



History Knowledge Organiser

Year: 7

Topic: What is History?

Half term: Autumn 1

Sources:

- Historical sources are, something that tells us about history.
- It may be a document, a picture, a sound recording, a book, a cinema film, a television program or an object.
- There are **two** main types of historical sources; sources and interpretations.
 - A **source** is something from the time we are studying like a letter.
 - An **interpretation** is a work that comments on the past like a textbook.

Continuity and Change:

- Historians study different types of events through time and group these events based upon topics or themes.
- Separating events into categories makes it easier for people to identify changes and study the effects on people over time.
- '**Change**' refers to something that is obviously different from what occurred previously.
 - However, when there is a sudden and clear change at a particular point in history, usually as the result of a single event, the event is usually referred to as a 'Turning Point' in history.
- '**Continuity**' refers to things that stay the same, relatively unchanged, over time.

What is Historical Significance?

- It does not matter if the individual was a 'good' or a 'bad' person.
- Nor does it matter if you personally like them or not.
- What matters is the **impact** that they (or it) had on society.

- Chronology** means the order in time in which events occurred.
- There are several rules that have developed over time to achieve this.
- Traditionally, the measurement of time is based around the birth of **Jesus Christ**. For events that occurred before Jesus' birth, type 'BC' (an abbreviation for 'Before Christ') after the number of the year. **For example:** 48 BC. For events that happened after Jesus' birth, type 'AD' (an abbreviation for the Latin phrase *anno domini*, which means "Year of our Lord") before the number of the year. **For example:** AD 120.



Key Terms

Evidence	Information from the past
What	A piece of evidence from the time you are studying
Interpretation	A piece of evidence from after the time you are studying
Infer	To make an educated guess about something
Progress	Is change for the better
Continuity	Is when things stay the same
Regress	Is change for the worse
Bias	An unfair prejudice for or against something
Chronology	The placing of events in order of time
Significance	Something or someone that is important in history
Criteria	A principle or standard by which something may be judged or decided

BC (Before Christ)					AD (Anno Domini)																				
					500 AD				1000 AD				1500 AD				2000 AD								
Century	1st	2nd	3rd	4th	5th	6th	7th	8th	9th	10th	11th	12th	13th	14th	15th	16th	17th	18th	19th	20th	21st				
Periods in British History	Romans in Britain 55BC – 410AD				Saxon and Viking Britain 410AD – 1066AD						Medieval Britain 1066AD – 1485AD					Tudor Britain 1485AD – 1603AD		Stuart Britain 1603AD – 1714AD		Georgian Britain 1714AD – 1837AD		Victorian Britain 1837AD – 1901AD		Living history	