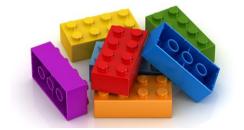


Wellington History Year 7 HT 1 Knowledge Organiser

What can we learn about History from the Ancient World? Did Roman invasion improve life in Britain?



What and why?

- ✓ You will learn how to become an excellent Historians through studying the Ancient World and the Celts.
- You will learn about why the Romans invaded Britain and how Roman rule changed life in Britain.

Want to explore further?

Book: Truth or Busted: Fact or Fiction Behind the Romans

Book: Horrible Histories – The Rotten Romans

Website: https://www.bbc.com/education/topics/zwmpfg8

Key Questions

- What is History?
- What is chronology?
- How do you use source to learn about the past?
- What are causes and consequences?
- Why did the Romans want an Empire and how did it grow?
- What was Britain like before the Romans invaded?
- Why was the Roman Army so important?
- What was life like for ordinary Romans?
- How did the Romans change Britain?
- Why did the Roman Empire collapse?

Key events and Key People

753BC Rome is founded by Romulus

55BC Julius Caesar attempts an invasion of Britain

27BC Augustus becomes the first Roman Emperor

43AD Romans invade Britain

60AD Boudicca leads rebellion against the Romans

80AD Coliseum is built in Rome

122AD Hadrian's Wall is built

312AD Christianity becomes the official religion of the

Roman Empire

410AD The last Romans leave Britain

Keywords

Chronology

The study or order of time

Century

100 years

Source

Information left over from the past

Interpretation

How Historians explain the past

Purpose

The reason a source or interpretation is created

Cause

Reasons for something happening

Consequence

The results of an event happening

Empire

When a country control land outside of it's own borders

Citizen

Free adult male who could vote

Invasion

Sending an army to conquer another land

Legacy

What you leave behind for future generations

Conquest

Taking over a place or people often by using force

Slave

A person with no rights or freedom

Trade

The exchange of goods or services

Rebellion

Where people fight against a Government or leader to create change





Wellington History

Year 7 HT 2 Knowledge Organiser

Farmers, warriors and the Church? Is this a fair view of Anglo-Saxon England?

How was Baghdad connected to the wider world?

Did the Normans bring a truckload of trouble to England?

What and why?

- ✓ You will learn about who the Anglo-Saxons were and why
 the moved to Britain.
- ✓ You will learn about how trade connected the Medieval world.
- ✓ You will learn about how the year 1066 changed Britain dramatically.

Want to explore further?

Book: G.A Henty, Wulf the Saxon: A Story of the Norman

Conquest

Book: Jim Eldridge, 1066 (I Was There)

Book: The Silk Roads Illustrated by Peter Frankopan

Website:

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zsjnb9q/revision/1



Key Questions

- Who were the Anglo-Saxons?
- How did the Anglo-Saxons come to inhabit England?
- What was life like in Anglo-Saxon England?
- Why was there a struggle for power in 1066?
- What threats did Harold Godwinson face?
- Why did the Normans win the Battle of Hastings and the Anglo-Saxons lose?
- What problems did William the Conqueror face in establishing Norman control of England?
- · How did William establish Feudal control over England?
- How did Norman England differ from Anglo-Saxon England?
- What were the Silk Roads?
- What travelled along the Silk Roads?
- What was Medieval Baghdad like?

Key events and Key People

350AD Anglo-Saxons raid English shores and are beaten back by the Romans

410AD The last Romans leave Britain

556AD Seven Kingdoms are created across Britain 865AD Great Viking Army from Denmark invades England

980AD New Vikings raids on England

1014AD King Canute of Denmark captures the English crown

1042AD Edward the Confessor becomes King

1066AD Edward the Confessor dies causing a power struggle

in England. Harold Godwinson becomes King.

1066AD The Normans invade England



Battle:

A fight between armed forces

Anglo-Saxon:

Germanic inhabitants of England from the 5^{th} century to the Norman conquest

Cavalry:

Soldiers who fought on horseback

Feudal system:

The social system used in medieval Europe

Domesday book:

A survey of the land of England to determine peoples ownership and value of property

Christianity:

Following the teachings of Jesus Christ

Tax:

Money paid to the government or monarch

Monarch:

King or queen of the country

Harry:

To carry out attacks on an enemy or their territory

Witan:

The council that advised the king on matters of government

Heir:

Next in line to the throne

Knight:

A soldier on horseback who serves a baron