

## Timeline of Events

## Subject Specific Knowledge

## Key Knowledge

**44 BC**

Julius Caesar is murdered in Rome

**55-54 BC**

Julius Caesar attempts to invade Britain for the first time

**27 BC**

Augustus becomes the first Roman Emperor

**43 AD**

Emperor Claudius successfully invades Britain and adds it to the Roman Empire

**50 AD**

London is founded in the south of Britain

**60 AD**

Queen of native Iceni tribe, Boudicca, leads a revolt against Roman rule. The Romans were victorious

**70 AD**

The Romans conquer Wales and the North of Britain

**122 AD**

Construction of Hadrian's Wall is begun

**138 AD**

Emperor Hadrian dies

**140 AD**

The Romans conquer Scotland

**200 AD**

Introduction of Christianity more widespread

**306 AD**

Constantine the Great declared Emperor in York

**312 AD**

Christianity becomes the official religion of the Roman Empire

**401 - 410 AD**

The Romans withdraw from Britain and return to Rome

empire

A group of states or countries ruled over by a single person or group

emperor

The ruler of an empire

invasion

Invading a place with an armed force

conquest

Somewhere that has been taken over using military force

legion

A section of soldiers in the Roman army

Celts

The group of people that lived in Britain before the Romans

revolt

Rising against the current government or authority

aqueduct

A construction used to move water from a far away point

forum

A public meeting place in the centre of Ancient Rome

villa

A type of house lived in by the Romans

Latin

The language of Ancient Rome and its empire

I know it took three attempts for the Romans to successfully invade Britain

I know when both Julius Caesar and Emperor Claudius invaded Britain

I know how and why the Celts resisted Roman rule

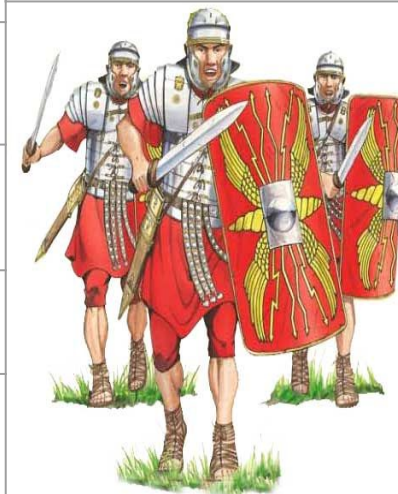
I know what legacy the Romans left behind and can use sources to explore this



## What should I already know?

A range of people have lived in Britain in the past and had their own way of living

Rulers in the past would often try to take over new lands to increase their power

Julius Caesar had links to pharaoh Cleopatra in Ancient Egypt



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<p><b>396 - 398</b> Picts, Scots and Saxons consistently raid Roman Britain</p>	Christianity	The large group of religions who believe that the son of god was born a man - Jesus of Nazareth - over 2000 years ago	I know the Anglo-Saxons arrived in England from Europe in 401 AD/CE
<p><b>410</b> The Romans leave Britain for good, leaving it unguarded and vulnerable to invasions from the Saxons, Angles and Jutes</p>	Mercia	The lands of the 'border people' in the middle of the country	I know that the Anglo-Saxons were made up of three tribes; the Angles, the Jutes and the Saxons
<p><b>430</b> Christian missionaries begin to arrive in Britain with a mission to spread Christianity</p>	shires	The old name for a county	I know that the Anglo-Saxons came to England for better resources
<p><b>450</b> The Anglo-Saxons (made up of the Angles, Saxons and Jutes) begin to settle alongside the Britons</p>	Anglo-Saxon kingdom	A group of people not ruled by a King, but ruled by Princes or Chiefs	I know the Anglo-Saxon arrival in England impacted the Romans' departure
<p><b>455</b> The Kingdom of Kent is founded</p>	treaty	A document/ agreement that two or more places make and agree to keep	I know the Anglo-Saxons helped to spread Christianity throughout England
<p><b>477</b> The Kingdom of Sussex is founded</p>	monastery	Where people lived and devoted their time to worshipping God	<b>What should I already know?</b>
<p><b>495</b> The Kingdom of Wessex is founded</p>	churl	Originally a term for a man, later used to describe a peasant	The Stone Age was when early humans used tools from stone
<p><b>527</b> The Kingdom of Essex is founded</p>	culture	Beliefs and behaviours that are practised by a group of people	The Bronze Age began when settlers arrived from Europe to Britain
<p><b>595</b> St Augustine brings Christianity to Britain which causes a mass conversion</p>	 	Oswald of Northumbria becomes a Christian King of Northumbria	The Iron Age lasted from 800 BC till the Roman invasion (AD 43) - this was when people used tools made from iron.
<p><b>627</b> The Kingdom of Essex is founded</p>		Bede, an English monk, writes the first British history book which will become one of the key sources for early English history	In AD 43, the Romans under the order of Emperor Claudius, first invaded Britain and Roman rule lasted until AD 410.
<p><b>680</b> The mighty epic poem 'Beowulf' is thought to have been written around this time</p>			
<p><b>731</b> Bede, an English monk, writes the first British history book which will become one of the key sources for early English history</p>			
<p><b>789</b> First recorded Viking attack in Britain Viking ships land on the Isle of Portland in Wessex</p>			

## Timeline of Events



- 793** The first Viking attack in Britain on a monastery in Lindisfarne
- 866** The Vikings captured the city of York
- 871** Alfred the Great became King. He drove invading Vikings from the south but they stayed in the north and east
- 878** The Vikings had now settled permanently in Britain. They overran Wessex and forced King Alfred into hiding
- 886** Alfred agrees to a treaty with the Vikings - he kept the west and they kept the east. This was later known as the 'Danelaw'
- 900** The Vikings establish rule over Scotland
- 954** The last Viking King of Jorvik (York), Eric Bloodaxe, is forced out of York
- 1013** King Sven of Denmark and son Cnut sailed up the Rivers Humber and Trent to take the Danelaw throne
- 1014** Cnut becomes King of the Danes and King of England
- 1042** Edward II returns from Normandy to become King of England. He was often known as Edward the Confessor due to his extreme piety
- 1066** The last Anglo-Saxon king is defeated by William the Conqueror in the Battle of Hastings. Norman Britain begins

## Subject Specific Knowledge

Anglo-Saxons	the main group of people living in Britain when the Vikings arrived
Danelaw	the area in Britain that the Danish Vikings ruled over
longship	a type of Viking ship with oars and sails
pagan	someone who believes in many gods, not just one
runes	symbols that formed a type of writing used by Vikings
raid	a quick attack on an enemy
invade	to enter a place with the intention of taking over or stealing from it
migrate	to move from one place to another with the intention of settling peacefully
saga	a long story told about Viking heroes that was first spoken aloud, and later written down



## Key Knowledge

- I know the Vikings came to Britain for the first time in 793 AD from Scandinavia
- I know why there was a struggle between the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings
- I can begin to draw conclusions from contradicting sources
- What should I already know?**
- The Anglo-Saxons had already been in England since 401 AD
- England had better resources than some other countries which drove people to travel here
- The Anglo-Saxons helped to spread Christianity around England and many now only believed in one God

