

Year 5 - History - Autumn Term

Early Medieval 479 - 1066

Concept:

Sources and evidence

What I already know

Britain was invaded and settled by people from other countries e.g. Romans.
 These people had different beliefs to our own e.g. paganism.
 Julius Caesar - who tried to conquer Britain during Roman times.

What I will learn

- The Catholic Church was hugely powerful, because almost everyone believed in God, and that the Pope in Rome had been given authority by God.
- Everyone was expected to go to church, which meant it had a powerful position from which to **influence** people.
- Christianity had spread across England well before the Norman Conquest.
- The importance of monasteries and the role monks played.
- Synod held in Whitby 664 AD to calculate the date of Easter .
- 793 AD attack on Lindisfarne by Vikings and the Viking invasion of Britain.
- 1066 King Harold defeated at the Battle of Hastings

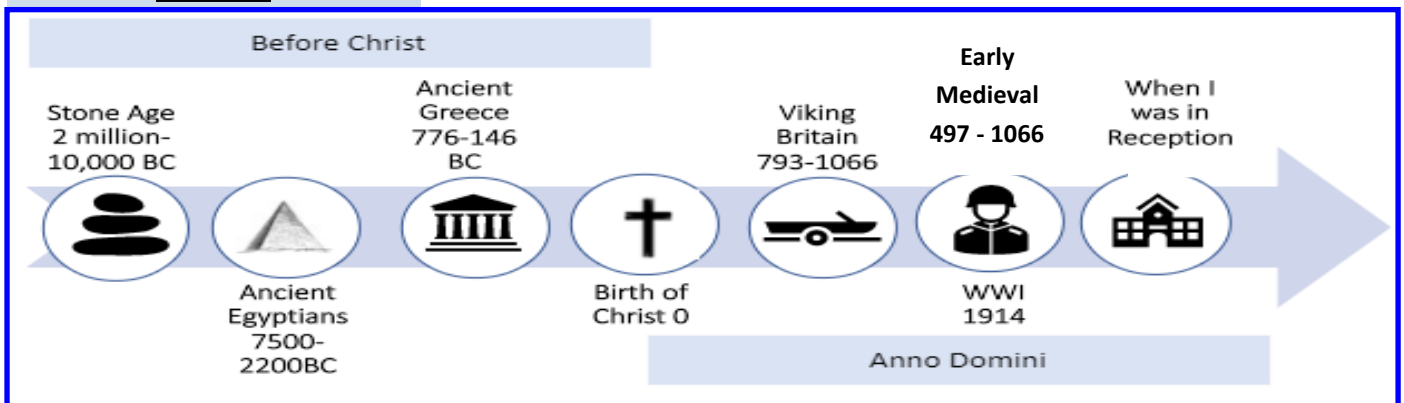
Vocabulary

Monastery	A building or buildings occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows.
Synod	A gathering of clergy to make decisions about the church.
Clergy	Religious leaders.
Conquer	To get something by force.
Kingdom	A country whose ruler is a king or a queen.
Pope	Head of the Catholic Church.
Catholic	A member of the Catholic Church.
Literate	Able to read and write
Invasion	Invading a country or region using armed force.



Whitby Abbey

Timeline



Concepts

Significance



The growth of Christianity was hugely significant during this period and churches had power and wealth.

Legacy



Many churches constructed during this time can still be visited today, although many are in ruin.



Artefacts



Legacy



Interpretation



Significance



Being a Historian



Historical Enquiry