

10,000-50 BC
Prehistoric Era

450-1000
Early Medieval

1250-1500
Late Medieval

1800-1900
Modern:
Industrial

1950-Present
Modern:
Contemporary

Key developments

1	Prehistoric	Prehistory is the time before people were writing things down, so we cannot use written sources to find out about it. Instead, we find out about it just using objects.
2	Classical	Classical or Ancient history in Europe is when the Greek and Roman empires were powerful. In Britain, this is when the Romans ruled Britain – 50BC-450AD.
3	Medieval	Medieval (sometimes called the Middle Ages) is split into 3 sections: Early, High and Late. In Britain in this time, kings ruled, there were lots of battles and the Christian church was very powerful.
4	Early Modern	This is when the Tudors and Stuarts were in charge in Britain. It was a time of big change in religion and power, with kings, queens and religion becoming less powerful.
5	Modern	The modern era started with the Industrial Revolution and comes right up to now! The World Wars are included here.



Stonehenge was built in prehistoric Britain



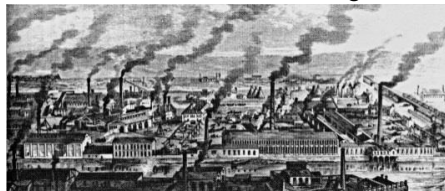
Modern drawing of Roman Britain



King John, a Medieval King



The Tudors, an Early Modern royal family



Factories during the Industrial Revolution: from the Modern Era

Key terms

6	causation	Something that makes another thing happen. E.g. 'World War II was caused by Adolf Hitler.'
7	consequence	Something that happens as a result of something else; the effects or impacts. E.g. 'A consequence of the British Empire was the terrible treatment of Aboriginal Australians.'
8	change	When something becomes different over time. E.g. 'Women's rights have changed a lot in the last 100 years.'
9	continuity	When something stays the same over time. E.g. 'There was a lot of continuity during the Medieval period, as the Church had power throughout.'
10	significance	When something is historically important, both at the time and now. E.g. 'Magna Carta was a significant document because it is still important today.'
11	source	Something produced at the time that tells us about a time in history, e.g. a document or object made when the event was happening.
12	interpretation	Something produced after the event that contains a historical judgement or opinion about the event.
13	inference	An idea or conclusion about what the source/interpretation is saying based on what you can see/read and your knowledge of the context.
14	content	What is said/drawn etc. in the source/interpretation, including your inferences
15	context	Your knowledge of what was happening at the time the source/interpretation is talking about.
16	provenance	For a source or interpretation, this is the five 'wh' questions: What is it? Who made it? When was it made? Where was it made? Why was it made?
17	useful	A source is useful if it gives us accurate or interesting information about an event in history.
18	convincing	An interpretation is convincing if it contains truth.