



We are Historians...

Exciting launch days and school trips to fully immerse children in their learning:



We made campfire pancakes and bread, sweetened with honey and served with cooked apples... Anglo-Saxon style!



We met the Lady of the Castle who had received alarming news about a great fire spreading across London.



We discussed the key events of Anglo-Saxon history and put them on a timeline. We then explored a range of primary and secondary sources / artefacts to generate historically valid questions.



Reception:

Comparing old and new, then and now. Comparing our own experiences with those of our family members.



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Notes

Nylah has spent time exploring toys from the past and toys from today. Nylah held a wooden ball toy and said "this is an old toy because my toys are all different colours not just brown!" what a great historian you are Nylah!



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Notes

Amelie has been comparing toys from the past with toys from today. She picked up a scarecrow toy and said "this is an old toy because it looks old and old toys have no batteries". what a great historian you are Amelie!

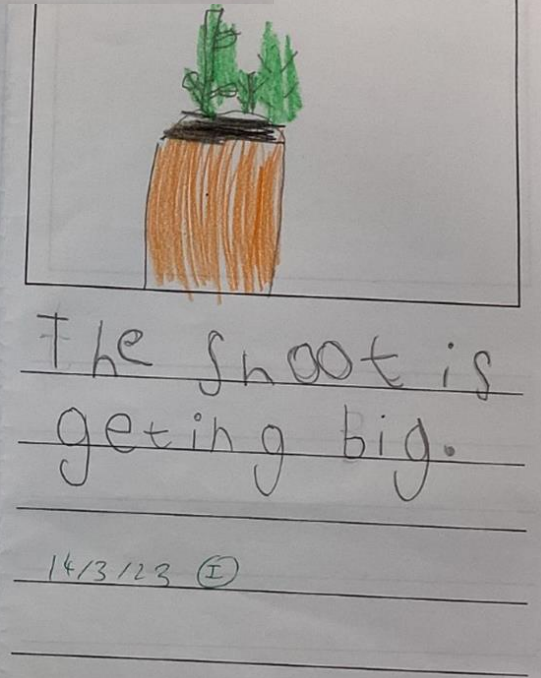
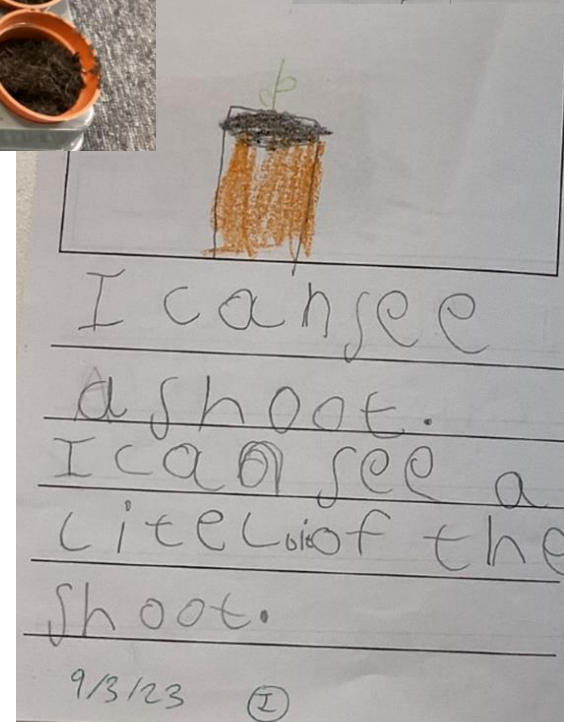
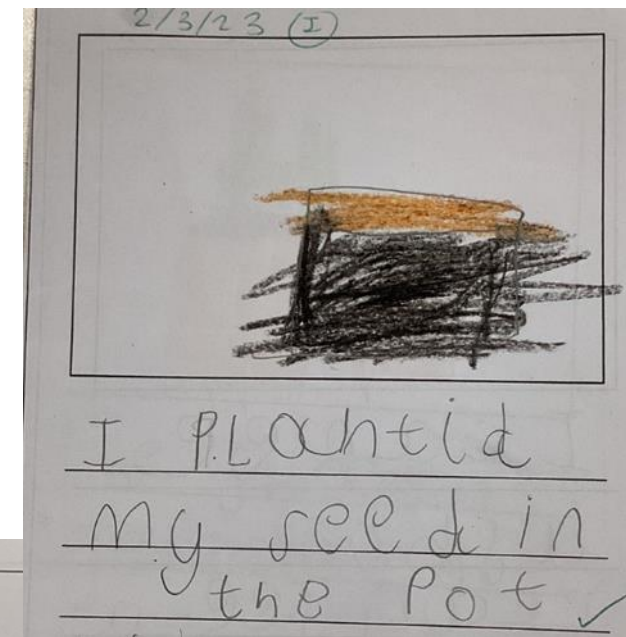


