

## History Tasks: What is History?

1. Transition worksheet gathering prior knowledge of topics studied, knowledge of British Monarchs, famous people and key concepts
2. Time travelling task - to enthuse their passion for history to find out which time period they are interested in
3. Which Century? To be able to identify dates and apply the century
4. BC/AD: Define BC/AD and plot dates on timeline
5. What is an anachronism? Define anachronism. Spot 10 anachronisms. Write a historical anachronism story and draw an anachronism picture.
6. Gathering evidence. Historians interpret evidence they find to build a picture of the past. What can they infer about my neighbours?
7. How to be an archaeologist... Archaeology
8. Create a time capsule for childhood in 2020
9. How was Hadrian's Wall built?
10. How useful is the evidence?
11. Key terms and chronology skills
12. Literacy scrabble review
13. Monarch poem
14. Key concept review and topic survey

Baseline test in September will be based on the work in this unit

Thank you



**Whitworth Park  
Academy**

# History Department

## Summer 2020

### Welcome Year 6

### Class of 2020-2025

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Primary School: \_\_\_\_\_

Mrs McDermott

# Welcome to WPA History

I go to \_\_\_\_\_ Primary School

Please ✓ the history topics you have studied at Primary School



ANCIENT EGYPT



GREEKS



ROMANS



ANGLO-SAXONS



VIKINGS



AZTECS



TUDOR  
TIMES



VICTORIAN  
TIMES



SECOND WORLD WAR  
BLITZ / EVACUEES

Name 5 British Kings or Queens:

*e.g. Elizabeth II*

1. \_\_\_\_\_
2. \_\_\_\_\_
3. \_\_\_\_\_
4. \_\_\_\_\_
5. \_\_\_\_\_

**I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII**

Draw a famous person from History here:

The famous person is: \_\_\_\_\_

*Tick ✓ the words that you understand ✓  
Underline the words that you don't understand*

BC      AD      DECADE      CENTURY      CHRONOLOGY

HISTORIAN      ARCHAEOLOGIST      EVIDENCE

PRIMARY SOURCE      SECONDARY SOURCE

MONARCH      CONQUEST      INVASION      PARLIAMENT

ANACHRONISM      ENQUIRY      CAUSES      RESULT

Did you enjoy your history lessons at Primary School? (✓ Please tick)

YES

NO

## Your favourite time in History...

**History Task 2:** If you were a time traveller with a time machine where would you go?

Write a story about your adventure into the past and draw a picture. Include the following:

- Where in the past would you go?
- Who would you meet from the past?
- What would you do?
- What would you see?
- What would you say?
- What would you hear?
- What would you smell?
- How would you feel?

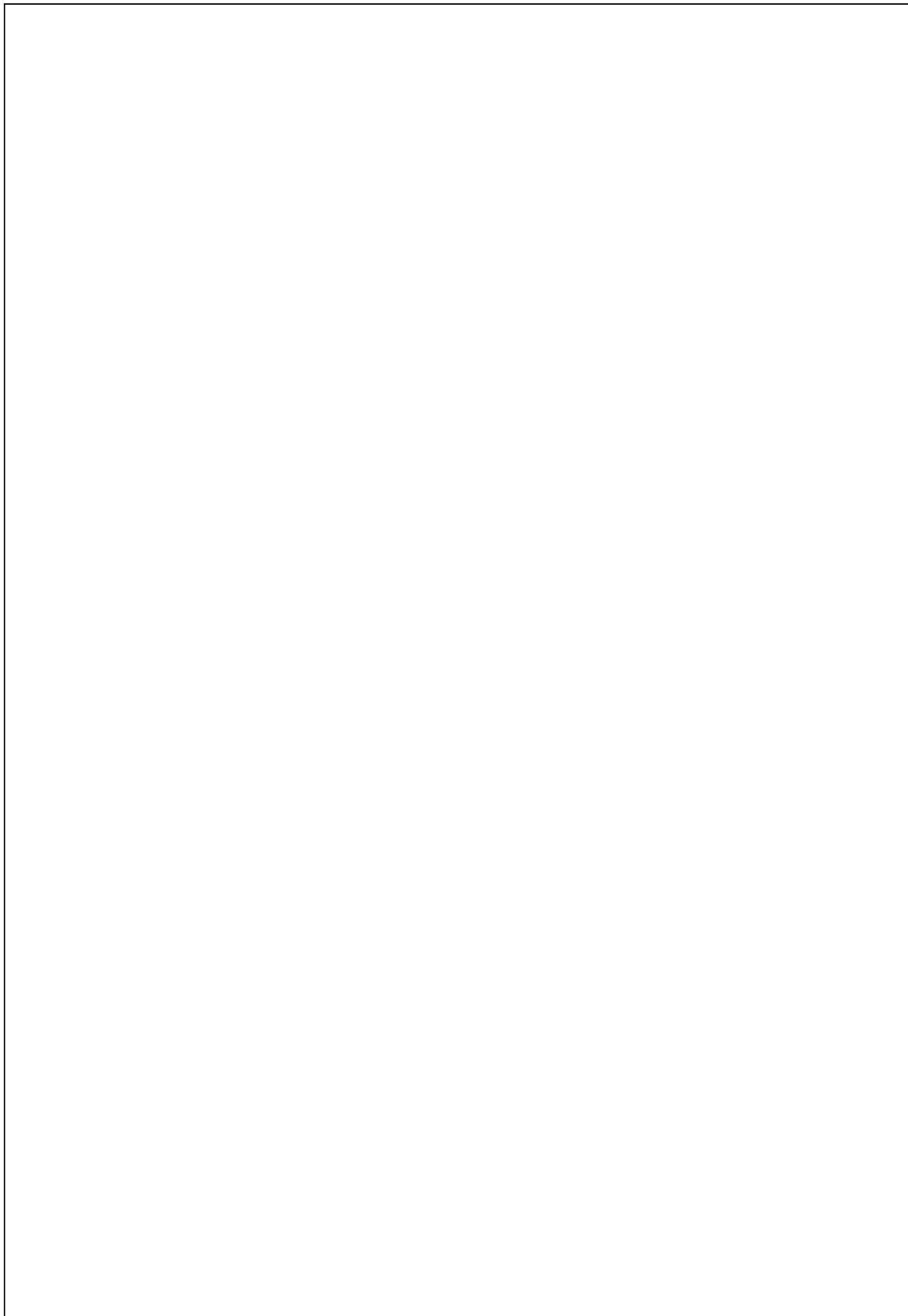
Plan your ideas here:

A large, empty rectangular box with a thin black border, intended for students to plan their ideas for the history task. It occupies the lower half of the page.





**My Time Travel Picture:** Choose landscape or portrait for your time travel history picture.



## Which Century?

- A **century** is a period of 100 years.
- The word *century* comes from the Latin *centum*, meaning *one hundred*.
- *Century* is sometimes abbreviated as *c.*
- In general 1900-1999 is known as the nineteen hundreds and the twentieth century

1	2	3		98	99	100	101	102	103		198	199	1900	1901	1902	1903		1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003		2098	2099	
1 <sup>st</sup> Century					2 <sup>nd</sup> Century								20 <sup>th</sup> Century								21 <sup>st</sup> Century						

**Task:** Tell me what century the following centuries are...

1001	1002	1003		1098	1099		1200	1201	1202	1203		1298	1299		1300	1301	1302	1303		1398	1399
? Century						? Century						? Century									

1501	1502	1503		1598	1599		1700	1701	1702	1703		1798	1799		1800	1801	1802	1803		1898	1899
? Century						? Century						? Century									



## Which Century?

Example: Which Century is 1666 in?

	<u>Thousands</u> <u>TH</u>	<u>Hundreds</u> <u>H</u>	<u>Tens</u> <u>T</u>	<u>Units</u> <u>U</u>
<u>Year</u>	1	6	6	6
		<b>+1</b>	Cover UP the Tens and Units	
			Then ADD 1 to hundreds column	
<u>Century</u>	1666 is in the 17 <sup>th</sup> Century			

Your turn: Which Century is 1485 in?

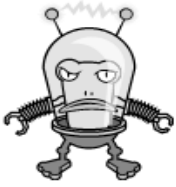
	<u>Thousands</u> <u>TH</u>	<u>Hundreds</u> <u>H</u>	<u>Tens</u> <u>T</u>	<u>Units</u> <u>U</u>
<u>Year</u>	1	4	8	5
		<b>+1</b>	Cover UP the Tens and Units	
			Then ADD 1 to hundreds column	
<u>Century</u>	1485 is in the _____ Century			

Your turn: Which Century is 1348 in?

	<u>Thousands</u> <u>TH</u>	<u>Hundreds</u> <u>H</u>	<u>Tens</u> <u>T</u>	<u>Units</u> <u>U</u>
<u>Year</u>	1	3	4	8
		<b>+1</b>	Cover UP the Tens and Units	
			Then ADD 1 to hundreds column	
<u>Century</u>	1348 is in the _____ Century			

Your turn: Which Century is 798 in?

	<u>Thousands</u> <u>TH</u>	<u>Hundreds</u> <u>H</u>	<u>Tens</u> <u>T</u>	<u>Units</u> <u>U</u>
<u>Year</u>		7	9	8
		<b>+1</b>	Cover UP the Tens and Units	
			Then ADD 1 to hundreds column	
<u>Century</u>	798 is in the _____ Century			



A Spaceman came travelling on a ship from a far"  
" 'Twas light-years of time since his mission did start"  
"And over a village he halted his craft"  
"And he hung in the sky like a star, Just like a star"  
"Oh I wish I knew which century I was in?"  
the Spacemen wondered...



### Which Century?

Numeracy in History

#### Task 1.

Help the little spaceman. His spaceship computer tells him the year he is visiting but not the century. The little spaceman wants to know the century. **Make up a maths formula to help the little spaceman work out centuries. Write explanation of how to work out centuries here:**

1-2 marks

**Task 2:** Try to do this exercise. **Complete the sentences on this sheet.**

1. 1914 AD is in the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>th</sup> Century AD
2. 1665 AD is in the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>th</sup> Century AD
3. 2009 AD is in the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>st</sup> Century AD
4. 1815 AD is in the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>th</sup> Century AD
5. 1714 AD is in the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>th</sup> Century AD
6. 1547 AD is in the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>th</sup> Century AD
7. 1066 AD is in the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>th</sup> Century AD
8. 1215 AD is in the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>th</sup> Century AD
9. 989 AD is in the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>th</sup> Century AD
10. 44 BC is in the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>st</sup> Century BC
11. 753 BC is in the \_\_\_\_\_<sup>th</sup> Century BC
12. \_\_\_\_\_07 AD is in the 18<sup>th</sup> Century.
13. \_\_\_\_\_20 AD is in the 21<sup>st</sup> Century.

Total \_\_\_\_\_/15 marks

## What is BC/AD?

### Numeracy in History

Task 1: Complete the following paragraphs.

B.C. means the years before the birth of Jesus C\_\_\_\_\_. For the years b\_\_\_\_\_ Jesus is born we count b\_\_\_\_\_. If we say 500 B.C. then we mean 500 years before the birth of Christ.

