

Mix and Match

Heads

1. Decade
2. Century
3. AD
4. BC
5. Chronology

Tails

1. 100 years
2. Anno Domini
3. 10 years
4. Time
5. Before Christ

What do you think we are leaning about today?

Week 4-Lesson 1

Chronology



Chronology

Lesson Objective

To be able to place key events in date order.

To add to your glossary of key words

Chronology

Success criteria

By the end of today's lesson can you

1. Give a definition of the word chronology
2. Place events in chronological order
3. Begin to work out which century certain event occur in.

Task 1

In your glossary

Write the meaning of the word
Chronology.

Put the following events in chronological order:

- 1552
- 567
- 250BC
- 500BC
- 2010
- 1215

1. 500BC
2. 250BC
3. 567
4. 1215
5. 1552
6. 2010

Now a better one!!!!



Put the following events in the correct CHRONOLOGICAL order

- 1896 CE Olympic Games revived in Athens, Greece
- Aug 1947 Indian Independence -
- 1840: the Treaty of Waitangi is signed
- 1027 BCE In China, Chou dynasty began.
- 78 CE Origin of Saka Era in India
- 613 CE Muhammad preaching in Mecca
- 1945 CE Atomic bombing on Hiroshima and Nagasaki (Japan)
- 10000 BCE Middle East people domesticated goats and dogs
- 1833 Slavery was abolished in the British Empire
- June 1914 Start of the I World War
- 1893: women receive the right to vote
- 800 CE Gunpowder was invented
- 1199 CE Europeans first used compasses
- 3000 BCE Early writing.

Centuries, AD and BC

A century is 100 years and is made up of 10 decades.

In history we measure periods of time in centuries.
We are currently in the 21st century.

History is also split into 2 time periods.

AD - *Anno Domini* - meaning in the year of our lord.

BC - *Before Christ* - meaning before Christ.

Centuries

- Centuries seem confusing at first but are easy to work out once you know how.
- To figure out what century a date is from, look at the first number (if it's in the 100s) or the first two numbers (if it's in the 1000s) and add one.
- So the year **784** would be in the **8th century** ($7+1=8$)
- The year **1542** would be in the **16th century** ($15+1=16$)
- Look at the dates on your sheet and use the formula above to work out which century each date belongs to.

How do I work out the century?

Finding out which year is in which century can be tricky business. The easiest way to decide is to cover the last two numbers up and add one. For example; 1459 is in the Fifteenth Century

1. In your books answer the following:

The year 1584 is in the _____ Century.

2. Do the same for the years 1275, 2010, 1899 and 654.

Feedback

1. The year 1584 is in the Sixteenth Century.
2. The year 1275 is in the Thirteenth Century.
3. The year 2010 is in the Twenty-first Century.
4. The year 1899 is in the Nineteenth Century.
5. The year 654 is in the Seventh Century.

What do the following words mean? You have 2 minutes!

Decade =

Year=

Am =

Pm=

AD=

BC=

Century=

Millennium=

Compare with a partner and feedback!

Before Christ (BC)

Events that happen before Christ are followed by the letters BC.

The bigger the number the further back in time that event happened.

So the Greek empire started in 800BC.

Dinosaurs roamed the earth in 240 million BC



Z
E
R
O

Anno Domini (AD)

Events that happen after Christ are known as Anno Domini (AD) meaning the year of our lord.

The lower the number the closer to the year 0 the event happened.

So the Romans left Britain in 410AD

The great fire of London was in 1666AD

You started Mortimer in 2013AD



Mortimer

When people refer to a decade in time they don't say the say the second decade they say the 20's.



Timelines

- When Historians put dates in order they use a timeline.
- <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=o50HA6QTxj0>



- BC dates start with higher numbers first.
- AD dates start with lower numbers.

Turn your book sideways.

Use a whole page to draw the timeline above.

Plot the dates on your sheet on the timeline.

Plenary HA

- Put the following events into the correct chronological order and then draw a timeline using one whole page in your exercise book and plot the following events accurately on it.
- > 1492 Columbus arrived to South America
- > 55BC Julius Caesar invaded Britain;
- > 753BC Rome was founded by Romulus;
- > 260AD plague spreads through the Roman empire;
- > 43AD Roman conquest of Britain by Emperor Claudius;
- > 1042AD King Harthacnut of England and Denmark died;
- > 2560BC pyramid of Giza was completed
- > 802AD Egbert became first king of England

Where this lesson fits in

Last lesson you were introduced to history.

This lesson we looked at chronology and time lines.

Next lesson we will look at anachronisms and how they are used by historians.

Your Chronology

- Using what we've looked at today, create a timeline of your life.
- It needs to start with the year you were born, and end with 2022.
- Add dates that are important to you e.g. when you learned to ride a bike, when your little brother/sister was born, when you got a dog, etc.

