

| Autumn term Topic: Invasion | Spring term Topic: Geography led topic | Summer term Topic: Ancient Civilizations |
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| Concepts: | | |
| <p>Core knowledge:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Saxons, Angles and Jutes invaded from Germany, the Netherlands and Denmark, forcing Britons to take on Anglo-Saxon ways or move west to Cornwall or Wales. • As the Anglo-Saxons settled across England, they created seven kingdoms that fought between themselves for power. • Over time, the seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms merged into the five main kingdoms of East Anglia, Kent, Mercia, Northumbria and Wessex. • Highly decorated artefacts made of precious materials suggest the owner was wealthy and important. Simple objects made of readily available materials suggest the owner was poor and unimportant. • In the sixth century AD, the Pope sent a monk called Augustine to Britain, where he converted an Anglo-Saxon king to Christianity and became the first Archbishop of Canterbury. • The Anglo-Saxons brought their own beliefs, gods and rituals to Britain and Christian beliefs were pushed aside until | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Key terms to describe the features of a civilisation include art, city, culture, hierarchy, infrastructure, invention, religion, trade and writing. • Archaeological finds are important because they tell us about the materials used, the skill of the craftworkers and the life of the owners. • Ancient Sumer was the first civilisation to develop c4500 BC. Nomads settled there because of the food and water available in the Fertile Crescent. • The Fertile Crescent in the Middle East is known as the birthplace of farming. • Ingenious farming methods and amazing inventions meant that ancient Sumer grew surplus food that they could trade. • Ancient Sumerian inventions made tasks quicker and easier, such as the wheel, the plough, moulded bricks, and numbering and writing systems. |

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| <p>Irish and Roman missionaries worked to convert the kings to Christianity.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• As Christianity spread across Anglo-Saxon Britain, many monasteries were built where monks and nuns prayed, farmed, studied and created artworks such as manuscripts. The monasteries became very wealthy.• Anglo-Saxon peasant farmers, ceorls and slave families grew their own food and made their own clothes. They also produced surplus crops and goods to trade for things they couldn't make.• Anglo-Saxons had to keep law and order, pursuing and punishing criminals themselves.• Anglo-Saxon words and place names still exist today.• The Anglo-Saxons recorded a set of laws, which were the first steps towards creating the legal system used in Britain today. | | <ul style="list-style-type: none">• In ancient Sumer, thousands of people lived in the cities, which contained mud brick public buildings and houses, defensive walls, winding streets, temples and ports.• The hierarchy in ancient Sumerian city states had the lugal at the top followed by priests and priestesses, upper class professionals then lower class craftspeople, farmers and slaves.• In the third century BC, Sargon the Great took control of the city states of ancient Sumer, tearing down defensive walls, building roads creating a single language. He became the first person to rule over an empire.• Ancient Egyptian civilisation grew around the banks of the Nile c3100 BC to 30 BC because there was fertile soil in the floodplains.• Ancient Egyptian wealthy people lived in comfortable houses with gardens and pools. They enjoyed hunting, banquets, music, dancing and games.• Ancient Egyptian poor people lived in small, flat-roofed houses and did specialised jobs inside the city or worked on farms. |
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| | | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The ancient Egyptian hierarchy had the pharaoh at the top followed by the vizier, priests, scribes and soldiers, craftspeople and merchants, peasant farmers and slaves. • A pharaoh was a ruler of ancient Egypt. The pharaoh was in charge of everything, including laws and religion, and the people of Egypt worked to fulfil the pharaoh's wishes. • The 20th century discovery of Tutankhamun's tomb by British archaeologist Howard Carter enabled historians to learn more about ancient Egyptian pharaohs. |
| Key vocabulary | Key vocabulary | Key vocabulary |
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