A.D. means the years a\_\_\_\_\_ the birth of Jesus Christ. A.D. is Latin for *Anno Domini* which means 'in the year of our Lord'. We count f\_\_\_\_\_ from this date. If we say 1000 A.D. we mean 1000 years after the birth of Christ.

Christ

before

backwards

after

forwards

1000BC

500BC

0

500AD

1000AD

1500AD

2000AD

Task 2: Mark with a *x* and label the following years on the timeline above

a) 100 BC

b) 800 BC

c) 200 AD

d) 1700 AD

e) 1500 AD

f) 800 AD

g) 100 AD

h) 200 BC

i) 1900 AD

j) 1200 AD

# What is an Anachronism?

Anachronisms are things that are placed in the wrong time period. They crop up in pictures, writing, historical movies and historical TV shows. This is often the result of not researching a historical topic well.

For example:

A writer could refer to William the Conqueror phoning London. This would be an anachronism because the telephone was not invented until 1867. William the Conqueror was from the 11<sup>th</sup> Century.

 **Task:** Complete the following two sentences:

Things that are placed in the wrong \_\_\_\_\_ period are called \_\_\_\_\_ . They crop up in pictures, \_\_\_\_\_ , historical movies and historical TV shows. They are often the result of not \_\_\_\_\_ a historical topic well.

**Missing words:** Select the best 4 words for your answer

century	numeracy	writing
researching	anachronisms	time



**Task:** Write your own historical anachronistic story set in the past with objects from the wrong time period. Write a story about the past with a huge mistake in it. Include an object from a future time period that would not belong. For example Henry VIII watching TV or a Victorian using a microwave oven to cook with.

**Task:** Draw a historical picture with a glaring anachronism in it.

**Ideas you could steal for your story:**

- Henry VIII on a skateboard.
- Roman soldier wearing a digital watch.
- Tudor family using a microwave oven to make their meal.
- Queen Victoria using an iPad to write her diary.
- Marco Polo travelling around the world on a Boeing 747.
- Charles Dickens sending his books via email.

**Task:** Can you think of other historical anachronisms?

**Plan your ideas here:**



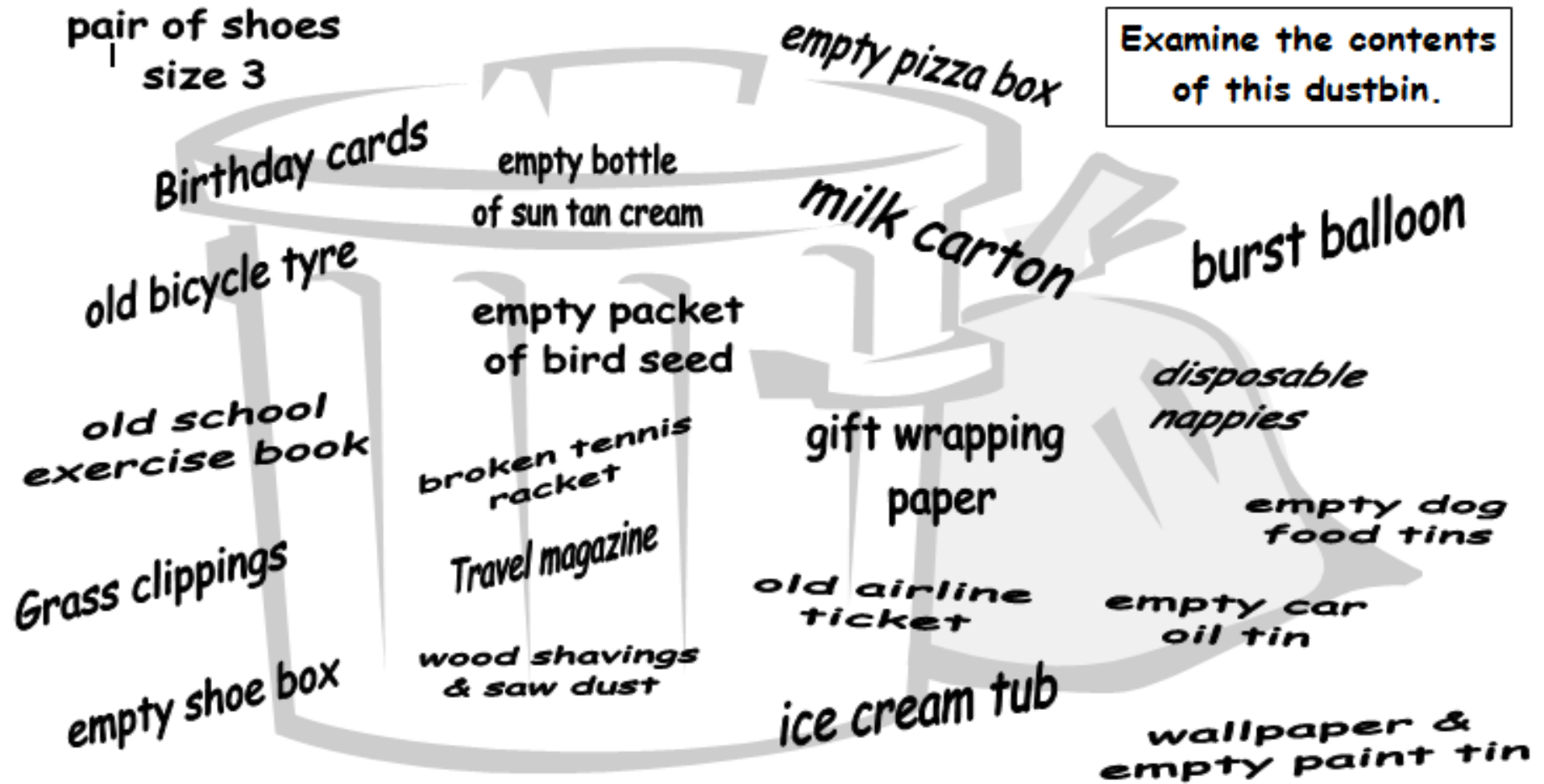




**My Anachronism Picture:** Choose landscape or portrait for your anachronism history picture.



## GATHERING EVIDENCE



My neighbour's bin: Number 22

✍ Use the evidence to write 10 statements about the family who own the dustbin.

