



Y4 History – Ancient Egypt

Key Concepts – Invasion, Power, Knowledge and Civilisation



Essential Knowledge

Who were a few of the early civilisations and what did they achieve? (Historical enquiry)

Early civilisations like Ancient Egypt, the Indus Valley and Mesopotamia built the first cities, learned to farm using rivers, and created important ideas like writing, numbers, and the wheel.

Who were the ancient Egyptians and where did they live? (Chronology)

The Ancient Egyptians were people who lived a long time ago along the River Nile in Egypt, where they farmed, built pyramids and created one of the first great civilisations.

The Old Kingdom: who was significant and what did they achieve? (Significance)

Important leaders like Pharaoh Khufu built huge pyramids and helped make Egypt strong and organised.

The Middle Kingdom: who was significant and what did they achieve? (Cause and Consequence)

Leaders like Pharaoh Mentuhotep II brought Egypt back together and helped it become strong and peaceful again.

The New Kingdom: who was significant and what did they achieve? (Chronology)

Powerful rulers like Tutankhamun and Ramses II helped Egypt grow strong, build great temples and win battles.

Achievements: how and what did the ancient Egyptians write? (Evidence)

Ancient Egyptians wrote using a special picture writing called hieroglyphs, which they carved on walls and wrote on a type of paper called papyrus.

Achievements: How did the ancient Egyptians use the River Nile? (Change and Continuity)

Ancient Egyptians used the River Nile for water, farming their crops, travelling, and transporting goods.

Gods: what did the ancient Egyptians believe in? (Similarity and Difference)

Ancient Egyptians believed in many gods and thought these gods controlled different parts of life, like the sun, the river and the afterlife.

Evidence: what do we know about Tutankhamun? (Significance)

We know about Tutankhamun from his tomb and treasures, which show he was a young Pharaoh and tell us about how the Ancient Egyptians lived and believed.

Key Vocabulary

funerary	things related to a burial, funeral or commemoration of the dead
hieroglyphs	carved graphic symbols
artefact	a man-made object of historical interest
pillaged	to steal by force, especially in wartime
obelisk	a stone pillar monument ending in a point
pharaoh	a ruler in ancient Egypt



Aspirational Knowledge

Ancient Egypt was a powerful civilisation that grew along the River Nile, which flooded each year and made the soil rich for farming. They built amazing structures like pyramids and temples, showing great skill in engineering and design. They believed strongly in the afterlife, so they preserved bodies as mummies and buried them with treasures. Evidence like tombs, artefacts and the Rosetta Stone helps us learn about their achievements and how they lived long ago.



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Key Knowledge

Who were a few of the early civilisations and what did they achieve?

Ancient Egypt and Mesopotamia were some of the first groups of people to build cities and farm crop

Where did the ancient Egyptians live?

The ancient Egyptians lived a long time ago next to the River Nile in Egypt.

The Old Kingdom: what did they do?

In the Old Kingdom, people built big pyramids for their kings.

The Middle Kingdom: what did they do?

People made Egypt strong and grew food to help their country do well again.

The New Kingdom: what did they do?

Egypt became very powerful, and people built big temples and won battles.

Achievements: how did the ancient Egyptians write?

Ancient Egyptians wrote using pictures called hieroglyphs.

Achievements: How did the ancient Egyptians use the River Nile?

They used the River Nile to get water, grow food, and travel in boats.

Gods: what did the ancient Egyptians believe in?

They believed in many gods who they thought looked after the world and helped them in life and after they died.

Evidence: what do we know about Tutankhamun?

We know about Tutankhamun because people found his tomb full of treasures, which teaches us about how he lived.

Key Vocabulary

civilisations



a group of people who live together, with their own way of life, language and rules

god/goddess



someone who is prayed to

River Nile

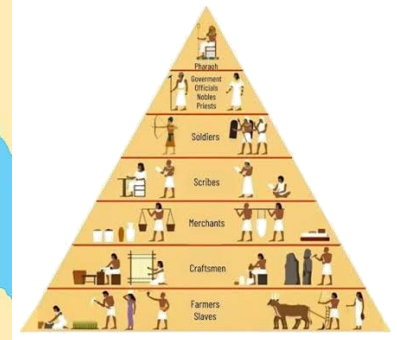


the longest river in the world, that ends in Egypt

hieroglyphics



how the ancient Egyptians wrote, using pictures for letters





Y4 History – The Anglo Saxons

Key Concepts – Invasion, Power and Community



Essential Knowledge

Why did the Anglo-Saxons come to Britain? (Cause and Consequence)

The Romans abandoned Britain which left Britain defenceless. The Anglo-Saxons came to Britain to find land, become rich and gain power. Anglo-Saxon tribes protected Britons in return for money and land. They decided to settle.

Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from? (Historical enquiry)

The Anglo-Saxons came from Germany, Denmark and the Netherlands.

What was life like for Anglo-Saxons in Britain? (Similarity and Difference)

Life for Anglo-Saxons in Britain was hard and busy, with people farming, making their own food and building homes from wood. They lived in small villages and had to work together to survive.

What kingdoms were formed by Anglo-Saxons? (Change and continuity)

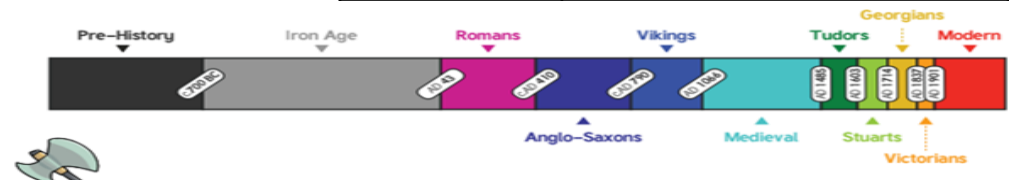
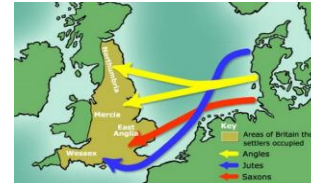
Britain was divided into separate kingdoms. The most prominent were Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex, Kent, Essex and Sussex.

How do we know about the Anglo-Saxons? (Evidence)

We know about the Anglo-Saxons from things they left behind, like buildings, graves and objects, as well as from written records and stories.

How did religion influence the Anglo-Saxons? (Significance)

Religion was very important to the Anglo-Saxons, as it guided their beliefs, laws and daily life. It also changed over time from Paganism, worshipping many gods, to Christianity, worshipping one God. This influenced how people lived and behaved.



Key Vocabulary

cause	the reason for something happening
consequence	a result or effect of an action or situation
invade	to enter a place to take control
defend	to fight to keep something safe
heptarchy	a country divided into seven separate kingdoms
pagan	someone who does not follow one of the main world religions
migration	movement from one part to another

Aspirational Knowledge

Each kingdom was ruled by its own king and the people often rebelled. So, being in complete control of an Anglo-Saxon kingdom required power, influence and lots of money!

During Anglo-Saxon times, important people were buried with treasure, showing they believed in an afterlife, crimes were often punished by fines instead of prison and Anglo-Saxons traded goods like wool, pottery and metalwork with other countries.

Y4 History – The Anglo Saxons

Key Concepts – Invasion, Power and Community

Key Knowledge

Why did the Anglo-Saxons come to Britain?

The Anglo-Saxons came to Britain to find new land and a better place to live. Some came to fight and take over, and some were invited to protect Britons but decided to stay.

Where did the Anglo-Saxons come from?

The Anglo-Saxons came from places across the sea.

What was life like for Anglo-Saxons in Britain?

Life for Anglo-Saxons in Britain was hard and busy. People grew food, made their own things, and lived in small villages together.

What kingdoms were there?

Britain was split into different kingdoms. These kingdoms were often ruled by different kings and sometimes fought each other.

How do we know about the Anglo-Saxons?

We know about the Anglo-Saxons from things they left behind, like buildings, tools and graves. We also learn from stories and books they wrote.

What did the Anglo-Saxons believe?

The Anglo-Saxons first believed in many gods but later, many people became Christians and followed one God.

