

Subject Specific Vocabulary

cathedral	a Christian church that is the home church of a bishop
century	A period of 100 years
long ago	A long time in the past
memorial	something made to preserve the memory of a person, event, etc
monastery	a community of monks, or the buildings used by such a community.
monk	a man who gave his life to religion
city	a large and important town where many people live and work
shrine	a sacred place or object that is devoted to some holy person or god.
Christian	a person who follows Christianity - a religion based on the teachings of Jesus Christ
Bishop	a priest who holds a high position and is in charge of a group of churches.
Artefact	an object made by a human being, which tells us about the past



We will be finding out . . .

1. How old is the cathedral and when was it built?
2. How was the cathedral built?
3. What was daily life like for a monk?
4. Who was Saint Cuthbert and how do we know?
5. What artefacts can you see at Durham Cathedral?
6. What is it like to visit the cathedral today?

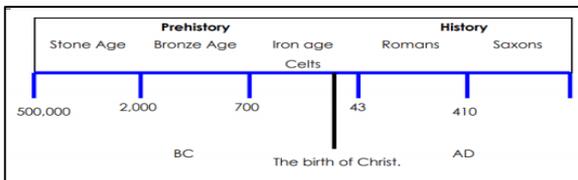
Assessment Why is Durham Cathedral special?

Sticky Knowledge

- Durham is the county city of Co Durham.
- A cathedral is a Christian church that is the home church of a bishop. Bishops oversee many churches in a particular area.
- The cathedral is home to the Bishop of Durham
- The cathedral was built in 1093 to house the shrine of St Cuthbert.
- Lots of famous people have been buried there in the past.
- The cathedral was built by stonemasons in Norman times.
- The cathedral is next to the River Wear
- On Durham Cathedral's main door is the sanctuary knocker. Anyone who touched it was granted sanctuary for 37 days.
- Church services are held their daily.
- A monk is a man who gave his life to religion. Their lives were dedicated to worship, reading, and manual labour. They went to church and spent time reading from the Bible, private prayer, and meditation. During the day the Medieval monks worked hard in the Monastery and on its lands.

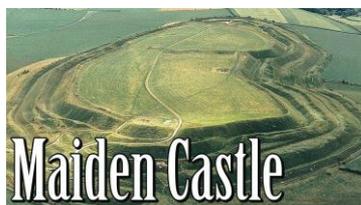
Images of St Cuthbert





Subject Specific Vocabulary

archaeologist	Person who learns about the past by digging up artefacts and studying them
monument	Something built to remember an important person or event
Winter Solstice	Shortest day
Summer Solstice	Longest day
preserve	To keep something in good condition.
tribes	A group of people that live together for protection.
settlement	A place where a group of people live together in many buildings
homo sapiens	The type of human species today
agriculture	The practice of farming and growing crops (plants.)
era / period	A length of time covering many years
flint	A type of stone that can be shaped into blades, knives and spears for hunting.
site	An area of ground where a town, building or monument is built.
significant	important



- We will be finding out . . .**
1. Who lived in Britain before me?
 2. What do we know about the first people who lived on our islands?
 3. What happened when Britain warmed up?
 4. What was the mystery buried in the sand?
 5. What was so important about the Bronze Age?
 6. Why is Stonehenge a special place in Bronze Age Britain?
 7. What does the evidence at Maiden Castle show us?
 8. What objects would you include in a museum display about Britain's first people?