Final one!

Worksheet in Google classroom

CHANGE AND CONTINUITY

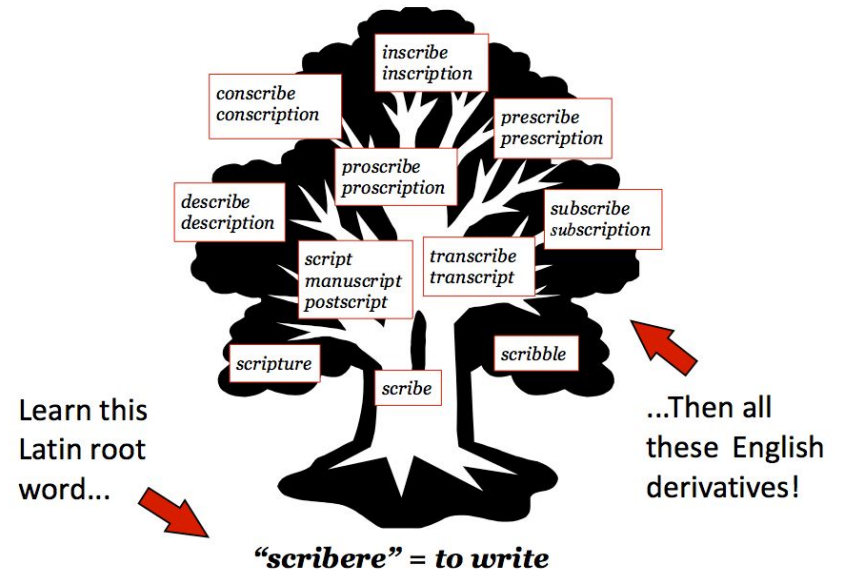
Learning Objective

How to explain change and continuity in History.



What is continuity (similar)?

- Aspects of the past that have remained the same over of time.
- This is generally without any sort of significant interruptions or drastic changes.
- Common examples include certain rules, some religious beliefs and systems of government.



Change and Continuity

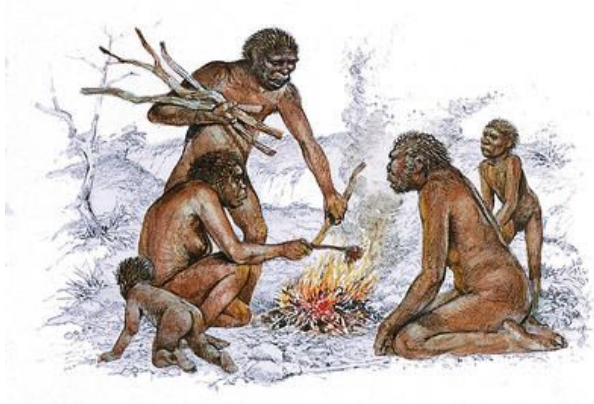
CHANGE (Differences)	CONTINUITY (Similarities)
<p>In Ancient Rome people believed the different gods controlled different aspects of their lives. Today we worship one god and believe that we control the different aspects of our lives.</p>	<p>The Ancient Romans built roads which were higher in the middle and curved downwards towards drainage ditches on the sides. In Australia today roads are still designed in this way.</p>

Continuity gives us roots;
change gives us branches,

www.QuotesDonkey.com

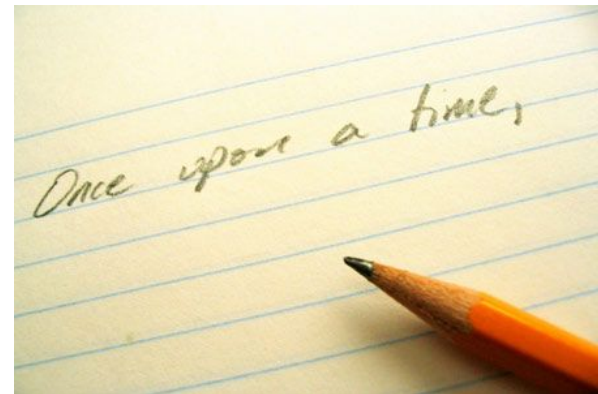


Eras of History



Four main periods in History

- **1.** Prehistory
- **2** Ancient History
- **3.** Middle Ages (Medieval times)
- **4.** Modern History



ERAS IN HISTORY

Prehistory – 6 million years ago – 3600 BCE

Ancient History – 3600 BCE – 500 CE

Dark Ages – 500 CE – 1000 CE

Middle Ages – 1000 CE – 1500 CE

Modern History – 1500 CE –

<https://www.biographyonline.net/different-periods-in-history/>

Activities



- 1. Draw the timeline in your workbook (draw the timeline down the page).
- 2. Include the dates, names of the eras and three features or events for each era.
- 3. The timeline must have a title and be neat.



Four eras of history

