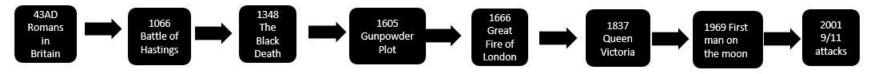


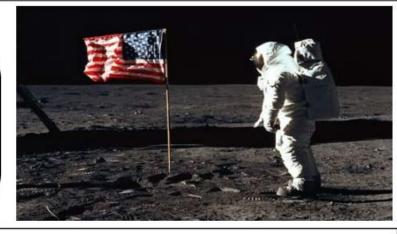
What is History?



Key Word	Definition
History	The study of events and people in the past.
Chronology	When things are put in the order in which they happened.
Evidence	Facts to support an argument or opinion.
Sources	Evidence that was made at the time or by someone who was there at the time.
Interpretation	The opinion of someone who was not there at the time.
Content	The information included in a source or interpretation
Provenance	Where the source comes from- who wrote it etc
Bias	A one sided view- often seen as an unfair view

History has shown us that courage can be contagious and hope can take on a life of its own.

Michelle Obama







Historians find out about the past by using sources. Sometimes these are written sourcessuch as letters or newspapers, sometimes they are pictures or photos, sometimes they are artefacts (items from the past)



When a historian is investigating the past they look at the provenance of the sources they are using to work out whether the source is reliable (if we can trust it or not).



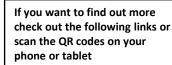
The ideas written down by historians are interpretations- but just because the historian wasn't there at the time doesn't mean they are not reliable, historians do lots of research!



The job of a historian is to look at all sides of history and try not to show bias- we call this being objective, meaning they don't take sides.



History is important as it has shaped the world we live in, what we do now will shape the future so it is important to learn from our mistakes!





READ

https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zfgsgk7/revision/1





https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=-DkXHiudxg&list=PlcvEcrsF_9zl7eufSRIWUYiC80khlsq





https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m000k2s4





What was life like in Medieval times?



Definition
Poor farm workers
Peasants who were not free to move from their manors.
Members o the town council
traders
An area of land owned by a knight of lord
Shortage of food
Peasants who were free to look for work.
Organisations that control how a trade is run.

https://www.historyonth **READ** enet.com/the-5-mostpainful-medicaltreatments-of-themiddle-ages https://www.youtube. com/watch?v=XHQ89q **WATCH** Chw1Y&list=Pl9EYRt_jl-OfEuCIEsTpXD3b1T8dc

LISTEN

https://historyofenglish podcast.com/2020/01/2 1/episode-133-breakingbread-with-companions/

The Medieval Christian church controlled much of the life of the Medieval peasant. The church controlled which foods could be eaten on which days. The parish church played a key role in developing the culture of the people and was responsible for feasts and festivals. Roberta Gilchrist



What do I need to know?



The land was owned by a Lord. Villeins had to work for the lord and were not able to move. They also had to pay taxes to the lord which meant they were very poor.



Most people lived in the countryside and most peasants were farmers. They worked very hard all year round and had little machinery to help them.



Towns were much smaller than they are now and were run by mayors. Food and other goods were traded in markets. During times of poor harvest there would be famine and food prices went up.



The towns were vey unhealthy and dangerous. People would get their water from the river but also use the river to get rid of waste. There were no health and safety rules.



Peasants did sometimes have fun-there were many "holy days" when the church would organise entertainment and the peasants may get a day off work.