

Knowledge Organiser: Yr 7 History;

What happened before 1066?

What are the key historical concepts we need to understand?:

History: the study of past events, particularly in human affairs (the way groups of humans live and interact with each other).



- History helps us: to understand different people and societies from the past / to understand the world we live in today / about transferable life skills such as making a judgement and communication skills.
- Chronological: the order in which events happened (date order). Chronology is important to understand a sequence of events of how/why events in history happened.

(for example chronologically the Greeks came before the Romans (or) 2021BC came before 2021AD

The Stone Age 800,000 BC - 2000 BC

The first humans crossed into Britain

Old Stage (Paleolithic) 800,000 BC - 9000 BC

- by a land bridge from Europe.
- They hunted large animals such as Rhinoceros and Mammoth.
- People made tools from Flint (Stone)
- and bone.
- People did not stay in the same place.

Middle Stone Age (Mesolithic) 9000 BC-4300 BC

- Sea levels rose and Britain became an Island.
- Fish and wild birds became available for food and new tools were needed to catch them.
- Humans moved according to the season, and some stayed in one place.
- Boats and jewellery were developed during this period.

New Stone Age (Neolithic) 4300 BC-2000 BC

- Farming began when more people migrated from Europe.
- Cows were bought to Britain for farming.
- Stonehenge is built. Pottery is produced.

The Bronze Age 2000 BC - 750 BC

- The Beaker People named after
- a type of cup people bought
- metalworking to Britain.
- The dead were buried in
- Barrows which were small hills.
- People built round houses to live in.
- People made weapons
- made out of Bronze.

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The Iron Age 750 BC - 43 AD

- Iron Age weapons were
- produced which were
- stronger and cheaper.
- Hill Forts were built to
- defend people from attack.
- Communities developed.
- The Romans arrived in
- 43 AD and the Iron Age
- ended.

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Roman Britain 43 AD - 410 AD

The Roman legal system was introduced to Britain. This helped to solve problems peacefully.

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- The Romans built strong straight roads for the army and merchants to use.
- The British had to pay taxes to the Romans.
- The Romans built Villas in the countryside to live in.
- The Romans introduced many things like the calendar, writing and cats.
- Roman soldiers were garrisoned throughout the country.
- The Romans introduced coinage to Britain and insisted that their taxes were paid in Roman coins.

Anglo-Saxon and Viking Britain 410 AD - 1066 AD

- Over 70% of the population were peasants.
- The earls were the most powerful lords and they owned lots of land.
- Many villages contained just 12 to 15 houses. They were made of wattle and daub
- (sticks and twigs held together by wet soil or clay).
- The church was one of the most important buildings in the village.
- The Witan (meeting of wise men) were called when the King needed advice about important issues.
- The King was the most important person in Anglo-Saxon society and had power over the Church.
- A house was one large room with a fire in the centre.
- Exchanging goods for other goods was much more common than exchanging for money.
- People believed that God sent diseases as a punishment and that he could also heal the sick.







How do we use Knowledge Organisers in History

How can you use knowledge organisers at home to help us?

- **Retrieval Practice**: Read over a section of the knowledge organiser, cover it up and then write down everything you can remember. Repeat until you remember everything.
- **Flash Cards**: Using the Knowledge Organisers to help on one side of a piece of paper write a question, on the other side write an answer. Ask someone to test you by asking a question and seeing if you know the answer.
- **Mind Maps:** Turn the information from the knowledge organiser into a mind map. Then reread the mind map and on a piece of paper half the size try and recreate the key phrases of the mind map from memory.
- **Sketch it:** Draw an image to represent each fact; this can be done in isolation or as part of the mind map/flash card.
- **Teach it:** Teach someone the information on your knowledge organiser, let them ask you questions and see if you know the answers.

How will we use knowledge organisers in History?

- **Test:** We will do regular low stakes tests to check your ability to retrieve information from memory.
- Mark our answers: Once you have done a low stake test you can mark your work using the knowledge organiser.
- **Improve our work:** Once you have finished a piece of work you may be asked to check your knowledge organiser to see if there is any information on it that you could add into an answer.

Date	Section of knowledge organiser	Score