**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 written  We 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 century  So the year 194 AD is in the 2nd century  The year 1348 is in the 14th century  2019 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** |