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Notes

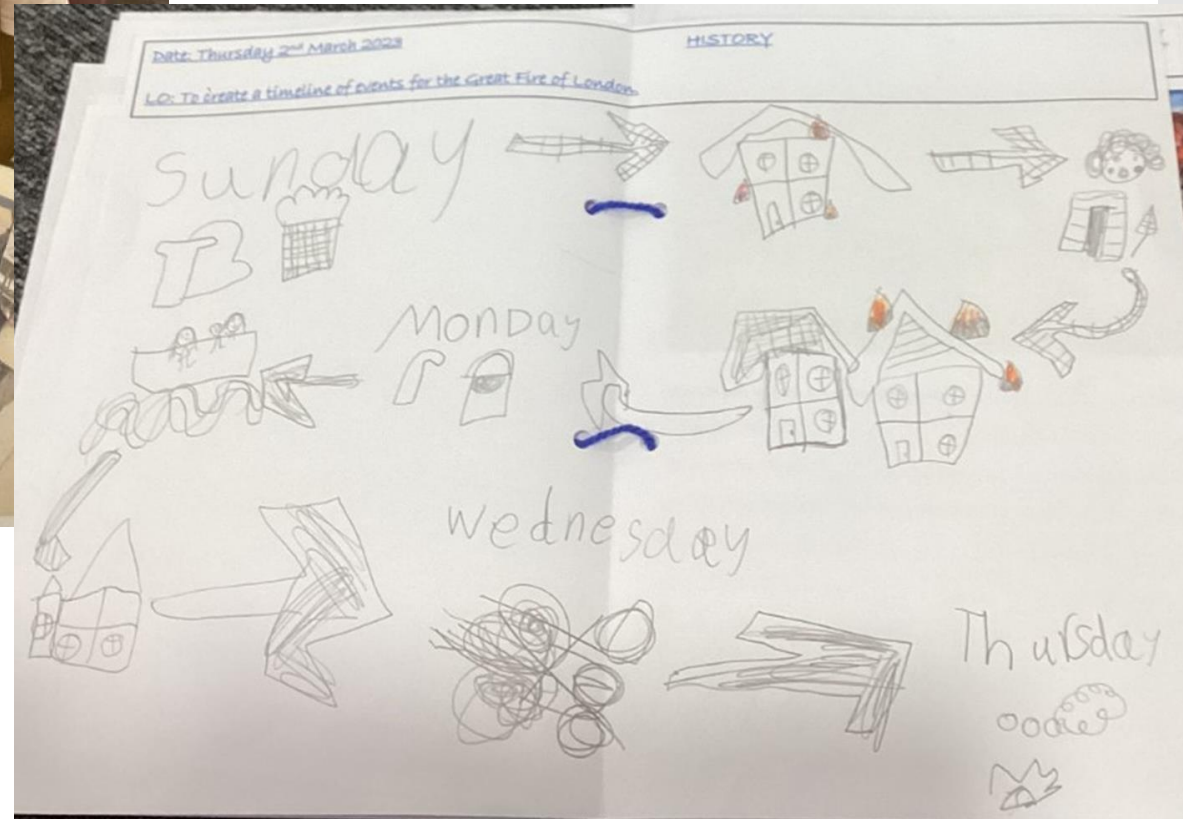
Alexander has spent time exploring toys from the past and toys from today. Alexander held up a photograph of teddies and said "this is in the past. It's from hundreds of years ago and they didn't have phones, iPads and tele so they just played with bears". what an amazing historian you are Alexander!

Observing changes that happen over time (plants, animals, the weather, humans).



