

## History Knowledge Organiser – Year 7 Term 1 Basic Skills, Prehistoric - Anglo-Saxons

<u>Palaeolithic (Old) Stone Age</u>	<u>Mesolithic (Middle) Stone Age</u>	<u>Neolithic (New) Stone Age in Britain</u>	<u>Bronze Age in Britain</u>	<u>Iron Age in Britain</u>	<u>Roman Britain</u>	<u>Dark Age</u>
2.6 million BC till 10,000 BC (est)	10,000 BC till 4,500 BC	4,500 BC till 1,900 BC	1,900 BC till 800 BC	800 BC till AD 43	AD 43 till AD 410	AD 410 till AD 1066
						

### Species of human

- [1] **Homo Antecessor** – 1<sup>st</sup> species of human to live in Britain. Lived here from 50,000 BC to 700,000 BC.
- [2] **Homo Heidelbergensis** - 2<sup>nd</sup> species of human to live in Britain. Lived here around 500,000 BC.
- [3] **Neanderthal** – 3<sup>rd</sup> species of human to live in Britain. Lived here from around 400,000 BC to 40,000 BC.
- [4] **Homo Sapien** – 4<sup>th</sup> species of human to live in Britain. Lived here at times since 40,000 BC.

### Roman numerals

- I = 1
- II = 2
- III = 3
- IV = 4
- V = 5
- VI = 6
- VII = 7
- VIII = 8
- IX = 9
- X = 10

### Groups of Homo Sapiens

- [1] **'Cheddar Man'** – First known group of Homo Sapien humans to move to Britain. Had black skin and blue eyes. Were hunter-gatherers. Lived in Britain around 8,000 BC.
- [2] **Mediterranean people** – Second known group of Homo Sapien humans to move to Britain. Had olive skin and brown eyes. Introduced farming to Britain and built Stonehenge. Moved to Britain around 4,000 BC.
- [3] **Beaker Folk** – Third known group of Homo Sapien humans to move to Britain. Had white skin. Introduced bronze tools to Britain. Moved to Britain around 2,400 BC.
- [4] **Celts** – Had white skin. Introduced iron tools to Britain. Moved to Britain between 800 BC and 500 BC.
- [5] **Romans** – Invaded Britain in AD 43. Introduced Christianity to Britain.
- [6] **Anglo-Saxons** – Started to invade Britain during the AD 400s. They created a new country called England in AD 927.
- [7] **Vikings** – Started to invade Britain in the AD 700s.

### Assessment:

### Success Criteria:

### Roman numerals

- X = 10
- XX = 20
- XXX = 30
- XL = 40
- L = 50
- LX = 60
- LXX = 70
- LXXX = 80
- XC = 90
- C = 100

### Key vocabulary

- AD** stands for Anno Domini. It is a Medieval Latin term meaning "in the year of our lord".
- Anglo-Saxons** relating to the Germanic inhabitants of England from their arrival in the 5th century up to the Norman Conquest.
- BC** stands for "Before Christ".
- Bronze Age** a prehistoric period that followed the Stone Age, when weapons and tools were made of bronze rather than stone.
- Chronology** the arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence.
- Iron Age** a prehistoric period that followed the Bronze Age, when weapons and tools came to be made of iron.
- Roman numerals** any of the letters representing numbers in the Roman numerical system: I = 1, V = 5, X = 10, L = 50, C = 100, D = 500, M = 1,000.

Quiz questions	Answers
1. When did the first known species of human, 'Sahelanthropus tchadensis', evolve?	Between 7 million BC and 6 million BC.
2. When did Homo Sapiens evolve?	Around 200,000 BC.
3. When had all the other 20+ species of human apart from Homo Sapiens become extinct by?	Between 15,000 BC and 10,000 BC.
4. Which species of human learnt to make and control fire first?	Homo Erectus.
5. What species of human created the world's first stone tools?	Homo Habilis.
6. How do we know that the first known Homo Sapiens in Britain had black skin and blue eyes?	DNA testing 'Cheddar Man's' bones.
7. What group of people built Stonehenge?	Mediterranean people.
8. Why are the Beaker Folk called the 'Beaker Folk'?	Due to the Beaker pottery they brought with them.
9. What are the three stages of the Stone Age?	Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic (Old, Middle, New Stone Age)
10. What age came after the Stone Age?	Bronze Age
11. What age came after the Bronze Age?	Iron Age
12. Who was the Roman emperor when the Romans successfully invaded Britain?	Emperor Claudius.
13. What group of people first introduced Christianity to Britain?	The Romans.
14. What person became a Catholic saint for starting to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity in AD 597?	Saint Augustine.
15. Who was the Anglo-Saxon king of Kent when Saint Augustine arrived in Britain?	King Ethelbert.
16. What Anglo-Saxon is referred to (called) the 'father of England'?	King Alfred the Great.
17. Who was the first king of the whole of England when it was created in AD 927?	King Athelstan (Alfred the Great's grandson).
18. What 3 countries are in a region (area) of the world called Scandinavia?	Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
19. What 3 countries did the Vikings come from?	Denmark, Norway and Sweden.
20. What is an anachronism?	Something in the wrong time period (i.e., dinosaurs in the Modern period).
21. What number is the Roman numeral XI?	11
22. What number is the Roman numeral XV?	15
23. What number is the Roman numeral IXX?	19

	Term 1	Term 2	Term 3	Term 4	Term 5	Term 6
<b>Year 7 Yearly Overview</b>	<b>Basic Skills, prehistoric-Anglo-Saxons.</b> "How did the population of Britain change between the Palaeolithic Age to the Dark Age"	<b>Norman Conquest.</b> "Why were the Normans able to keep control of England?"	<b>Medieval life and health.</b> "How good was ordinary people's quality of life in Britain during the Medieval Age?"	<b>Medieval kingship inc. Thomas Beckett, Magna Carta, Peasants revolt.</b> "How successful were Medieval kings and queens?"	<b>Wars of the Roses and Princes in the Tower.</b> "Which house deserves to rule England the most?"	<b>Henry VIII and the break from Rome.</b> "How different was Henry 'Tudor' VII's reign to his son Henry VIII's reign?"