**Historians interpret evidence they find to build a picture of the past.**

**Task: Evidence:** This is my neighbour's bin. They live at number 22. This is what I found.  
Tell me 10 things about my neighbours at Number 22. This is known as making an inference. You are using evidence to make an inference or suggesting something about my neighbours at Number 20  
You can select one piece of evidence or tell me something about them in a sentence.  
Or you can select a few pieces of rubbish to tell me something more about them.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

6.

7.

8.

9.

10.

# How to be an archaeologist...

## Step 1: Learn to speak 'archaeologist'



If you want to be an archaeologist  
you need to learn some new words:



**Archaeology:** The study of the lives of people in the past

**Evidence:** Information to support an idea/interpretation

**Artefact:** Any object made or changed by people

**Interpret:** To try and explain what something means

**Excavation:** To dig up and record archaeological remains

## Learn to speak archaeologist

### Task: Match the words to the correct definition

- |                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1. <b>Archaeology</b> | A. Any object made or changed by people          |
| 2. <b>Evidence</b>    | B. To try and explain what something means       |
| 3. <b>Artefact</b>    | C. To dig up and record archaeological remains   |
| 4. <b>Interpret</b>   | D. the study of lives of people in the past      |
| 5. <b>Excavation</b>  | E. Information to support an idea/interpretation |

## What is underneath our feet?

An **archaeologist** is a scientist who studies human history by digging up human remains and artefacts.

Archaeology is from the Greek *arkhaiologia* meaning 'ancient history'. We are going to look at a cross-section of an archaeological dig.

**Task:** On the cross-section of an archaeological dig (see next page) find and mark with numbers on the image the following:

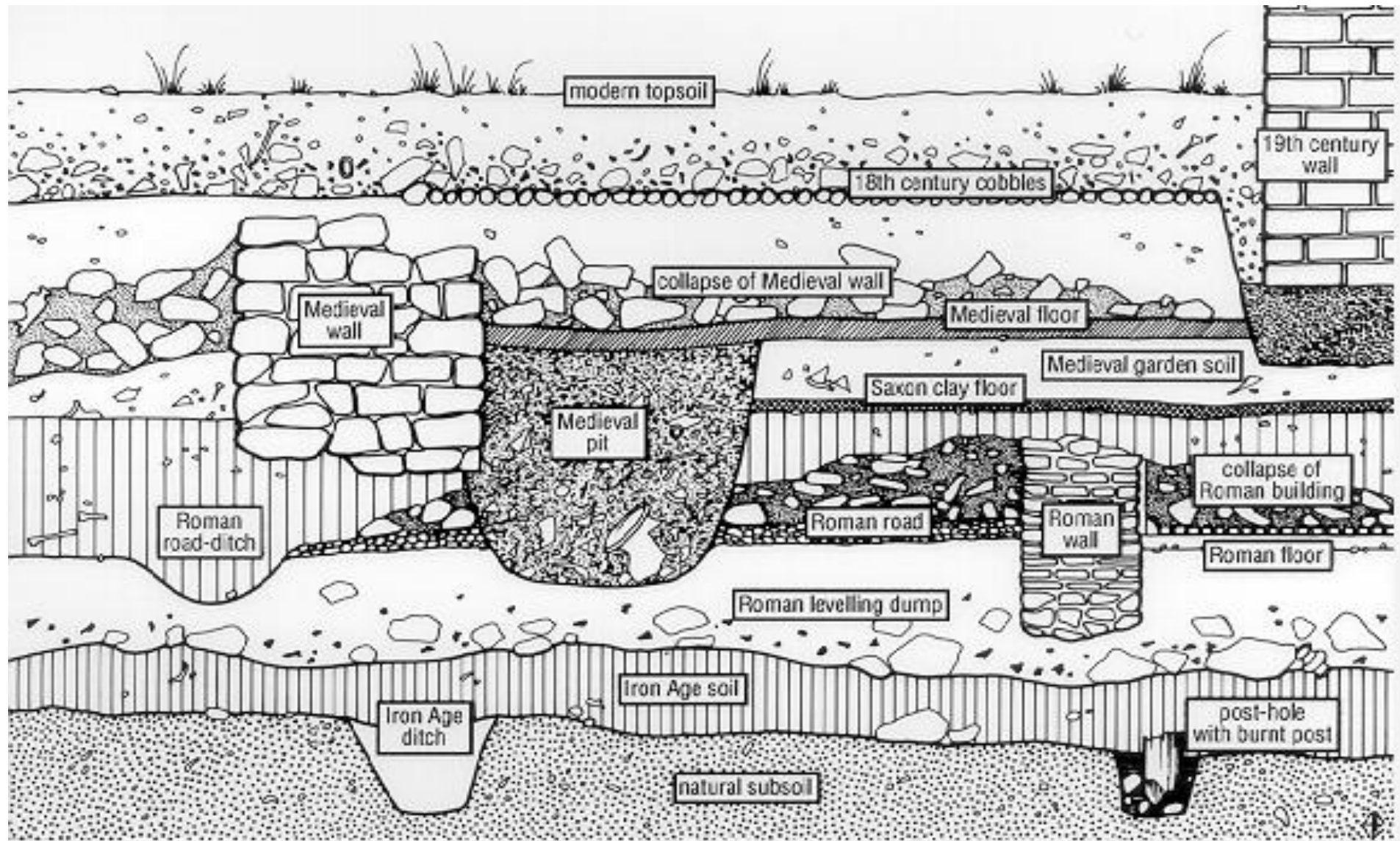
1. Twenty-first Century
2. Victorian time period - Nineteenth Century
3. Eighteenth Century
4. Anglo-Saxon period
5. Roman period
6. Iron Age period

