	<p>sources of historical evidence, as they were painted by artists who did not see the events first hand which depict what was happening in Rome which meant that the Romans had to leave Britain.</p> <p>Chn will also look at artists' depiction of Anglo Saxon Gods and what they interpret that St Augustine would have looked like.</p> <p>Chn will look at Secondary sources of how Viking helmets and longships look like.</p>
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<p>HOW does THE MAYA civilization compare and contrast with Britain at the same time?</p>	<p>Similarities and differences with the Anglo Saxons at the same time in the British timeline.</p> <p>Differences between Anglo Saxons and Maya with culture/writing/ho using etc.</p> <p>Using the Street through time book as a way of showing the children how things looked in Britain and then in the Maya.</p>	<p>N - Novelty - The Maya created pyramids/calendar and formed the first ideas of writing</p> <p>A - Applicability - their 365 calendar is one that influenced the one we use today/ their understanding of astrology for planting still is as accurate as the ones we use today/ Mica a mineral we used to make glittery cloth and this is still used today.</p> <p>M - Memory - advanced technology was used and has lived on and</p> <p>E - Effects - decline of the Maya/ invasion of the Spanish as they caused many Maya to die.</p> <p>Timeline events are also significant and why to historians.</p>		<p>Invasion of Spanish which brought about disease, famine and destruction of settlements.</p> <p>Invasion of Britain by Normans was a rightful invasion and brought about a king.</p>		<p>Interpretation of sources mentioned in adjacent columns along with looking at why the invasion of the Maya caused its decline.</p>	<p>Looking at glyphs, pyramids through pictures to explore significant advancements of the civilisation.</p>
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