



# Knowledge organiser: What is History?



## Why is History important?

- Knowing history helps us avoid generalisations e.g. all women were like this...
- History makes us ask big questions about right and wrong - e.g. should we apologise for events that have happened now we know they were wrong?
- History helps us challenge and even explode national myths!
- We can turn to History to help us make sense of the uncertainty in our world
- History helps us understand other people so brings us closer together

## Keywords

1	<b>History</b>	It originates from the Greek word ' <b>historia</b> ' which means to <b>investigate</b> , <b>research</b> , and <b>inquire</b> written accounts of past events. It also includes the writing of history, historical narrative and recorded knowledge of past events.
2	<b>Myth</b>	a traditional story or an idea that lots of people have which isn't true.
3	<b>Historical source</b>	something that tells us about history. It may be a document, a book, a diary or an artefact.
4	<b>Artefact</b>	An object from the past.
5	<b>Chronology</b>	Study of time.
6	<b>Chronological Order</b>	Putting events in order of time, starting with the earliest to the most recent.
7	<b>Decade</b>	A period of ten years.
8	<b>Century</b>	A period of one hundred years.
9	<b>Millennium</b>	A period of one thousand years.
10	<b>Timeline</b>	A way of recording important events & when they happened.

## Rules for Chronology

### Rule 1

In 4 figure dates e.g. 1900, add 1 to the first 2 numbers to work out the century  
e.g. 1111 = 12<sup>th</sup> century

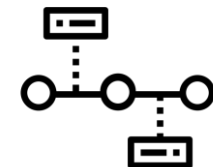
### Rule 2

In 3 figure dates add 1 to the first number to work out the century  
e.g. 999 = 10<sup>th</sup> century

### Rule 3

All of the 0-99 dates, whether BC or AD will always be in the 1<sup>st</sup> century BC or AD.  
e.g. 67BC = 1<sup>st</sup> century

11	<b>BC</b>	Before Christ
12	<b>BCE</b>	Before Common Era
13	<b>AD</b>	Anno Domini (The years after the birth of Christ)
14	<b>CE</b>	Common Era (can be used instead of AD)





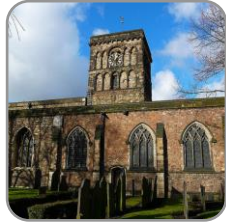
## Knowledge organiser: History of Leicester

### Roman Leicester



- The Romans had marched into the area that is now Leicester by AD 47.
- The Romans built a fort to protect their river crossing.
- In the town, they made roads in a neat grid and put up lots of impressive buildings, including a large bathhouse.
- They built the long straight Fosse Way and turned the town into an important city.

### Anglo-Saxon Leicester



- By the start of the 5<sup>th</sup> century AD, the Roman army had gone.
- The houses and public buildings of the Roman city began to fall into ruin.
- Anglo-Saxon settlers arrived from Europe and built timber halls and huts among the Roman ruins.

### Medieval Leicester



- William the Conqueror was King of England from 1066 to 1087. He appointed earls to rule over Leicester.
- Leicester's most famous earl, Simon de Montfort, was responsible for the first English parliament in 1265.
- Battle of Bosworth Field on the 21<sup>st</sup> August 1485, King Richard was killed & his body at the Newarke for three days.

### Tudor Leicester



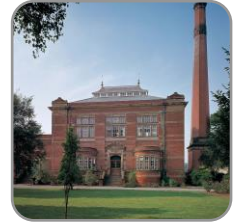
- In 1538 Henry VIII declared himself as head of the church and ordered all abbeys and friaries to be shut. He closed Leicester abbey.
- Lady Jane Grey was cousin to King Edward VI. childhood at After Edward's death, her family had her crowned Queen. Mary I had her beheaded at the tower of London.

### Stuart Leicester



- During the Civil war the king Charles I was having arguments with Parliament.
- In May 1645 the Royalists attacked Leicester (which supported Parliament!). The Royalists broke through the city walls, riding through the city and smashing up property.

### Victorian Leicester



- Leicester was a centre of the Hosiery (socks and stockings) industry.
- In 1841 Thomas Cooke organised the first ever holiday tour – a train trip from Leicester to Loughborough and back!
- Abbey pumping station was opened. This meant that sewage could be pumped away safely.