

HLS History

Introduction – What is History?



Hello Year 7! It’s been wonderful to meet so many of you during your Transition Week. Rest assured we’re working really hard to finalise your fantastic History lessons for next year and beyond.

We’ve included a little taste of what awaits you at Higham Lane and a few tasks and challenges for you to have a go at, to develop your History skills ready for September. We’re sure you’ll be fantastic at them!

We’re all looking forward to seeing you soon!

Team History at HLS.

Student Name	
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What is the unit of work about?

This is your first unit of History study at Higham Lane School. You need to learn several key skills to help you study this subject, and this will include the development of your skills of ANALYSIS, CHRONOLOGY, INTERPRETATION and EXPLANATION. You will also learn how to examine EVIDENCE that helps us understand the past. Remember that History is about understanding the world, and also looking at why things happen the way that they do.

Lesson 1 – Chronology and the study of time.

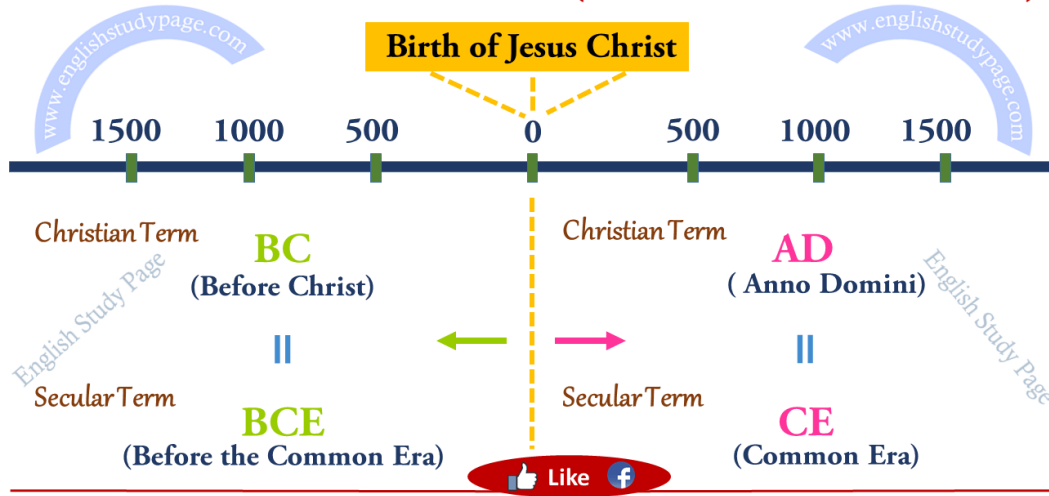
Events and time have an ORDER and STRUCTURE. Without this, events do not make sense. For example, the school day runs in a certain order so that you can be in the right place at the right time. Chronology is really important as it is THE STUDY OF TIME AND ORDER. Study the diagram below to gain a basic understanding of how historical chronology works.



As you move forward through time the numbers get _____.

There are certain things that you need to understand. Events that take place in human history always happen in years, and these years are measured from a central point which is the year 0. The years that come AFTER the year 0 are referred to as the COMMON ERA (CE). Events that happened before the year 0 are referred to as BEFORE COMMON ERA (BCE). This system is complicated by the fact that years go upwards from the year 0 in the CE period, but also go upwards – but backwards – in the BCE period. Examine the diagram below to help you.

BC/AD or BCE/CE (Historical Terms)



You will need to refer to this diagram to put the list of key events in order – earliest to latest.

Spanish Armada 1588 CE	Alexander the Great 327 BCE	End of WW2 1945 CE	Death of Charles I 1649 CE
Boudicca's Revolt 60 CE	Siege of Troy 1194 BCE	Titanic sinks 1912 CE	Norman Invasion 1066 CE
Magna Carta 1215 CE	Rome destroyed 453 CE	Battle of Marathon 491 BCE	100 Years War 1337-1453 CE

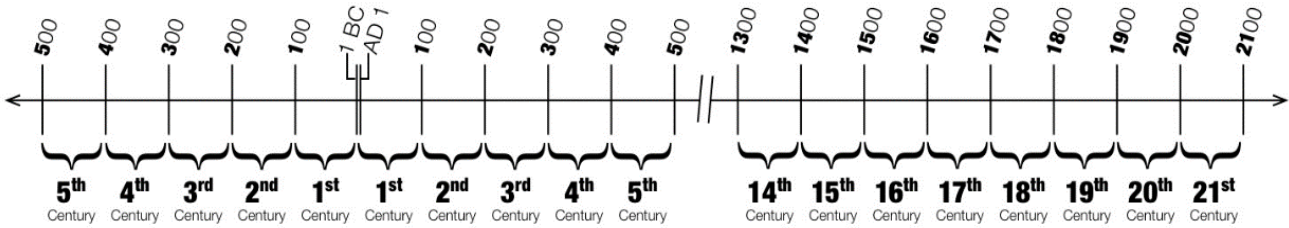
Remember – put these events into the table on the next page. Put the earliest one at the top, and then put them into the correct chronological order.

