

NATIONAL CURRICULUM:

Pupils should be taught to describe and understand key aspects of mountains

PRIOR KNOWLEDGE:

- Children will have studied The Stone - Iron Age, looking at early civilisation.
- Children will have studied the Romans and how the Romans impacted on Britain
- Children will have learnt concepts such as trade, settlements and industry, but need to further explore.

KEY VOCABULARY:

Angles	Mercia
Christianity	Monks
Missionary	Columba
Pagan	Abbey
Picts	Lindisfarne
Romans	Boudicca
Saxons	Kent
Scots	Battle
Sussex	East Anglia
Wessex	Anglo-Saxon

History: Angry Anglo-Saxons & Scary Scots Year 3/4 Spring 1 Cycle A



Enquiry Questions:

1. What was life like in England at the end of the 4th century?
2. How did life change in England after the fall of the Roman Empire?
3. Why did the Angles, Saxons and Jutes settle in Britain?
4. How was Anglo-Saxon Britain ruled?
5. How did the Anglo-Saxons keep control of their kingdoms?
6. What shifts in religion and power were there and how do we know this?

CONTEXT:

In this Unit, children find out about the major mountains of the world and the UK. They find out the different ways in which mountains have been formed, and how different features of mountain ranges have been shaped over time. Children will have the opportunity to consider what the weather is like in a mountainous environment and to evaluate the impact that tourism has on a mountainous region.

STICKY KNOWLEDGE:

- Mountains are land features over 600m high
- Mountains have features such as peaks, valleys, ridges, summit, base, slope
- Major mountain ranges include The Alps, The Pyrenees, The Himalayas, Rockies, Andes
- Mountains in the UK rise to 1345m and to 8848m in the Andes. Ben Nevis is the UK's highest
- Mountains are created by tectonic plates pushing and forcing land upwards
- Some mountains are old (dormant) volcanoes
- Mountains are used for leisure purposes
- There are mountains below the sea as well as on the surface of the Earth.
- Mountains constantly change in their height

SKILLS:

- Use maps, atlases, globes and digital tech to locate mountains
- Model the process of tectonic movement