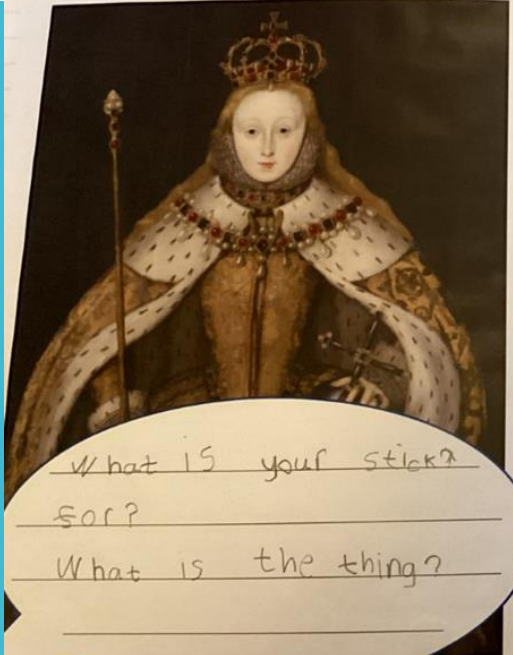
Year 1:

Exploring timelines as a way of representing key historical events from past to present.

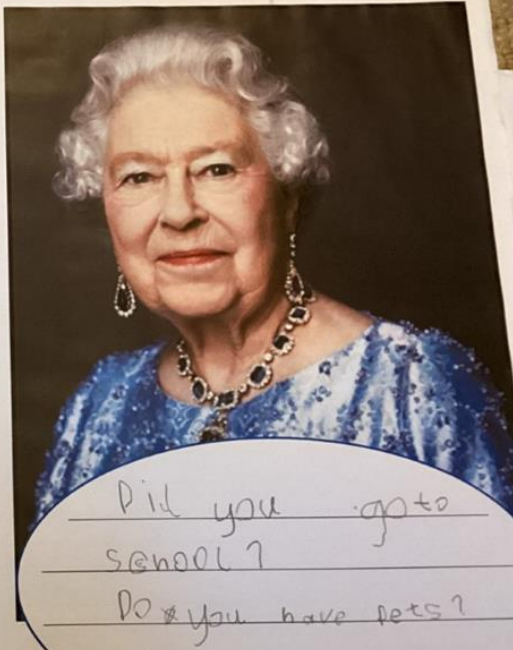


Asking questions and making simple comparisons.

DATE: 02.11.22 HISTORY
LO: to be able to ask historically valid questions.





What is your stick?
For?
What is the thing?



Did you go to school?
Do you have pets?

DATE: 03.11.22 HISTORY
LO: to be able to identify historical similarities and differences.



both
Queen of England

Queen Elizabeth I	Queen Elizabeth II
no children	4 children
Born in 1533	Born in 1926
Not married	Got married
Died aged 69	Died aged 96
crews	
woman	
castles	


Recalling historical facts.

Making comparisons between the past and present.

Date: 10th November 2022 HISTORY

LO: to be able to recall historical facts.

List facts that you have learnt during our history lessons when learning about Queen Elizabeth II.











Queen Elizabeth II was born in 1926. ✓
Queen Elizabeth II was married in 1947. ✓
She lived in Britain. ✓
She died in 2022. ✓
She was crowned 1953. ✓
She loved art. ✓

Sp Elizabeth Elizabeth Elizabe

Date: Monday 6th March 2022 HISTORY

LO: To show an understanding of the changes in London through time.

Draw pictures to compare London in the present day to London in 1666.

	Present Day	1666
Houses and buildings		
People		
Transport		
A street at night		

Year 2:

Asking historical questions.

