**What do I need to know to make progress?**

Year 7 Autumn Term

History

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| 1.To be an historian… We need to study evidence.**Source:** the name for a piece of historical information.**Interpretation:** a way of explaining a set of historical sources/facts.**Consequence:** something which happens as a result of something else.**Short-term cause:** something which happened a short time ago and had an impact.(**So what is a LONG-TERM CAUSE?!)****Infer:** when we make an intelligent guess based on what the evidence suggests.**Purpose:** why the source was made or writtenWe need to know how to describe periods of time:**Decade:** 10 years**Century:** 100 years**Millennium:** 1000 years**BC and AD:** ‘Before Christ’ and ‘Anno Domini’ (year of Our Lord) This is how we organise dates and events onto a timeline**Timeline:** A way of presenting historical events. You measure a line, work out a scale, write the centuries on it, and then mark the events on**Chronology:** arranging events in date order, oldest to most recent**‘Era’** is a word which means ‘a period of time’**Diversity** is when we work to include people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds and of different genders, sexual orientations, etc. | The main eras we need: **The Dark Ages**: 500 AD to 1000 AD**Later Middle Ages**: 1000-1500 AD(**“Medieval”** covers both the Dark Ages and the Later Middle Ages 500-1500) **Early Modern:** 1500-1800AD**Modern:** 1800 AD to the present day **How we ‘number’ centuries****300****100****200****0**3rd 2nd 1st centurySo the year 194 AD is in the 2nd centuryThe year 1348 is in the 14th century2019 is in the 21st century.**You add on *1* to either the first digit or first two digits of the year to give the century.****EXTRA! EXTRA!****Anyone with a basic knowledge of history should also know:**Assassination of Franz Ferdinand: **June 28th 1914**First World War: **1914-1918**4.Second World War: **1939-1945**Battle of Britain: **Summer 1940**D-Day: **June 6th 1944** | **Subject knowledge for the Autumn Term**3.2.**…1066 and Beyond****1066:** Battle of Hastings**Edward the Confessor:** The English king who died in January 1066**Harold Godwinson:** the English King who took over from him**William, Duke of Normandy:** The invader who beat Harold at the Battle of Hastings**The Norman Conquest:** the name for the period of time 1066-1086 when William took full control of England**Monarch:** a king or queen**Queen**: wife of a king, not a female king **Medieval themes:****The Feudal System:** system used to control England.**Religion:** Strong belief in God in Medieval times. The Church both helps *and* controls people.**Succession:** Who will be the next king? Will they be strong and successful?**Revolt:** an uprising which challenges someone in power (like the king)**Turning Points in Medieval history:****BIG EVENTS WHICH SHAPE MEDIEVAL HISTORY**The Anarchy **1135-53**King Henry II and Thomas Becket **1170**King John and Magna Carta **1215**The Black Death **1348**The Peasants’ Revolt **1381** |