

Area of study: The Invasions of England Pre-1066

Enquiry question: Who had the most significant impact in changing England: the Romans, Saxons, or Vikings?

Political	Religious	Social	Cultural	Economic	Military
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Substantive Knowledge:

Students should know:

- What caused the Romans Invasion?
 - What caused the failure of the first invasion.
 - Long and short-term causes of the 43AD invasion and which were most significant.
- What were the consequences of the Roman Invasion on Britain?
 - Changes to language – latin.
 - Changes to religion – shift to Christianity.
 - Changes to transport & infrastructure – such as the Roman Road (Watling Street).
 - Changes to control – such as Boudica’s Rebellion.
- What were the causes of the Saxon invasion?
 - Different groups who arrived – such as Angles, Jutes and Saxons.
 - Pull factors of resources during raiding – such as fertile farming.
- What were the consequences of the Saxon Invasion on Britain?
 - Four separate kingdoms - Wessex, Mercia, Northumbria and East Anglia
 - Characteristics of the four kingdoms – e.g. Mercian’s best fighters, Wessex wealthiest.
 - The influence of Alfred the Great.
 - The influence of Augustine in converting the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.
 - How the Saxons have had impact on the English Language
 - The craftsmanship of the Saxons – such as the Staffordshire Hoard.
- What caused the Vikings to invade?
 - The political factors which contributed, e.g established Kings in their homeland
 - That the first raid was at Lindisfarne and the reason why.
 - The methods of invasion (long boats and blood eagle).
 - The significance of the Great Heathen Army.
 - That they wanted the farmland and how land ownership linked to reputation.
- The consequences of the Viking Invasion on Britain, to include language, trade and religion
 - About Danelaw.
 - About the political development under the Vikings (1st parliament on Isle of Man).
 - That they were Pagan but eventually converted to Christianity.
 - Place names that link to Vikings.

Substantive Concepts:	Tier 2/3 Language	Links - Prior and Future Learning:
Invasion (L2) Empire (L2) Conquest (L3) Rebellion (L4) Culture (L5) Kingdom (L6) Military (L7) Government (L8)	Staffordshire Hoard Mercia Legionary Centurion Pagan Christianity Hadrians wall Dark Ages Aqueduct Catholicism	Future: The formation of the English Parliament England as a European Parliament English Reformation Medieval Kingship

Disciplinary Knowledge:	Common Misconceptions:
Chronology (L1 + Meanwhile, Elsewhere lesson) Cause and Consequence (L2, L3, L4, L5, L6, L7, L8, L9, L10) Significance (L3) Source Analysis (L4 + Local Lesson) Interpretations (L7) Change & Continuity (L10)	That the invasions were separate and did not overlap. The Romans and Saxons were good and bad respectively. The Vikings were a savage people All invasions are military – rather than migrations / settlements. Communication, trade, technology and crafts were limited. The rule of Parliament did not exist yet.

Cross Curricular	Careers / Professional Skills	Scholarship/Historiography
RE – The development of Christianity. Geography – English and European borders, map work, migration, push and pull factors. English – Etymology and the development of the English language.	Historian – Source Work (L4) Archeology – Staffordshire Hoard (Local Lesson)	History Hit 2023 – Edward Freeman: “Alfred the Great was the most perfect character of English history” James Campbell – Anglo Saxon State W.B. Barnett – Vikings Mary Beard – Romans Venerable Bede – Historian from the period

Local links
A5 – Watling Street (old Roman road) The Staffordshire Hoard Kingdom of Mercia