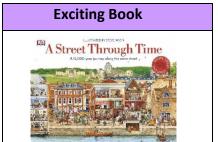
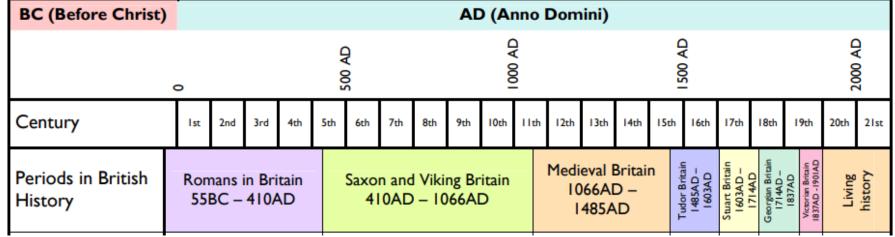


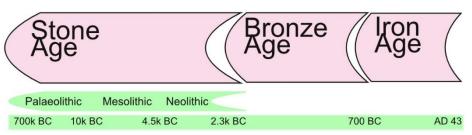
Year 6 History Chronological Unit- Britain Through Time - Number

British History Timeline continued





Pre-history timeline:



Vocabulary:	
change and continuity	'Change' refers to something that is obviously different from what
	occurred previously. 'Continuity' refers to things that stay the same,
	relatively unchanged, over time.
chronology	The arrangement of events or dates in the order that they occurred.
prehistoric	Belonging to a period in a time before written history.
civilisation	The society, culture, and way of life of a particular area.
invaders	An army or country that uses force to enter and take control of
	another country.
settlement	Settlements are places where people live and sometimes work. They
	can be small or large depending on how many people live there and
	how many facilities there are.

Key Knowledge

Evidence from artefacts such as Lebombo bones and Ishango bones suggest prehistoric people counted by making notches/marks.

Counting was important to prehistoric people because they needed to keep track of social and economic data such as the number of group members, prey animals, property or debts.

Different civilisations had different methods of counting including Egyptian, Sumerian/Babylonian Roman and Hindu/Arabic.

Bede was a famous monk in the Anglo-Saxon period and he was not only involved in important works such as the calculation of the date of Easter according to the calendars in use at the time as he also described a method of using finger counting to make large calculations.

Although the Romans left Britain in the 5th Century, Roman numerals were still evident in Britain over 500 years later. This was because after a lot of books were burned and looted at the time of the Romans leaving, some of this classical learning of the Romans began to filter back to the west having been copied and kept safe in the Libraries of the east.

The numbering system that we use today is called the Hindu/Arabic system and this became the preferred option in Britain from the 15th Century.

Numbers have often been used as code in the past. This was evident when Alan Turing assisted in cracking the enigma code that critical in shortening the war and saving countless lives from being taken.

Background Knowledge:

The story of prehistoric Britain began when the first humans arrived in Britain. It ended when the Romans conquered the ancient Britains and Britain became part of the Roman Empire.

The earliest humans were hunter-gatherers. They survived by hunting animals and finding food to eat. Then, very gradually people learned new skills. First they learned to herd animals and grow crops. Later they discovered the secrets of making bronze and iron. Prehistoric people couldn't read or write, but they were astonishing builders. Their tombs, forts and monuments have survived for thousands of years.

The main difference between the Stone Age, Bronze Age and Iron Ages was the materials they used. This meant houses were different and the way they used the land changed.

The Romans invaded to gain land (and power). They began to charge tax for people living on the land. Hadrian's wall was built. The Romans left many legacies: many of our buildings and how they were heated; the way we get rid of sewage; the roads we use; some of our wild animals; religion; the words and languages we speak; how we calculate distances; numbers and why we use money to pay for goods.

The Anglo- Saxons arrived in Britain because the Romans retreated as there were wars and flooding in Italy. The Anglo-Saxons left their homelands in northern Germany, Denmark and The Netherlands.

The Vikings raided, searching for better land. Some came to raid and steal from monasteries. The Vikings originated from the area that became modern-day Denmark, Sweden, and Norway.

The Anglo-Saxon and Viking period come to an end during the Battle of Hastings (14 October 1066). The Normans won, Harold was killed, and William became king.