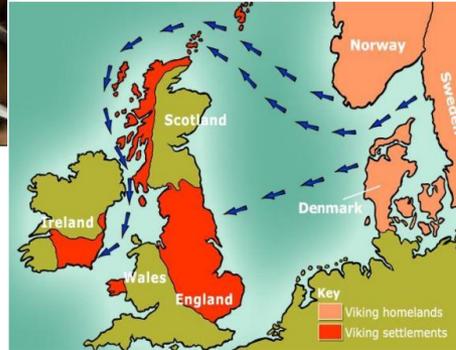
Sticky Knowledge
Stone Age to Iron Age

Stone Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Stone Age was split into three periods; Palaeolithic, Mesolithic and Neolithic • People were hunter-gatherers • People began farming and growing crops
Bronze Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bronze was used instead of stone to make tools and weapons • Woollen cloth was used to make clothes and to keep warm • People were buried with their important possessions
Iron Age	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Iron was used instead of bronze to make tools and weapons as its shape can be changed • Settlements were often under attack and there were many wars • Britain was invaded by the Romans

<u>Key dates in chronological order</u>	
Stone Age	
450,000 BC	Palaeolithic period
10,000 BC	Mesolithic period
4000 BC	Neolithic period
3000 BC	Stonehenge started
3000 BC	Skara Brae built
Bronze Age	
2300 BC	Bronze working introduced
1600 BC	Stonehenge abandoned
1200 BC	First hillforts
Iron Age	
800 BC	Iron working introduced
54 BC	1 st Roman invasion
AD 43	2 nd Roman invasion

Subject Specific Vocabulary

interpretation	the act or process of explaining or understanding something.
representation	showing or picturing something
Primary source	an original document or other material that has not been changed in any way
viking	Norse people who came from an area called Scandinavia
raider	people who enter a building or place by force in order to steal something
invasion	Taking over a country with armed force.
empire	A group of states or countries ruled by one monarch or leader.
civilisation	an advanced state of human society, in which a high level of culture, science, invention exist
monarchy	supreme power or sovereignty held by a single person. (King or Queen)
kingdom	a state or government having a king or queen as its head
conquer	Overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.
conflict	fight, battle, or struggle, especially a prolonged struggle; strife.
Scandinavia	Scandinavia Norway, Sweden and Denmark
longboat	seagoing vessels made and used for trade, exploring, and raiding.



We will be finding out . . .

1. What dangers did Lindisfarne face?
2. What does Terry Deary think of the Vikings?
3. Who were the Vikings?
4. What do the primary sources tell me about the Vikings?
5. Do the sources back up Terry's view?
6. So was Terry right? Do all historians agree with Terry?
7. How will you represent the Vikings?

Sticky Knowledge

- The Vikings came from Scandinavia; they travelled from Norway, Sweden & Denmark in longboats.
- The first places they raided were the monasteries of Lindisfarne.
- The Vikings wrote in runes and used tools to carve them into stone, bone, wood and metal.
- Not all Vikings came to England to fight, some came to trade and settle.
- The Vikings wanted new land because the places where they came from in Scandinavia weren't very easy to live on.
- The Vikings would turn up every now and then to raid towns and take a bit of land. Sometimes the Anglo Saxons decided it was better to pay them money so they'd stay away.
- The English language was greatly affected by the invasions of the Vikings, in particular through town and village names in the north and east of England.
- The Vikings were responsible for the world's now oldest parliament – the Tynwald – in the Isle of Man.
- The Vikings occupied much of north-eastern England, including their stronghold of York. We now know that the city was a busy place with up to 15,000 inhabitants.
- Vikings have traditionally had a fierce reputation as invaders and for violent attacks. This was only true sometimes; there is evidence that some attacks were very violent– including Lindisfarne in 793.

Viking Timeline

787-789 AD – The Vikings begin their attacks on Britain.	840 AD – Viking settlers establish the city of Dublin in Ireland.	866 AD – Danish Vikings establish a kingdom in York, England.	878-886 AD – King Alfred divides England under the Danelaw Act, granting Vikings north & east England.	900-911 AD – The Vikings raid the Mediterranean, and found Normandy in France.	981 AD – Eric the Red discovers Greenland.	1000 AD – Leif Erikson explores the coast of North America	1013 AD – The Danes conquer England. From 1028, Knut rules.	1066 AD – The Vikings, led by Harold Hardrada, are defeated at Stamford Bridge.
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