The list of events – 1 (the earliest) to 12 (the latest)

1	
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Once you have sorted out the chronology, you will need to examine which CENTURY events happened. This is important, and there are some rules to remember.

Understanding Centuries



How to work out a century...

To work out what century a year is in you must follow this simple rule.
 Write down the year, e.g.
1939
 Then subtract the last two digits from the right hand side, e.g.
1939 becomes **19__**
 Then add "1" to whatever number is left, e.g.
19 + 1 = 20
 This tells you what century the year is in. So the year **1939** was in the **20th century**

Complete the table below using the +1 rule.

What century is 1588 in?	
Write a year from the 19 th Century	
What century is 327 BCE in?	
What century is 43 CE in?	
Write a year from the 20 th Century	
What century is 1815 CE in?	
What century is 1170 CE in?	
What century is 1199 BCE in?	
Write a year from the 15 th Century.	
What century is 1777 CE in?	

Lesson 2 – Using historical evidence to find out about the past.

What can we learn from this picture about what it was like to live in Britain in 1940?

This is a picture of school children from London being evacuated in 1940 during the 2nd World War. It was published in a British newspaper.



The way that historians find out about the past is by using EVIDENCE or SOURCES. The photo is just one example. There are many types of evidence that we can use – some are better than others. This lesson is all about examining the types of evidence and sources that we can use to find out about the past. Try and start by writing down two types of each source.

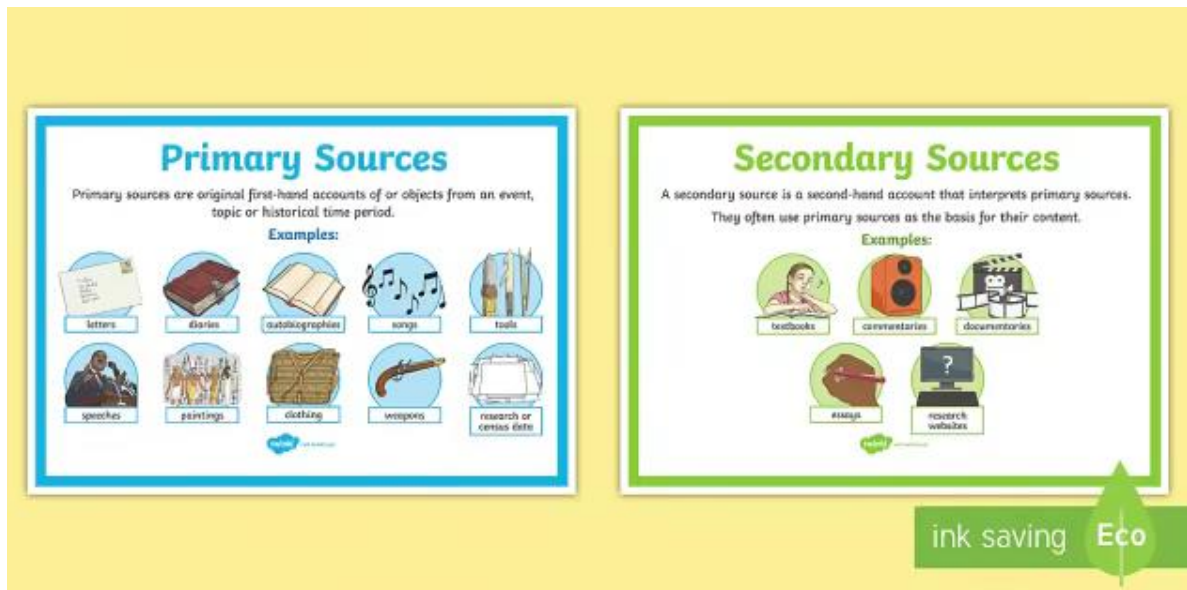
Written:

Visual:

Artefacts:

Verbal:

You need to be able to explain the difference between the primary and secondary sources. Remember – this will affect the attitude and content of the sources. Check your understanding and then use the diagram below to help you.



1 – Describe what a ‘primary source’ is?

2 – Give TWO examples of a written source/piece of evidence?

3 – Historians use ‘artefacts’ to research the past. Give one example of an artefact and how it might be useful to historians.

Lesson 3 – Historical Interpretations. Why do witnesses to events have different views?

