

**TURTON SCHOOL HISTORY DEPARTMENT – KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – LIFE IN BRITAIN**

Key content	Key skills	Key questions/words
<p>From around 750 BC to 12 BC, <b>the Celts</b> were the most powerful people in central and northern Europe. There were many groups (tribes) of Celts, speaking a vaguely common language. No-one called the people living in Britain during the Iron Age, Celts until the eighteenth century. The period of time in Britain immediately before the Roman period is known as the <b>Iron Age</b>. The name 'Iron Age' comes from the discovery of a new metal called iron. The Celts found out how to make iron tools and weapons.</p> <p>In August 55 B.C. the Roman general, <b>Emperor Julius Caesar</b> invaded Britain. He took with him two <b>Roman legions</b>. After winning several battles against the Celtic tribes (Britons) in south-east England he returned to France. The Romans gave us lots of different things:</p> <p><b>Language:</b> The language we use today was developed from the Romans. The Romans spoke and wrote in Latin and many of our words are based on Latin words.</p> <p><b>Laws and a legal system:</b> The laws and ways we determine what to do with someone who is accused of breaking a law came originally from the Roman Empire.</p> <p>The <b>Viking Age</b> in Britain began about 1,200 years ago in the 9th Century AD and lasted for just over 200 years. About the year 800, bands of fierce raiders began to attack our coasts. They were the Vikings (also called the Danes although they didn't just come from Denmark).</p> <p>The Vikings came across the North Sea, just as the Anglo-Saxons had done 400 years earlier. In time, like the <b>Anglo-Saxons</b>, the Vikings made their home here. They drove the Saxons out of part of the country and took it for themselves.</p> <p>King Alfred, Saxon king of Wessex, fought them in a great battle, but he could not drive them right away and had to let them have part of the country, called Danelaw.</p>	<p><b>Analyse:</b> To study or examine something in detail in order to discover more about it. Chronology: the arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence.</p> <p><b>Describe:</b> To say or write what someone or something is like.</p> <p><b>Explain:</b> To make something clear or easy to understand by giving reasons for it or further details about it.</p> <p><b>Reliability</b> The measure of how trustworthy something or someone is.</p>	<p>What is chronology? Why can sources help to solve a mystery? What was the impact of the Celts, Romans and Vikings on British history? Has Britain become more or less multicultural throughout its history? How have different groups helped this?</p> <p><b>History:</b> the study of past events, particularly in human affairs.</p> <p>A <b>source</b> is anything that we can use to find out information about what happened in the past. There are two types of sources: <i>primary sources (anything from the time)</i> and <i>secondary sources (anything after the time)</i>.</p> <p><b>The Celts:</b> From around 750 BC to 12 BC, the Celts were the most powerful people in central and northern Europe. There were many groups (tribes) of Celts, speaking a vaguely common language.</p> <p><b>The Romans</b> came to Britain nearly 2000 years ago and changed our country. Even today, evidence of the Romans being here, can be seen in the ruins of Roman buildings, forts, roads, and baths can be found all over Britain.</p> <p><b>The Viking Age</b> in Britain began about 1,200 years ago in the 9th Century AD and lasted for just over 200 years. They were also known as the Norsemen. Norsemen means people from the North. They were great travellers and sailed to various parts of Europe, where they traded, raided and often settled.</p>