**Task:** Identify with a star\* the time period on the diagram I did not ask you to find

**Task:** Which time period is the oldest time period on the diagram?

**Task:** List what an archaeologist would find in the cross-section of an archaeological dig (see next page)

Cross-section of an archaeological dig







# What survives from Britain's past?



Food



Pottery



Metal



Wood



Fabric



Bones



Leather



Glass

What would survive being buried for 1000 years?

**Task:** Sort the objects into two categories

1. Likely to survive 1000 years
2. Not likely to survive 1000 years

# What survives from Britain's past?

<u>Likely to survive 1000 years</u>	<u>Not Likely to survive 1000 years</u>

# Finding EVIDENCE from the past

Archaeologists EXCAVATE (dig up) archaeological sites to discover and record ancient artefacts

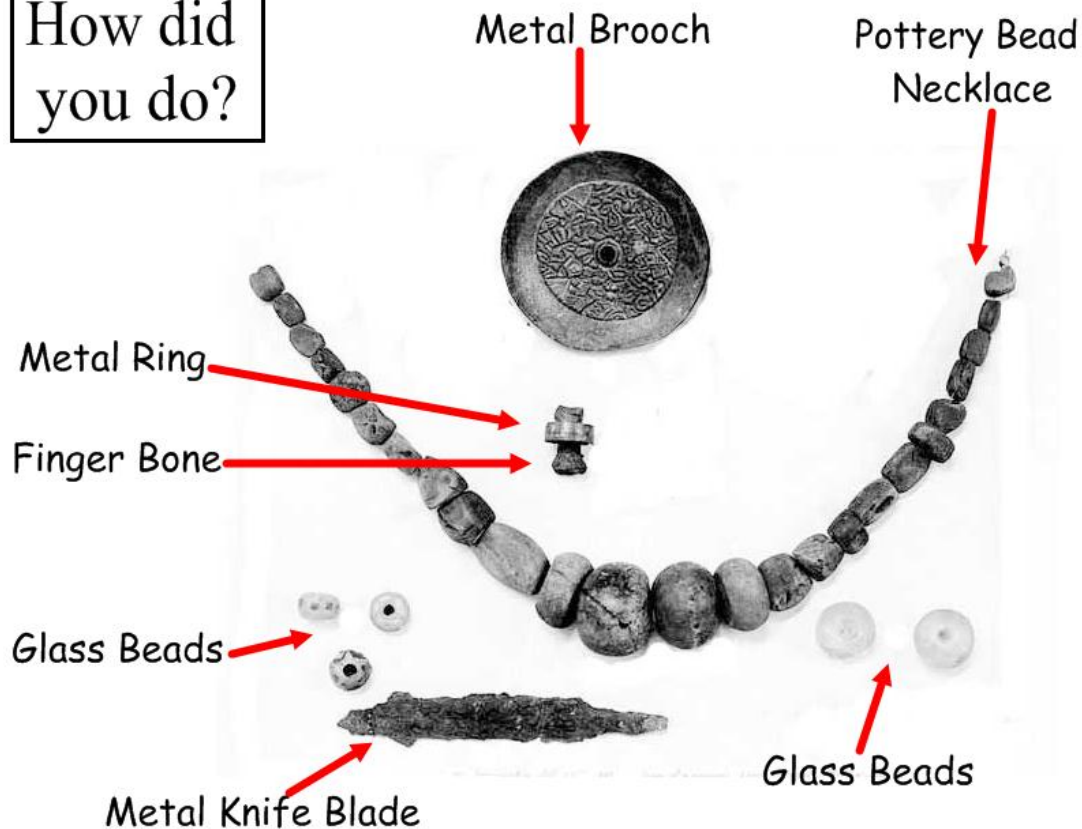
The photograph below shows artefacts from an EXCAVATION in Wheatley in Oxfordshire that took place in 1890



Can you guess what any of the objects are??



How did you do?



## INTERPRET evidence from the past

Artefacts need to be interpreted. Archaeologists often do this by creating a RECONSTRUCTION DRAWING



It's an **archaeologists** job to look at **evidence**, such as **artefacts** and buildings, from the past and to try and **interpret** them!



What you know
Wore a necklace
Wore a brooch
Wore a ring
Wore glass beads
Carried a small knife

