

HISTORICAL SKILLS

KEY HISTORICAL VOCABULARY

KEY PHRASE	DEFINITION
AD	Events after Christ's birth
BC	Events before Christ
ANACHRONISM	Something or someone which is not in the correct historical place
CHRONOLOGY	The order in which something happens
CENTURY	One hundred years
DECADE	Every 10 years
PRIMARY SOURCE	A source of information which comes from the time we are studying
SECONDARY SOURCE	A source of information which is about a person or event but is written after the time
BIAS	A unfair, one-sided view
CAUSE	This makes something happen
CONSEQUENCE	This is the result of something happening
FACT	A statement that is true
EVIDENCE	Something which proves an event happened
ERA	A long and distinct period of time in History, e.g. Elizabethan era
PROVENANCE	This tells us who made the source, what type it is, when it was made
TYPE	Different forms of sources, e.g. diaries, songs, letters, posters
INTERPRETATION	This is someone's view of an event
OPINION	What someone thinks, this may not be true
SIGNIFICANCE	The measure of importance assigned to events

DIFFERENT TYPES OF SOURCES

DIARIES AND LETTERS	These are primary, written sources . They are not always reliable as they are only one person's point of view. However, they are useful as they can tell us what people thought of events
CARTOONS AND PAINTINGS	These are primary visual sources . They are artists impressions , and sometimes they can be exaggerated . They can be useful to us as they give us an idea about the time they are from , what was happening and how people felt
PHOTOGRAPHS	These are not always reliable because they only show us what is in the frame. They can also be staged.
PRIMARY SOURCES	They can be written or visual . They are useful to us because they reveal what was happening at the time and what people were concerned about, but also do have their limitations .
SECONDARY SOURCES	An example of this could be a textbook . These have been well-researched.

HISTORICAL ERAS

ERA	KEY INDIVIDUALS/EVENTS
ANGLO-SAXONS 425-1066	Viking Invasions Introduction of Christianity
MEDIEVAL 1066-1485	Battle of Hastings King John and the Magna Carta
TUDORS 1485-1603	Henry VIII Elizabeth I
STUARTS 1603-1714	Civil War Execution of Charles I
GEORGIAN 1714-1837	Start of the British Empire Industrial Revolution
VICTORIAN 1837-1901	People move to towns Men get the vote
EDWARDIAN 1901-1914	Build up to WW1 Women campaign for the vote
MODERN 1914-PRESENT	World War One World War Two Use of atomic weapons Rise in terror threat

SENTENCE STARTERS AND KEY IDEAS

CONCEPT	HOW TO RESPOND
CHANGE	The nature of change was... The pace of change was...
CAUSE	The main cause of... The causes are linked because...
CONSEQUENCE	As a result of... This led to...
SIGNIFICANCE	This was of _____ significance... The impact of this event was...
SOURCE ANALYSIS	This source is useful because... The nature of the source is...
USING EVIDENCE	As evidenced by... An example of...
JUDGEMENT	Overall, I think... In my opinion, the most important / significant cause / consequence was...

Spot the
anachronism



WHICH PHRASES WILL BE USEFUL FOR THIS UNIT?

Migrant- a person who moves to **another part** of the country or **another country**, often just to work for a while

Trade- the action of **buying and selling** goods

Exploration- the action of exploring an **unfamiliar** area

Convenience food- food which requires **little preparation**

Settler- a person who **takes over** land to live on and makes it their own

Invader- someone who enters a country to **attack** it

Fun fact: honey is the only edible food which never goes bad!

WHAT ARE THE KEY IDEAS FROM THE UNIT?

What did we eat in the year 1000?

The pig was used very widely, as well as different types of fruit. Sugar was not very widely used until the Middle Ages

How did the Crusades impact our diet?

Many exotic foods arrived, such as sugar, coffee and rice, as well as different spices. Historians claim that the Crusades had a big impact

How did Tudor exploration change our diet?

Tudor explorers journeyed to the Americas and Caribbean and brought back many goods, such as potatoes, cocoa and tomatoes

Is fast food a new thing?

No! The earliest record of fast food available in Britain goes back to the Roman times, although fast food then wasn't like we know it today.

WHAT KEY HISTORICAL VOCABULARY SHOULD I USE IN MY WRITING?

Crusade- a war which is fought to help the **Christian** religion

Crusader- Someone who **fights a crusade** to help the Christian religion

Holy Land- the area where **Jesus** lived and died

Saracen- the name given to by the crusaders to the **Turkish Muslims**

Rationing- a **limit** in the amount of food/goods you could have, especially in **times of war**

Chronological- the **order** in which things happen

Fun fact: Henry VIII ate around 5000 calories a day!

