

Week 1: Keywords and the Romans	Week 2: Romans in Yorkshire	Week 3: Vikings in Yorkshire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Century- A period of 100 years. • Chronology– events in time order. • Inference– What can you tell from the information given • Contemporary source– something produced during the time period. <p>Second order concepts</p> <p>Change- To make or become different</p> <p>Continuity- To remain the same</p> <p>Cause- To explain why something happened</p> <p>Consequence- To analyse the effect or impact.</p> <p>Interpretation- Something produced significantly after the event.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Roman rule in England- 43CE-410CE • Emperor Claudius– Successfully invades England in 43CE. • Roman Bangle Lady – Skeleton found in York, North African ancestors and she was wealthy. • Her existence tells her people moved to England from far away places. • Castleford was occupied by a Roman fort and settlement called Lagentium, a strategic stronghold. • Pottery found tells us it was a metal working centre. And lots of things were produced in Castleford. • The Romans chose to settle Castleford because it was on the main Roman road, and on the river Aire. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vikings– From Norway and Denmark attacked successfully in 793CE at Lindisfarne, 400 years after the Angles and Saxons. • They began to settle in England due to the shortage of farmland in their countries, and lots of good farmland in England. • Danelaw-The area in Northern England, including Yorkshire that the Vikings were given. • York- Known as Jorvik became the most important city in The Danelaw. 10,000 people lived there and it was used to trade goods. • Vale of York hoard- A collection of items thought to have been gathered by a powerful Viking. They were discovered in 2007. •
Week 4: Tudors in Yorkshire	Week 5: Industrial Revolution in Yorkshire	Week 6: Miners’ Strike in Yorkshire
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Modern Period 1500-1750 • Tudors in England 1485-1603. • Reformation—The spread of Protestant ideas across Europe . Henry VIII brought the Reformation to England. • Pilgrimage of Grace- An uprising in Yorkshire against Henry VIII’s religious changes/ Reformation. Led by Robert Aske. 80,000 people marched on London. • Dissolution of the monasteries- The closing of the monasteries (religious buildings) 1536-1540. this order came from Henry VIII. Closing the monasteries allowed Henry VIII to gain more money he could use in the war against France and Ireland. • Fountains Abbey– One of the most powerful monasteries in Yorkshire that was closed during the dissolution of the monasteries. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Industrial Time Period- 1750-1900 • England became known as the factory of the world. • During this time the number of cities increased massively as did problems linked to health and pollution. • Railways were installed across the country for the first time. 	<p>.Dates of the Miners’ Strike 1984-1985</p> <p>NUM- National Union of Miners</p> <p>Arthur Scargill was the President of the NUM</p> <p>Margaret Thatcher- Prime minister at the time of the strikes, leader of the Conservative government.</p> <p>Orgreave- The location of a huge confrontation which saw conflict between strikers and the miners. Following this public support for the miners dropped.</p> <p>Scabs- A nickname given to people who returned to work whilst the strikes were happening</p>