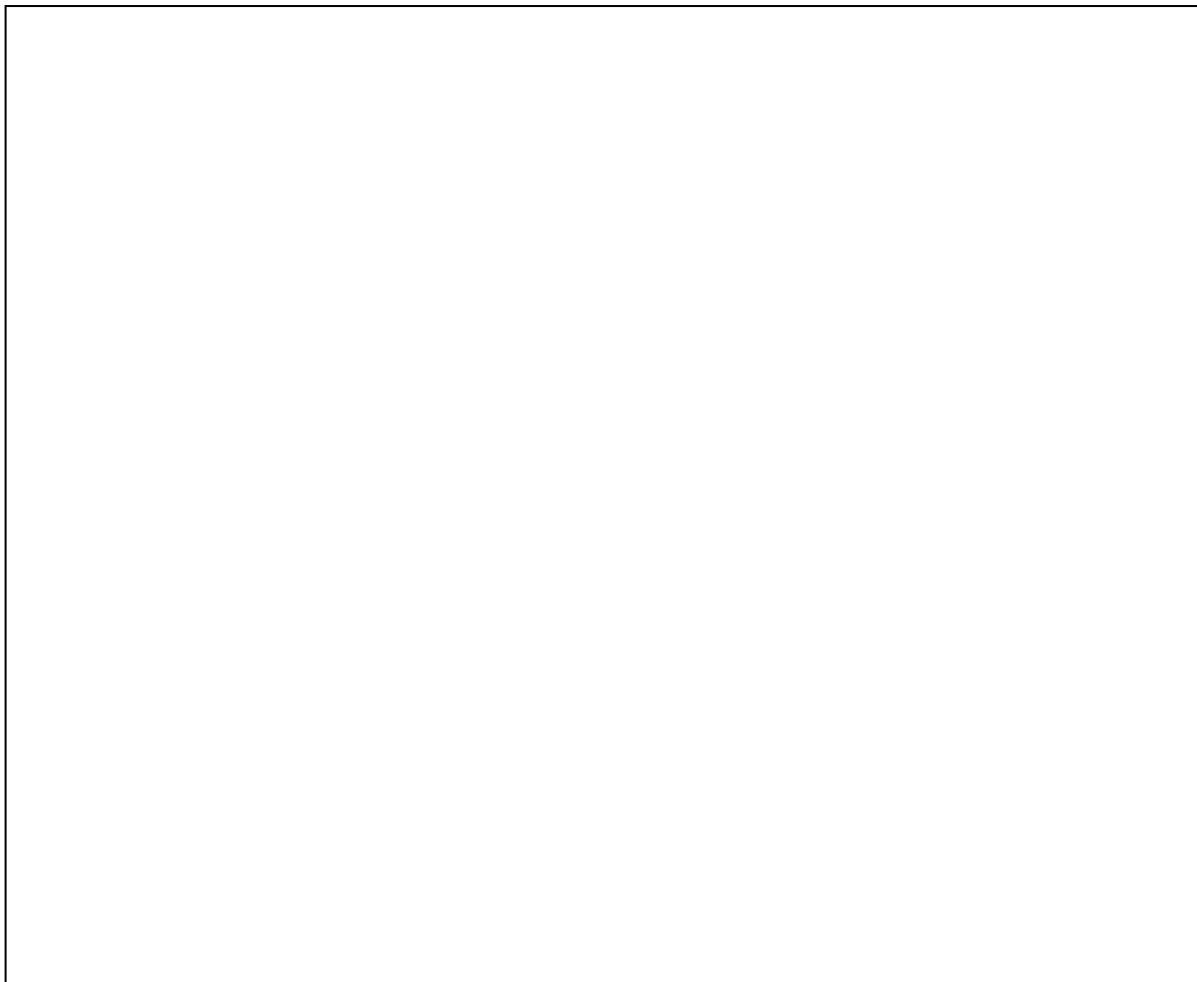
What you don't know
A Man or A woman?
What type of clothes? (Anglo-Saxons only had wool or animal skins to make clothes)
What colour clothes? (Anglo-Saxons only had natural dyes)
Long hair or short?

**Task: Based on the evidence found in the excavation from Wheatley in Oxfordshire draw what you think the people in the past looked like. Based on what you know from the evidence and what you don't know from the evidence - Draw an Anglo-Saxon person.**

---

What you know
Wore a necklace
Wore a brooch
Wore a ring
Wore glass beads
Carried a small knife

What you don't know
A Man or A woman?
What type of clothes? (Anglo-Saxons only had wool or animal skins to make clothes)
What colour clothes? (Anglo-Saxons only had natural dyes)
Long hair or short?



Based on the evidence found this is the interpretation that historians recreated of what they thought the people in the past who owned the objects/artefacts looked like:

What you know	What you don't know
Wore a necklace	A Man or A woman?
Wore a brooch	What type of clothes? (Anglo-Saxons only had wool or animal skins to make clothes)
Wore a ring	What colour clothes? (Anglo-Saxons only had natural dyes)
Wore glass beads	Long hair or short?
Carried a small knife	

Interpretation  
based on  
evidence



## Task

### Create a time capsule for childhood in 2020

Imagine that after 1000 years  
the 'time capsule' is excavated  
by archaeologists.

What would you include to tell the  
future what childhood was like in 2020?

What would survive in the time capsule?



**Task:** Create a time capsule to tell people in the future what childhood was like in 2020. Pick 10 objects to put in the time capsule. Draw them on the next page and tell me why you included the objects.

