

10,000-50 BC
Prehistoric Era

450-1000
Early Medieval

1250-1500
Late Medieval

1800-1900
Modern:
Industrial

1950-Present
Modern:
Contemporary

Key developments

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| 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

| | | |
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| 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. |