

| Week 1 : History Skills 1 | Week 2: History Skills 2 | Week 3: England Before 1066 1 |
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| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Chronological order—putting events or dates in time order, starting with the earliest •BCE—Before Common Era •CE—Common Era •BCE—Dates count down •CE—Dates count up •Decade— 10 Years •Centuries—100 Years •Millennium—1000 Years | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Historians call the evidence they use to find out about the past sources •Historians study sources carefully and make inferences about how people lived and what their lives were like •Artefacts are goods, such as tools, clothes or jewels that have been preserved from a period in history •Historians study artefacts to find out about the lives, skills and beliefs of people in the past • Primary sources are from the time of the event •Secondary sources are created some time after the event | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •By the year 410 CE the Roman Empire was failing •In Britain the Romans were being attacked by groups of people from Germany called the Angles and the Saxons •These groups would sail over from Germany in ships, attack big Roman houses, steal valuables and people • After 410 CE Anglo-Saxon people started to live in England some Britons encouraged them to stay, to protect them against other invasions •They spoke English and called the country they now lived in England |
| Week 4: England Before 1066 2 | Week 5: Anglo Saxon Britain | Week 6 : The Battle of Hastings |
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •The Vikings were from Denmark and Norway and attacked 400 years after the Saxons and Angles •The Vikings also raided England, stealing valuables and people, then going home •There was a shortage of farmland in their country and lots of good farm land in England •The Vikings lived in the north of England and called this part of England: the Danelaw •King Canute a Viking became king in the year 1016 CE •King Canute was King of England, Norway and Denmark •He was a Viking but wanted to be friends with the Angles and the Saxons | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •There were 5 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms, Mercia Northumbria, Wessex, East Anglia and Kent •The King was at the top of Anglo-Saxon society •Below him were the thanes, ceorls, peasants and finally slaves. • The Witan chose the next King • The dying king could name a successor to help the Witan • Sons did not necessarily inherit the throne from their father • Heir to the throne —the person who will be the next king or queen | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Edward the Confessor died without an heir <p>Four men wanted to take the throne:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Harold Godwinson •William Duke of Normandy •Harald Hardrada •Edgar Atheling •Harold Godwinson was a Saxon •William Duke of Normandy was a Norman •Harald Hardrada was a Viking •Edgar Atheling was a Saxon |