# My 2020 Time Capsule





## Local History: How was Hadrian's Wall built?

### Evidence 1

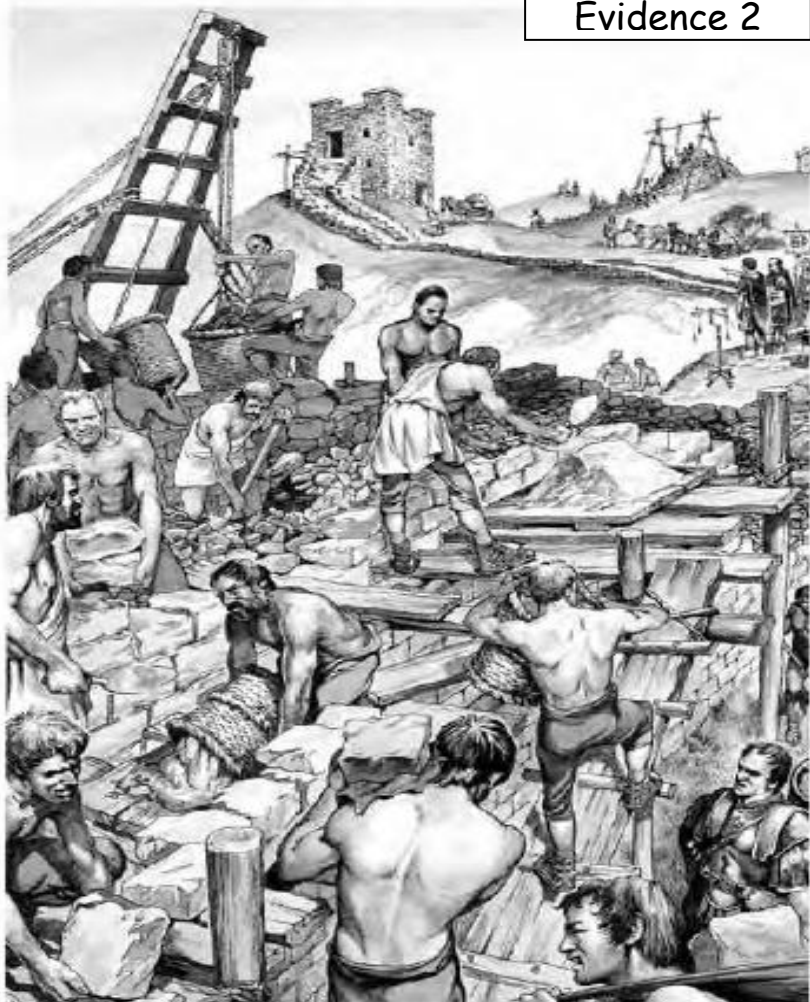


This drawing has been adapted from a carving on Trajan's Column, which was erected in Rome in AD 113 to commemorate his campaigns in Dacia (Romania). It shows legionaries cutting logs and turf to construct a rampart. In the foreground soldiers are digging two ditches, while others are removing the earth in baskets or carrying turves on their shoulders. Some of the turves are held in place by short lengths of rope. The legionaries still wear their armour and carry their swords, but their javelins, helmets and shields are nearby (at the right of the drawing).



This is an artist's impression showing how legionary soldiers might have constructed a stretch of Hadrian's Wall. It is based on research and archaeological evidence, and shows men carrying out a variety of building tasks. In the foreground a centurion is supervising his men; in the middle ground a commander is surveying the work and in the distance is one of the stone turrets, which were built prior to the Wall. In this image the legionaries are not wearing armour.

Evidence 2



- Tasks: Use both images of Hadrian Wall. Evidence 1 and 3.**
1. Who is building Hadrian's Wall?
  2. Look for differences and similarities - make a list of things that are the same (similar) and things that are different
  3. Which image was built by legionaries/Roman soldiers who were at peace and building the wall when the area was under control? How do you know? Give a fact to support your answer
  4. Which image was built by legionaries/Roman soldiers who were building a marching camp in hostile (enemy) territory (area)? How do you know? Give a fact to support your answer
  5. What materials are being used to build the wall?
  6. Where might the materials have come from?
  7. What tools are being used?
  8. What jobs are being done?
  9. What skills did the legionaries/Roman soldiers need to have to carry out this huge building task?
  10. To follow...





## Key Terms and Chronology Skills

Question 1: Match the word to the meaning.

Clue: Match the number (1 to 6) to the correct letter (a to f)

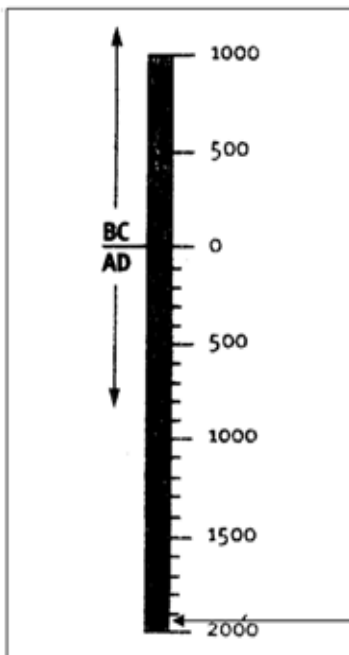
Word	Correct Answer	Meaning (jumbled up)
1) Century		a) Anno Domini. These Latin words mean after Christ
2) Decade		b) One thousand years
3) BC		c) Separate division of time
4) AD		d) One hundred years
5) Periods		e) Before Christ
6) Millennium		f) Every ten years

6 marks

Question 2: Use the timeline to help you.

Write the periods in the correct chronological order.

Clue: Write the letters (a-g) in the correct date order.



- a) Victorian 1837-1901
- b) Anglo-Saxon 400-1066
- c) Norman 1066-1154
- d) Edwardian 1901-1910
- e) Tudor 1485-1603
- f) Roman Britain 43 BC - 410 AD
- g) Stuart 1603-1714

Time period	Answer
1)	
2)	
3)	
4)	
5)	
6)	
7)	

7 marks

**Task:** Historians and detectives have to make use of *evidence* to help them understand what has taken place in the past. There are different types of evidence.