Key Vocabulary

cause



the reason for something happening

consequence



a result of something happening

invade

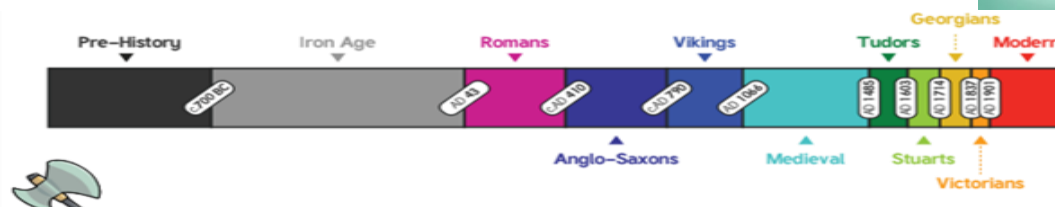
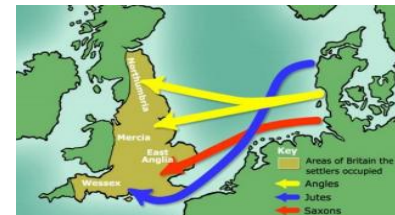


to go a place to take over it

defend



to fight to keep something safe





Y4 History – The Vikings

Key Concepts – Invasion, Power and Community



<u>Essential Knowledge</u>
What was life like for Vikings? (Historical Enquiry) Viking life was busy and adventurous, as people farmed, fished and traded goods.
When did the Vikings attack Britain? (Chronology) The Vikings began attacking Britain in AD 793, when they raided a monastery at Lindisfarne.
Where did the Vikings invade and settle? (Cause and Consequence) The Vikings invaded and settled in places like Britain, especially in the north and east.
Why were the Vikings so feared and successful? (Evidence) Because they were strong fighters, used fast longships to surprise people and worked well together in battles.
When were the Vikings most powerful? (Significance) The Vikings were most powerful between AD 800 and 1000, when they raided other lands and set up settlements across Europe.
What peace was agreed between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings? (Change and Continuity) Alfred the Great and the Viking leader Guthrum agreed to make peace and divide the land, creating an area called the Danelaw where Vikings could settle.
What happened to the Vikings in England? (Chronology) The Vikings settled in England, made peace with the Anglo-Saxons and became part of the country's history and culture.
Why did the Normans and Vikings both think they had the right to the throne of England? (Similarity and Difference) The Normans and Vikings both thought they had the right to the throne of England because they believed they had been promised it or had a strong claim through family or power.

<u>Key Vocabulary</u>	
longboats	Viking warships
chieftain	the leader of people or a clan
pagan	someone who does not follow one of the main world religions
heathen	a person who does not belong to a main religion
Scandinavia	a subregion of northern Europe: Denmark, Norway and Sweden
runes	early characters (like our alphabet) used by Scandinavians to decorate objects
fjord	a long, narrow, deep inlet of the sea between high cliffs
Vikings	Scandinavian seafaring pirates and traders who raided and settled in many parts of north-western Europe in the 8th-11th centuries



<u>Aspirational Knowledge</u>
Vikings were not only raiders but also skilled traders, explorers and shipbuilders who travelled as far as North America and the Middle East. They lived in small communities, farmed the land and followed laws decided at meetings called “things.” Viking longships were specially designed to travel on both seas and rivers, helping them explore and settle new lands. Their stories and beliefs were shared through myths about gods like Odin and Thor, who are still remembered today.



Y4 History – The Vikings

Key Concepts – Invasion, Power and Community

Key Knowledge
What was life like for Vikings? Vikings had a busy life where they farmed, fished, looked after animals and sometimes travelled in boats to explore or trade.
When did the Vikings attack Britain? The Vikings first attacked Britain in AD 793 when they raided a place called Lindisfarne.
Where did the Vikings invade and settle? Vikings invaded and settled in places like Britain, especially in the north and east.
Why were the Vikings so feared and successful? Vikings were feared and successful because they were strong fighters and worked as a team.
When were the Vikings most powerful? Around AD 800 to 1000, when they travelled, fought and settled in many places.
What peace was agreed between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings? They made peace and agreed to share the land, with Vikings living in an area called the Danelaw.
What happened to the Vikings in England? They were slowly defeated by kings over time and became part of the people living there.
Why did the Normans and Vikings both think they had the right to the throne of England? They thought they should be king because they believed the throne had been promised to them or they were strong enough to take it.

Key Vocabulary		
longboats		Viking warships
chieftain		the leader of people
Scandinavia		Denmark, Norway and Sweden
Vikings		people who came from Denmark, Norway and Sweden and raided many parts of Europe