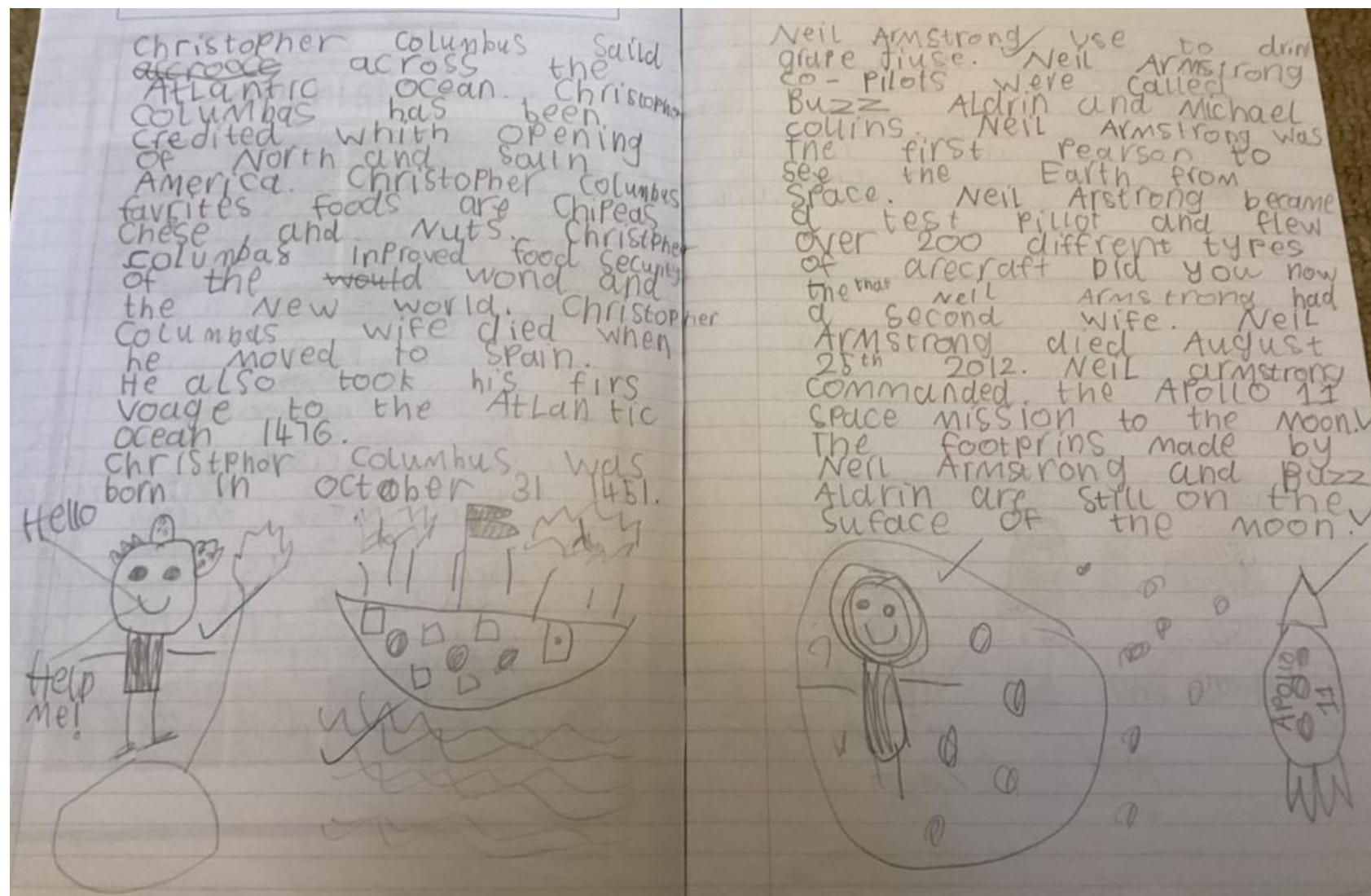
who went to the sea and moon the first? why was Neil Armstrong the first astronaut to go to the moon? which one of them was born first? how big was christopher columbus' boat? what did Neil Armstrong eat on the moon? when did christopher columbus die? what Pearson was the oldest? which ocean did christopher columbus sail across? how old was christopher columbus? why was Neil Armstrong the first man to go to the moon? why was christopher columbus a baddy and a goody? Did Neil Armstrong get home safely? who was the oldest? ✓



