

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