**Clue:** Copy the headings below. Write the types of evidence under the correct heading:

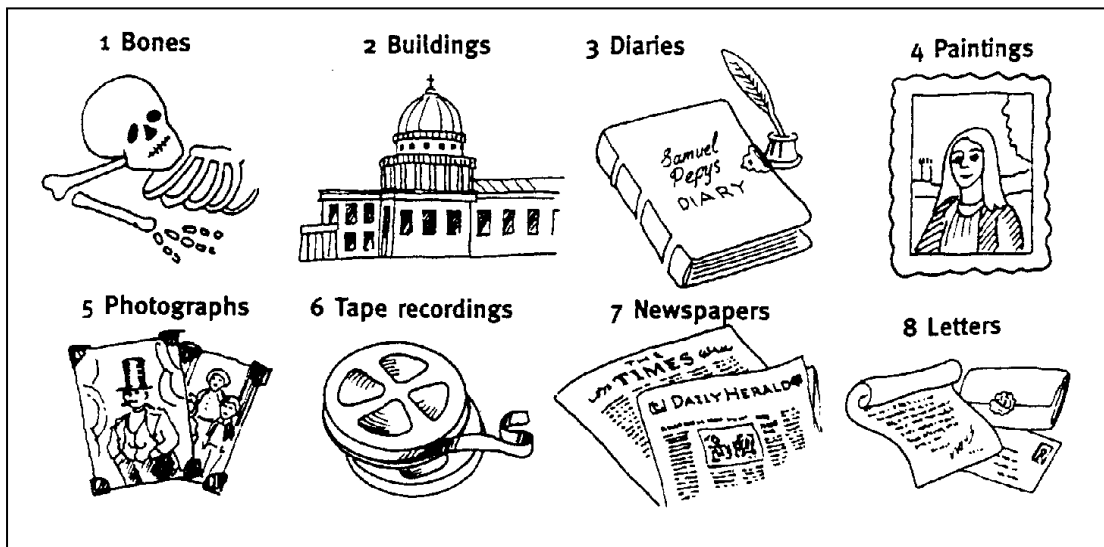
Artefacts

Oral

Pictures

Written

Types of evidence

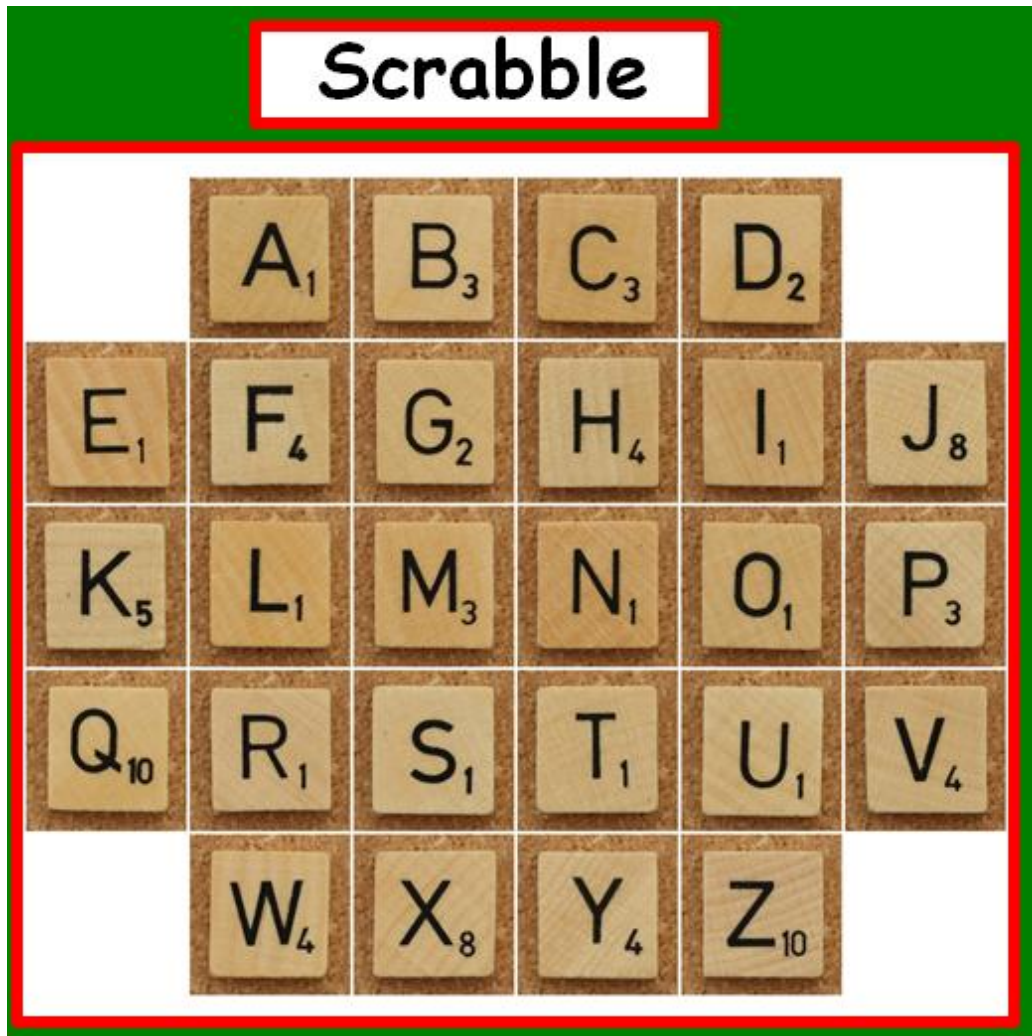


**Task:** Organise the objects under the correct heading

Artefact	Oral (spoken)	Pictures	Written

## Literacy Review:

**Task:** Think about all the words used in this history project. Choose 5 words. Work out the scrabble score for each word. How much are your words worth?



Word	Score
1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	
Total Score	

Learn the Monarchs Poem so we can sing it in class

# Monarchs of England

Willie, Willie, Harry, Ste,  
Harry, Dick, John, Harry 3;  
Edward 1, 2, 3, Dick 2,  
Harries 4, 5, 6 - then who?  
Edwards 4, 5, Dick the Bad,  
Harries twain, and Ned the lad;  
Mary, Lizzie, James the vain,  
Charlie, Charlie, James again;  
William, Mary, Anne oh *Gloria!* -  
4 Georges, William, and Victoria,  
Edward 7 and Georgie 5;  
Edward, George;  
And Liz alive