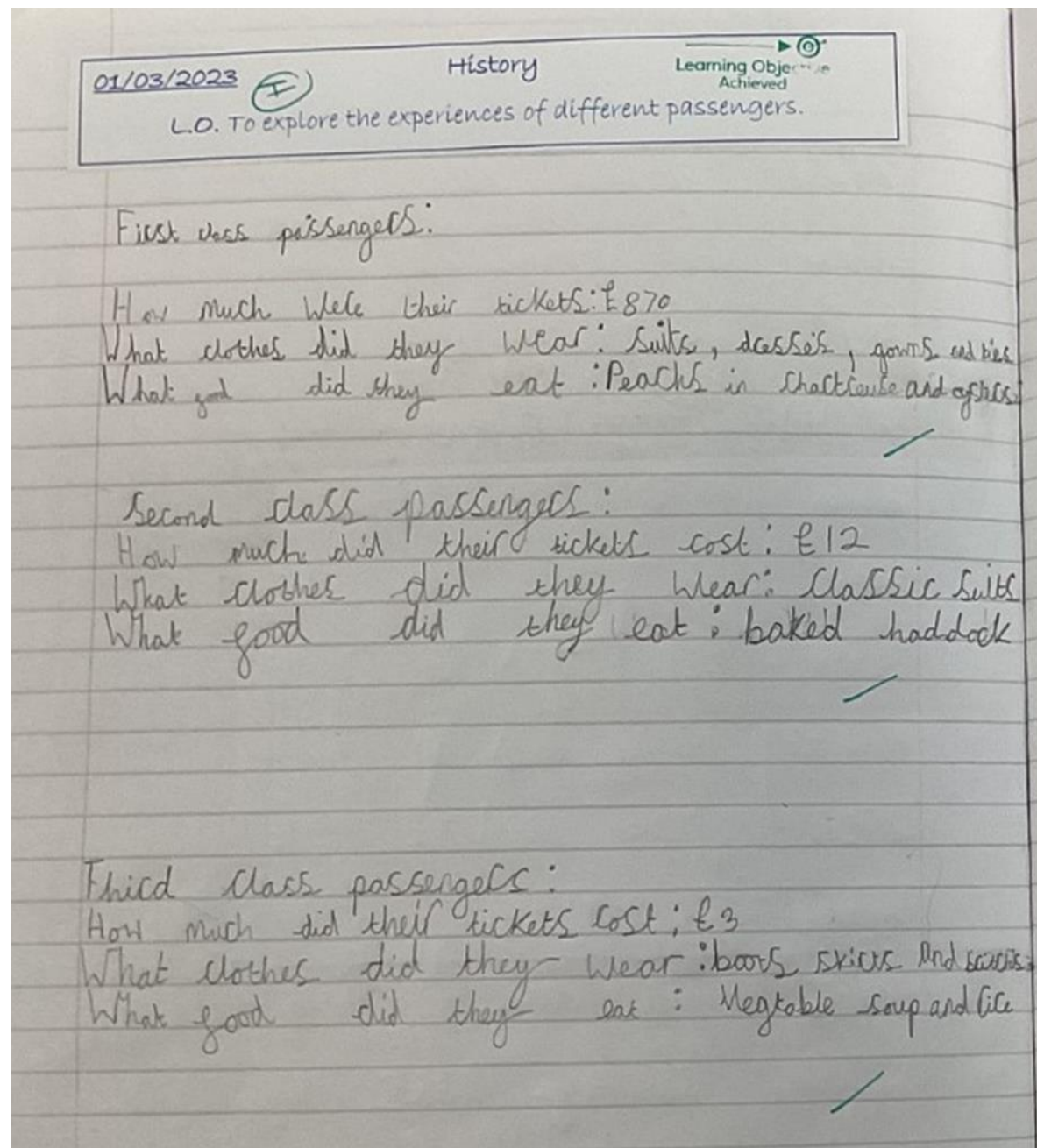
When was Molly Brown born? 18th July 1867 ✓
When did she die? 26th October 1932 ✓
Did she have any children? a boy and a girl ✓
Why is she important? because she helped on the Titanic ✓
What was her real name? Margaret Brown ✓
What was her marriage like? unhappy ✓

Were there any submarines?
When was the ship built?
How did people survive?
Why is the ship called the Titanic?
When did it set sail?
How long was the ship? ✓
How much did it weigh?
What time did it sink?
Which ocean did it sink in?
Why did they crash into a iceberg? When there are no icy seas in or surrounding England?
What country was it made in?
How many people survived the crash?
What time did it sink? ✓
What materials was the ship made from?
Were there any animals on the Titanic?
How many people were on the ship?

Using sources and artefacts to find answers to questions.

