

Year 7 History - Term 1: How do historians study the past?

Year 7

Term 1



Chronology	Causation	Consequences
<p>Definition:</p> <p>The study of time and the order in which things happen.</p> <p>Why it's important for historians?</p> <p>Historians need to know the order of historical events so they can spot patterns across History, e.g. similarities/differences, causes and consequences etc.</p> <p>How is it studied at TAB?</p> <p>In Y7 you will study pre-medieval History (before 1066), then we go through a chronological study of History, all the way to the modern day. Y7: Pre-medieval-The English Civil Wars, Y8: British Empire – WW2, Y9: Holocaust – Modern migration to Britain</p> <p>Key Terms:</p> <p>Decade – 10 years, Century – 100 years, Millenium – 1000 years</p>	<p>Definition:</p> <p>An event that leads to another event.</p> <p>Why it's important for historians?</p> <p>Historians need to know why certain events took place, sometimes so we can work out how to prevent it from happening again, or to prepare for the future. E.g causes of wars.</p> <p>How is it studied at TAB?</p> <p>Y7: Cause of power in Medieval England, Causes of the English Civil Wars.</p> <p>Y11: Cause of conflict in Korea & Vietnam</p> 	<p>Definition:</p> <p>The impact of an event, how it effects people/places.</p> <p>Why it's important for historians?</p> <p>In order for people to understand the danger of repeating History, we need to understand its consequences so we can understand why the world is the way it is.</p> <p>How is it studied at TAB?</p> <p>Y7: Consequences of the English Civil Wars, Y8: Consequences of the British Empire, Consequences of the Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade, Y9: Consequences of dictators in S. E. Asia.</p> <p>Y10: The impact of events in America, for Americans.</p> <p>Y11: Consequences of conflict in Korea & Vietnam</p>
Similarities & Differences	Change & Continuity	Sources & Interpretations
<p>Why it's important for historians?</p> <p>Historians study the past and look for patterns between events, so they can form conclusions. They also look for unique feature, this can help historians look for solutions to a variety of different problems. Eg.g Although both Medieval Christian Europe and the islamic Empire believed disease was caused by God (similarity), unlike the medieval Catholic Church, the Islamic Empire encouraged doctors to look for cures, as they believed that for every disease, Allah had created a cure.</p> <p>How is it studied at TAB?</p> <p>Y8: Similarities & Differences of protests in Britain, Experiences during WW1.</p> <p>Y10: Britain: Health & The People</p>	<p>Why it's important for historians?</p> <p>Measuring how things change over time and how things remain the same is important for historians to understand development and the impact of historical figures. History is also about understanding how civilisation has progressed, if we know how things have changed, this can help answer that question.</p> <p>How is it studied at TAB?</p> <p>Y7: Norman invasion of England, The Reformation, Y8: Methods & Motivations of Protests, Y9: Migration to the UK.</p> <p>Y10: Britain: Health & The People</p> <p>Y11: Elizabethan England</p>	<p>Why it's important for historians?</p> <p>Sources are the evidence from the time period that historians are studying e.g. diary extracts, fossils, ruins, artifacts etc. Without these historians would not be able to make judgements about the past (inferences). Interpretations are historians' opinions about the past, these are important for us as students of History to learn about how they've formed their opinion about the past.</p> <p>How is it studied at TAB?</p> <p>We will utilise sources and interpretations in every single topic, they are fundamental to understanding</p>  