

# Key elements and historical skills

## Chronology

This is to do with putting things in date order, knowing what happened in each period and how things change over time.

Look at the pictures below and match each to the period



Sir Winston Churchill



Henry VIII

Roman soldier	Tudor period	Victorian period	20 <sup>th</sup> Century
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## Knowledge and Understanding

Knowing and understanding what happened in the past. Understanding the reasons for things happening and the results of that event.

Look at the list of causes and consequences below. Put them into the right column by writing the number of the point into the table.

### Reasons why William won the Battle of Hastings in 1066 and the consequences.

1. The Normans built stone churches and Welsh bishops had to obey the Norman Archbishop of Canterbury.
2. The English King Harold Godwinson had left his archers behind and his men were tired.
3. The Normans introduced Norman words into the language being spoken.
4. William was a good leader. At a key moment in the battle he reassured his men he was not dead.
5. Luck was on William's side. The wind changed direction at the right time and William was able to cross the English Channel.
6. William replaced the English barons with Norman barons.

7. The Normans built castles and invaded Wales.
8. William the Conqueror won the Battle of Hastings in 1066 because he was well prepared with a good store of weapons and lots of men.

<u>Causes</u>	<u>Consequences (results)</u>

### Interpretations

This means different opinions or views on the past.

Read the two opinions of William the Conqueror below

**Source A** an English monk writing about King William. King William was the Duke of Normandy

If anyone wants to know what sort of man King William was, I will describe him. I have seen him and once lived in his court. He was a very wise man and more powerful than any other earlier king. He was gentle to men who loved God, but severe towards those who resisted his will. He kept in prison those who acted against him. He even put his own brother Odo into prison. He took from his subjects much gold and silver. He was greedy.

**Source B** A Norman monk describes King William

The king is wiser than all the princes his time and he was never frightened by danger. He was great in body and strong. He was a good speaker, always making it clear what he wanted. He had been a Christian since childhood and regularly went to services each morning and evening.

### Questions

1. Which writer likes William?

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2. Why does he like William? Think about who wrote it.

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3. Which writer is more critical of William?

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4. Why is he critical of William? Think about who wrote it.

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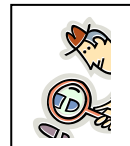
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Modern historians study the past and form their own opinions on it using evidence.

### Enquiry and Sources

Sources can be used to answer questions about the past. Enquiry skills involve being able to suggest how to conduct an inquiry and use sources find answers. An enquiry also involves judging how successful you are.

Historians use **primary sources** or evidence (from the time) and **secondary sources** (from a long time later) to investigate the past. Historians are like detectives using the clues or evidence to find out about the past.



Complete the table below

<u>Primary sources</u>	<u>Secondary sources</u>

We have to be careful about trusting sources because they are not always reliable or trustworthy. Sources can be biased like a biased referee at a football match.

Underline the words below which show bias.

Manchester United were so lucky at the match. The superb and skillful Liverpool players were beaten by the lucky, cheating Manchester United players. The referee was totally biased, he allowed five Man Utd goals that were definitely offside. I have never seen so much luck and cheating.

Is the source biased for or against Manchester united?

### Organisation and Communication

You need to aim to show that you can organise your work well and that you can use the right dates and historical words. By the end of Year 9 most pupils should be able to produce structured work (this involves writing in paragraphs).

### Key Elements

Now look at the Key Elements sheet and shade in where you think you are. Remember to be honest it is highly unlikely that you will be Level 7. Your teacher will help you to do this. You need to stick it in the front of your book. You will come back to it in future lessons.

### Key Stage 3 Programme of Study

There is a chronological approach to what you study

In Year 7 how the coming of the Normans affected Britain between 1000 and 1500.

In Year 8 for History we will be studying the change and conflict in Wales and Britain between 1500 and 1760. This will include The Tudor and Stuart periods.

In Year 9 you will study aspects of 19<sup>th</sup> and 20 Century history.