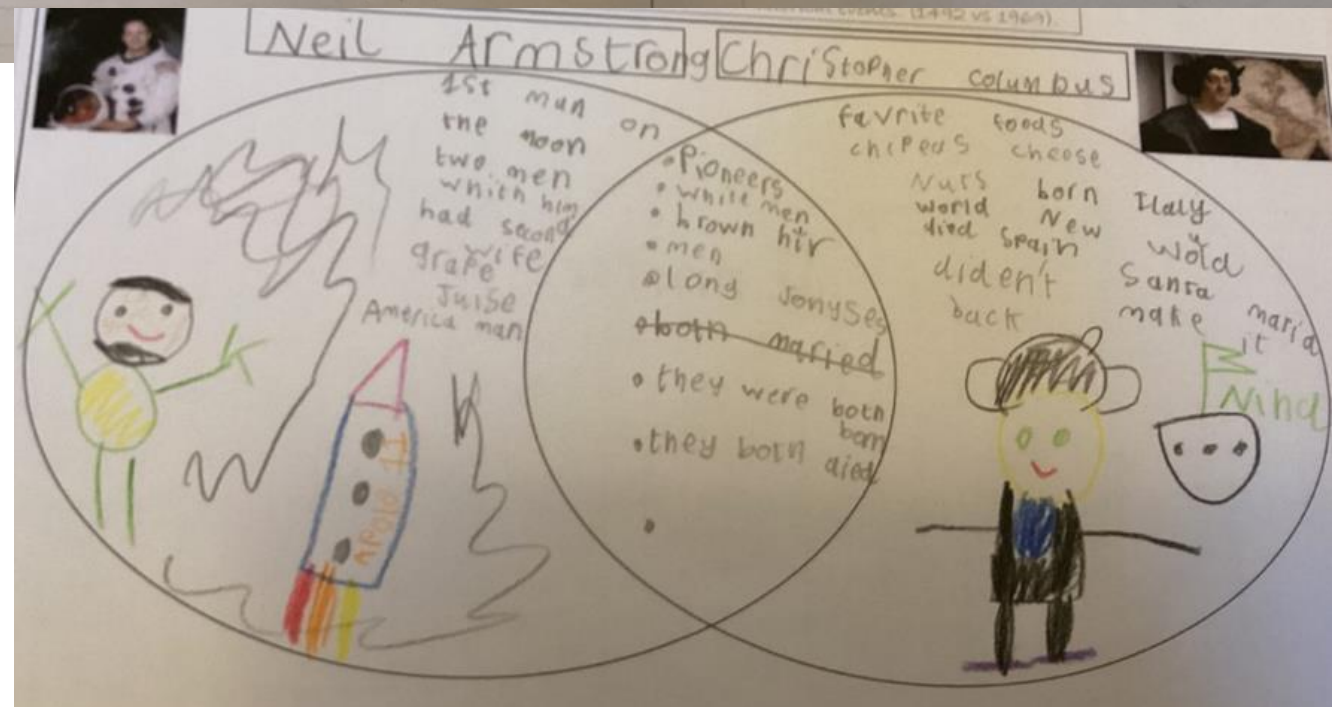


Using sources and artefacts to find answers to questions.