WORDS TO DESCRIBE THE PACE AND NATURE OF CHANGE:

Rapid- change which happens **quickly**

Slow- change which happens **slowly**

Gradual- change which happens in **small steps**

Immediate- change which happens **right away**

Temporary- change which only lasts for a **short period of time**

Permanent- changes which last for a **long time**

Positive- changes which have a **good** impact

Negative-changes which have a **bad** impact

Fun fact: apples are made of 25% air, which is why they float!

BRITISH DIET THROUGH TIME

SENTENCE STEMS

_____ was more significant than in causing....

The primary cause of...

The most important factor for causing...

There are numerous...

As evidenced by...

This suggests that...

This led to...

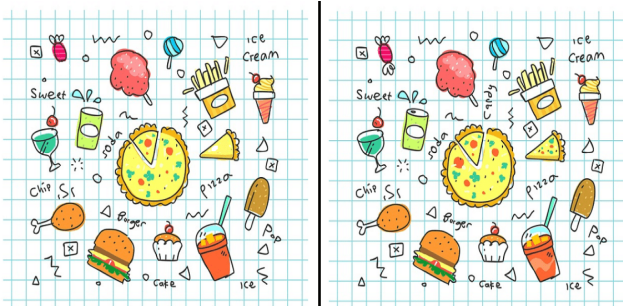
This event brought about significant change because...

This event was inconsequential because...

Overall, it would seem that...

It could be suggested that this event was a catalyst...

SPOT THE DIFFERENCE



MY TIMELINE OF EVENTS:

1000

2019

WHICH PHRASES WILL BE USEFUL FOR THIS UNIT?

- Catholic**- a form of Christianity under the Pope
- Protestant**- Followers of Christianity who are separate from Roman Catholics
- Treason**- the crime of betraying a country
- Dissolution**- the act of breaking up something
- Circumnavigate**- the act of circling the globe
- Vagabond**- an unemployed, homeless person who travelled around looking for work
- Traitor**- someone that goes against something
- Divorce**- the legal end of a marriage

WHO ARE THE KEY INDIVIDUALS I NEED TO KNOW ABOUT?

- Henry VII**- the first Tudor King, after the Battle of Bosworth
- Henry VIII**- famous for having 6 wives
- Edward VI**- became King at 9 years old, fierce Protestant
- Lady Jane Grey**- ruled for nine days, was also a Protestant
- Mary I**- also known as 'Bloody Mary', she was a Catholic
- Elizabeth I**- known as the 'Virgin Queen' as she never married. She was a Protestant
- Mary, Queen of Scots**- Elizabeth's cousin, a Catholic, executed by Elizabeth
- Phillip II of Spain**- originally married to Mary, but Elizabeth refused to marry him
- William Shakespeare**- famous playwright in the Elizabethan era

WHAT ARE THE KEY IDEAS FROM THE UNIT?

How did the Tudors come to power?

Henry Tudor defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485

Why did Henry VIII break from Rome?

He wanted a divorce from his first wife in order to try and have a son

Is it right to call Edward and Mary's rule a mid-Tudor crisis?

There were religious, social and economic difficulties during their reigns, and this will be for you to decide!

Was the Elizabethan era a 'golden age'?

There were definitely positives to her reign, but as you will see, there were also some people who did not benefit

WHAT KEY HISTORICAL VOCABULARY SHOULD I USE IN MY WRITING?

- Reformation**- a move of part of the Church away from the authority of the Pope
- Heir**- a person who is next in line to the Throne
- Pope**- the leader of the Catholic Church
- Spanish Armada**- a fleet of 130 ships that sailed from Spain in August 1588, with the purpose of escorting an army to invade England
- Dynasty**- a line of monarchs who have inherited their position
- Golden Age**- a period of peace and prosperity in a country
- Heretic**- someone who disagrees with the accepted beliefs
- Church of England**- created by Henry VIII so that he could divorce his first wife
- 'Middle Way'**- Elizabeth's attempt to please both Catholics and Protestants

TIMELINE OF EVENTS

1485	Henry Tudor defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth, starting the Tudor dynasty
1509	Henry VIII becomes King
1534	Henry VIII breaks away from Rome
1536	Dissolution of the Monasteries
1538	All copies of the Bible had to be in English
1547	Edward VI becomes King
1553	Mary I becomes Queen
1558	Elizabeth I becomes Queen
1558	Mary Queen of Scots is executed
1588	The Spanish Armada is sent
1591	William Shakespeare's first play is performed
1603	Queen Elizabeth I dies, ending the Tudor Period

THE TUDORS

SENTENCE STEMS

- The primary cause of...
- The most important factor...
- There are numerous...
- As evidenced by...
- This suggests that...
- This led to...
- This event brought about significant change because...
- This event was inconsequential because...
- Overall, it would seem that...
- It could be suggested that this event was a catalyst...
- The things that mattered were...

TUDOR FAMILY TREE:

