

Year 4 History Knowledge Objectives and Knowledge Goals - HISTORY

	British History	Other Civilisations and Global Events	History and Us
	The Anglo Saxons and the Vikings	Ancient Greece	The Stuarts
Week 1	<p>To know that the Anglo Saxons came to England after the Romans left</p> <p>After the Romans left Britain around 410CE, the Anglo Saxons invaded</p> <p>The Anglo Saxons were made up of the Angles, Saxons and the Jutes and divided England into kingdoms</p> <p>The three largest kingdoms were Northumbria, Mercia and Wessex</p>	<p>To know the Ancient Greeks lived in independent city-states</p> <p>Ancient Greece was made up of a series of independent city-states such as Athens and Sparta</p> <p>City-states ruled individually; some had kings; some had groups of people in charge</p> <p>The city-states fought each other for resources and power</p>	<p>To know that during the reign of James I there was a plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament.</p> <p>When Elizabeth died in 1603, James VI of Scotland, became James I of England. This was called the 'union of the crowns'.</p> <p>The gunpowder plotters were a group of Catholics that were angry about how they were being treated under James I's rule</p> <p>The plotters planned to blow up the houses of parliament on the 5th November 1605</p> <p>The Plot was discovered when one of the plotters, sent a warning letter to his friend, which was given to the king.</p>
Week 2	<p>To know what life was like in an Anglo Saxon settlement and that over time many were converted to Christianity</p> <p>There was a big difference between the lives of rich and poor Anglo Saxons. Many were farmers and grew crops and raised animals</p> <p>Most Anglo Saxon children did not learn to read and write and worked like their parents</p> <p>In Roman Britain many people were Christians but the early Anglo Saxons were Pagans. The Pope sent a monk called Bede to England to try and convert the Anglo Saxons to Christianity</p>	<p>To know the Spartans were famous for being great warriors and joined with other city-states to fight in the Persian Wars</p> <p>The Spartans were famous for being the greatest warriors in Ancient Greece</p> <p>Spartan boys were trained to be soldiers and the training was very tough</p> <p>The word 'spartan' today is used to describe something plain and basic</p> <p>Sparta and Athens were enemies, but they joined together to fight the Persians and became allies</p> <p>King Darius thought it would be easy to conquer Greece, but he was wrong</p> <p>The Battle of Marathon is remembered today when people run 26 miles</p>	<p>To understand how Charles I's decisions led to Civil War.</p> <p>Charles I was an unpopular king with many people and his decisions led to the civil war.</p> <p>Civil War broke out in 1642 between those in favour of the king (the Cavaliers/Royalists) and Parliamentarians/Roundheads</p> <p>After 7 Years the Parliamentarians (roundheads) won the war, and took Charles I prisoner.</p> <p>In 1649 Parliament finally decided they had to execute Charles I.</p>
Week 3	<p>To know that the Vikings invaded Britain and that their shipbuilding skills helped them to explore</p> <p>The Vikings were very good at shipbuilding and exploring</p> <p>Vikings raided and also traded around the world</p> <p>Vikings invaded Britain around 79, they killed many people and stole valuables from the places they attacked</p> <p>There are lots of things remaining in Britain today that show the Vikings lived here</p>	<p>To know that the Ancient Greeks worshipped many Gods</p> <p>The Ancient Greeks worshipped many Gods</p> <p>Zeus was the King of the Greek Gods and controlled the sky and the weather</p> <p>The influence of the Greek religion saw many similar Gods later in the Roman religion</p>	<p>To know that when England did not have a king, Oliver Cromwell led the country as Lord Protector and this ended with the restoration in 1660.</p> <p>After the execution of Charles I, Britain became a 'Commonwealth'</p> <p>Oliver Cromwell ruled the English Commonwealth as 'Lord Protector' for nine years.</p> <p>Cromwell was a controversial figure because of the many changes he brought in.</p> <p>On Cromwell's death, Parliament asked Charles II to come out of exile in France to be the King</p>

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<p>Week 4</p>	<p><i>The Vikings believed in many gods and goddesses</i></p> <p>The Vikings did not write religious stories down, they told them to one another over many years</p> <p>Odin, Thor, Loki and Freja are three Viking Gods</p> <p>Many Vikings converted to Christianity</p>	<p><i>To know that Greek Myths feature Gods, half-human creatures and monsters</i></p> <p>Ancient Greek Myths are stories that feature gods, half-human creatures and monsters</p> <p>The Ancient Greeks retold myths as a way of explaining the world around them</p> <p>A centaur is a creature from Greek mythology that is half human half horse</p>	<p><i>To know the Great Plague of 1665 devastated London's population.</i></p> <p>The Great Plague/ Bubonic plague was spread by the fleas carried by rats. People who caught the disease had swollen lumps on their body.</p> <p>It is believed over 100,000 people died in London alone, approximately 15% of the population</p>
<p>Week 5</p>	<p><i>To know that King Alfred defeated the Vikings, King Canute reclaimed England for the Vikings and later there was an English King called Edward Confessor</i></p> <p>King Alfred was the Anglo Saxon King of Wessex who dreamed of defeating the Vikings. Once defeated he made an agreement to trade peacefully</p> <p>King Canute was a Viking King who ruled over much of England</p> <p>Later England had an English King called Edward the Confessor who left no heir when he died in 1065 which led to the battle of Hastings in 1066</p>	<p><i>The Ancient Greeks left a legacy that influences how we live and learn today</i></p> <p>The Olympic Games were a festival to honour the Greek God Zeus and City-States would send men to compete</p> <p>Our modern Olympic Games are based on the Ancient Greek Olympic Games</p> <p>The Ancient Greeks began to use a democratic system where citizens voted for their leaders. Many countries do this today</p> <p>The Ancient Greeks began asking questions about life, thinking scientifically and mathematically – things we still do today</p>	<p><i>To know that the Great Fire of London in 1666 spread quickly and destroyed much of the city</i></p> <p>The fire of London began on the night of 2nd September 1666 and destroyed the homes of around thousands of people.</p> <p>The fire was caused by a baker who left his ovens burning through the night at his bakery on Pudding Lane.</p> <p>The fire was eventually stopped using 'firebreaks' and 'fire hooks'</p>

- Week 2 of Anglo Saxons combines lessons 3 and 4
- Week 3 of Anglo Saxons combines lessons 5 and 6
- Week 5 of Anglo Saxons combines lessons 8, 10 and 11
- Week 2 of Ancient Greece combines lessons 3 and 4
- Week 5 of Ancient Greece combines lessons 10 and 11