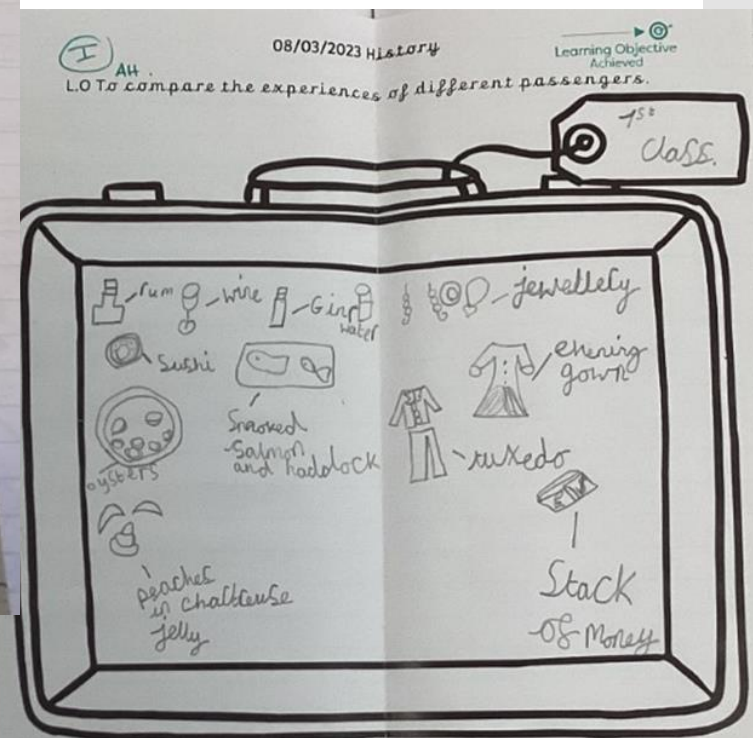
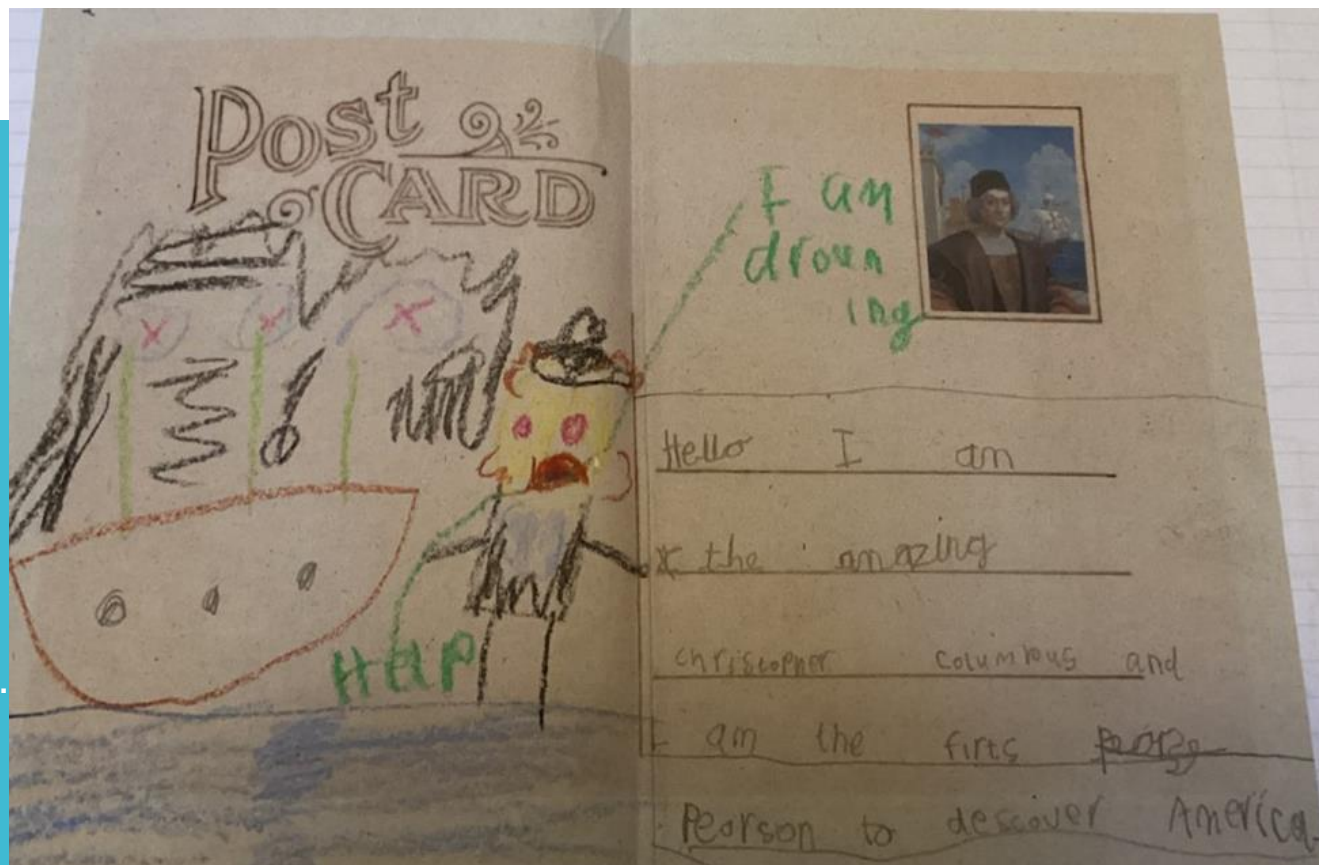


Making timelines to represent the chronology of significant figures' lives.