Imagine you are watching a sporting event. Or a music concert. Or a you have had some lunch with your friend and a disagreement has occurred. You have experienced a ‘historical event’ and you will have a view on what has happened. This is called an HISTORICAL INTERPRETATION. Very often, witnesses to historical events do not just give the facts about an event, they often mix the facts up with their opinion. This can make it very difficult for historians to decide what actually happened.

Keywords – do you know what they mean?

Keyword	Explanation/Definition
Reliable	
Usefulness	
Biased	
Interpretation	

Remember – interpretations are a mixture of FACT and OPINION.

End of booklet quiz – check your knowledge and complete the quiz questions.

**Bring this quiz to your first History lesson in September!
House Points will be awarded for completion!**

	Question	Answer
1	How many years are there in a decade?	
2	What do the letters BCE mean?	
3	What is 'chronology'?	
4	Give ONE example of a written source?	
5	What is an artefact?	
6	What is 'bias'? Write a short definition.	
7	What is the earliest date – 1500CE or 2000BCE.	
8	What does the word 'usefulness' mean?	
9	What is 'historical evidence'?	
10	What is the difference between primary and secondary evidence?	

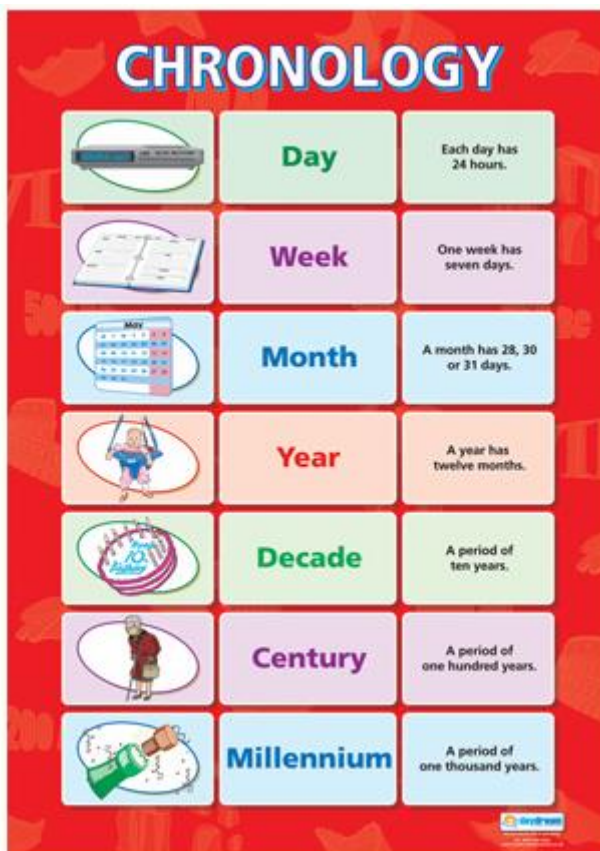
HISTORY

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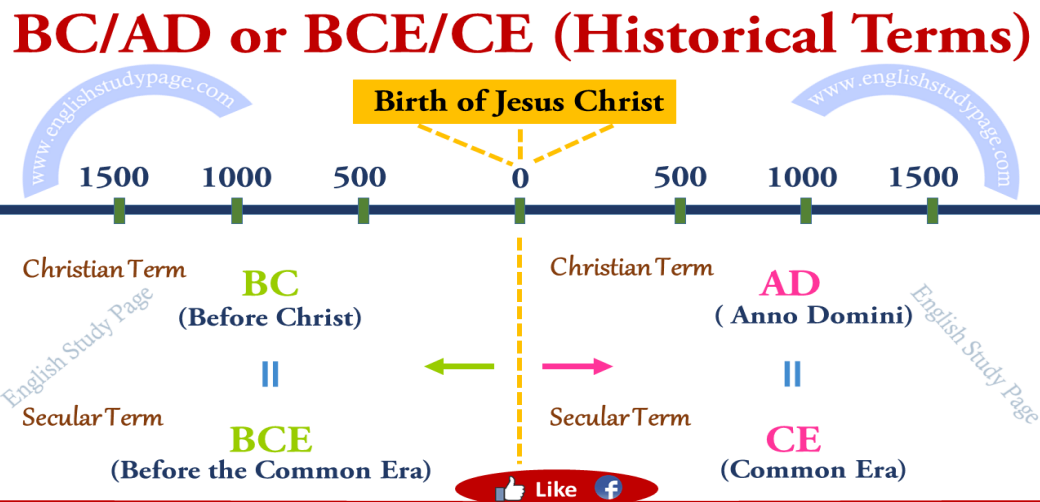
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