

History

In Year 7 you will spend the year learning about the Normans, Medieval Monarchs and Religion, Medieval Disease and the Tudors.

It's about time

Task One: It is important to understand how time is divided in History. Can you work out these anagrams? One is done for you...

raye = year

ntrceyu =

omhtn =

acddee =

lnlnmmiieu =

Task Two: You will need to be able to put dates into the correct century. There is a special rule to help you work this out.

Step one: Take off the last 2 numbers of the year

Step two: add one E.g. 1342 = ~~134~~2 = 13

$$13 + 1 = 14$$

So, 1342 is in the *14th Century*.

Can you work out which century the following dates would be in?

- | | |
|-----------|-----------|
| a) 1666 = | d) 1914 = |
| b) 1066 = | e) 1829 = |
| c) 1337 = | f) 1532 = |

Challenge: can you find out the famous events that happened in these years?

Turbo Challenge: Why is this event significant? *Think- what changes did it cause? How did it make people feel? What impact did it have on all people? Why is it important?*

Task Three: Match the events in the chart with the dates below

1348

1558

1215

1666

1066

1939

Challenge: Make a timeline. Then put these events on by drawing arrows to the correct date. You will have to think carefully about how you decide to divide the timeline up (by decade? by century?)

		 <p style="text-align: center; font-size: small;">John signs the Great Charter.</p>
<p>1) Elizabeth I comes to power</p>	<p>2) Hitler invades Poland, starting WWII</p>	<p>3) The Magna Carta is signed</p>
		
<p>4) The first case of the plague reaching England.</p>	<p>5) The Battle of Hastings</p>	<p>6) The Fire of London</p>

Anachronisms: Things that are placed in the wrong time period are called anachronisms. They crop up in pictures, or in writing, and are often the result of not researching a topic well.

Underline all the anachronisms you can spot in the story below:

“The Anglo-Saxons and the Normans were enemies after Harold Godwinson crowned himself king in 1066. The Normans sailed in submarines to England and took over Pevensy on the south coast of England and built castles as a symbol of their control. The Anglo-Saxons were shocked, they had never seen tanks before and many of them fled the battlefield. Harold stayed and fought on, knowing that William was still alive due to his binoculars. He was killed eventually around 6pm- the Normans and the Anglo-Saxons were able to continue fighting due to the street lights helping the soldiers. The Normans eventually won and celebrated by having a picnic by the canal eating pizza and pineapple before heading off to watch a comedy at the theatre.”

Find out more over the summer:

Books:	Websites:	Visits:
Anything from Horrible Histories- Terry Deary What happened when in the World By DK Politics for beginners By Louie Stowell A really short history of nearly everything By Bill Byrson Fantastically Great Women who changed the world by Kate Pankhurst (Any version) Rise Up By Amanda Li	https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/subjects/zk26n39 https://www.bbc.co.uk/cbbc/shows/horrible-histories http://ks3historygames.co.uk/ Youtube channels: Simple History BBC Teach Horrible Histories	Museum of London The British Museum The Victoria and Albert Museum The National Army Museum. Royal Air Force Museum National Maritime Museum Tower of London