

Year 5 – History- Autumn

Early Medieval 479- 1066

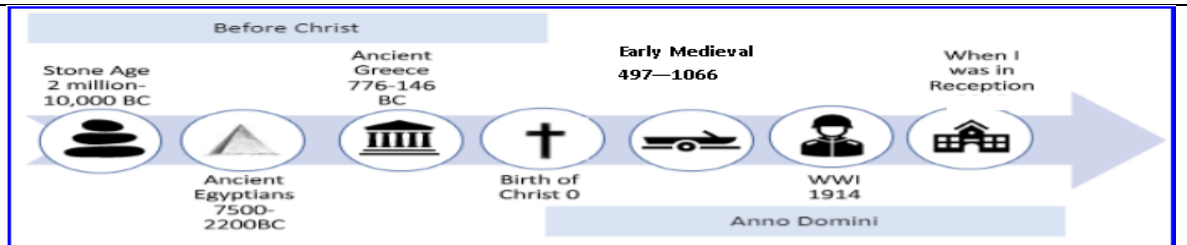
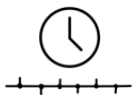
Invasion



Thinking like a Historian

Similarities and differences	Historical Significance	Continuity and Change	Cause	Sources and Evidence	Consequence	Historical Interpretation

Chronology



What I already know

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

Essential Knowledge

- 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.	Conquer	To get something by force.
Synod	A gathering of clergy to make decisions about the church	Kingdom	A country whose ruler is a king or a queen.
Clergy	Religious leaders	Pope	Head of the Catholic Church
Catholic	A member of the catholic church	Literate	Able to read and write