Making comparisons between key historical figures.



First person accounts.



Our room is massive We love every bit of it. Last night we went to our favourite restaurant, we had got a drink lovely whiskey and got tea we had oysters and sushi last but not least, for dessert I had some nice peaches in chutney jelly. We also went to a ball.

Year 3:

Using a range of sources and artefacts to ask historical questions.

28/02/2023 HISTORY

L.O: To use a range of sources to generate historically valid questions

How long did they live for?


How did the Anglo-Saxons hunt for food? Were did they come from?

What did they eat? What did the they eat? What is there alphabet?

did the Anglo-Saxons have the same beliefs as the Vikings?

What was the currency at that time?

Why did they invade Britain? What types of weapons did they use?



THE ANGLO-SAXONS

Using a range of sources and artefacts to answer historical questions.

Who were the Vikings, and why did they carry out raids?
Key historical skills: Historical significance.

Why did the Vikings come to England?

There are many theories as to why the Vikings came to England. Here are the three main theories that historians have. Read them with your partner and then use them to agree or disagree with Professor Know-it-all.

Theory 1 - Farming

Farming in the Scandinavian homelands of the Vikings is difficult, many live in areas where there is only a narrow band of land to grow crops. The growing season is short which limits the plants that can be grown. Through trading and raiding trips Vikings had seen the low-lying lands of England which were enticing as there were much larger areas available with good conditions for farming.

Theory 2 - Inheritance

Viking custom is that a man's eldest son would receive all of his wealth and property after he died, and the younger sons would receive nothing. Because of this, young men would leave home and seek wealth elsewhere – like Britain.

Theory 3 – Fighting across Europe

During the Viking age, much of Europe was fighting, and many smaller kingdoms were quite weak. With this in mind, the Vikings took the opportunity to plunder and pillage Europe without fear.

Who were the Vikings, and why did they carry out raids?
Key historical skills: Historical significance.

Historians know exactly why the Vikings decided to raid parts of Europe.

Professor Know-it-all is wrong because...

there is not ~~an~~ only one reason why the Vikings raided parts of England.

The Vikings only came to England because they were fierce warriors who liked a fight.

Professor Know-it-all is wrong because...

Strong men would leave home and seek wealth elsewhere – like Britain.

The Vikings were one united, trained army with a special uniform like the Roman legions.

Professor Know-it-all is wrong because...

They had to do everything themselves unlike the Romans they ~~had~~ had to make weapons and cloths themselves.

Deducing information from a range of sources and artefacts.

01/03/23

HISTORY

L.O: To use historical information sources to understand Anglo-Saxon Britain and make comparisons

Write 5 facts around the images of King Alfred and King Athelstan.

He was the ~~gus~~ first King to have great in his name



He became King in AD 871

He was the first King to Chareg into war to unite the other

He had controle over wessex.

He died in AD 899.

5/5

He took more control

He dected the vikings.

He was king from AD 924 - AD 939.



He was the son of Eward the elder.

In AD 927 he won back the kingdom of York.

5/5

Based on the information we have from secondary sources about the Kings, who do you think was the greater King and why?

ALFRED

I beleive King Alfred is the greatest King because without him Athelstane might of not dected the vikings. He brought peace to the vikings by saying you have this bit and we have this bit. He baptised King Guthrum (the viking King).

Find the answers to the following questions about King Alfred (you may need to use a range of sources and your own inferences as well as retrieval skills):

1. Why was the Battle of Edington so significant?
2. What was Anglo-Saxon Britain like before Alfred took the throne?
3. What deal did King Alfred make with the Vikings?
4. What made Alfred a successful King?
5. How was Alfred similar to Athelstan?



1. Because King Alfred made a deal with the vikings that they get a bit and and we get a bit.
2. bad because they had lots of battles
3. They had one bit and they hold the other.
- 4.

Deducing information from a range of sources and artefacts.

Primary Sources - artefacts from
Sutton Hoo
powerful and important warrior.

Brass
plates
covered
in tin.



decorated with
garnits

decorative
panels

Protects the whole head, face and
neck.



Iron handle

decorative panel

wood rapped
in a iron
core

Garnits

Gold around
the edge.



dragons
eyes

lime wood or
hide or animal skin
garnits

large

Making timelines to represent the chronology of key historical events over time.

