

Topic one knowledge organiser: Key question: What does Swindon and the surrounding areas teach us about the past?

Lesson 1: What is chronology?

Key words for this lesson:

Chronology: Events in the order that they happened/ time order

Century: 100 years

CE: Common Era (after the year 0)

BCE: Before Common Era (before year 0)

Chronology is about putting events in the correct time order in which they occurred. For example, the Romans came before the Saxons, the Saxons before the Normans and the Normans before the Tudors. The Middle Ages (or Medieval period) is between the Normans and Tudors or Renaissance.

Centuries are about sets of 100 years. The year 1666 has already completed 16 centuries and has started the 17th century.

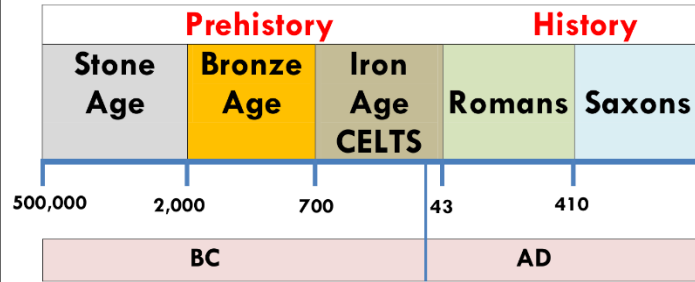
Lesson 2: What do Stone Henge and Avebury teach us about Neolithic Wiltshire?

Key words for this lesson:

Henge - a ring-shaped bank and ditch, with the ditch inside the bank
Neolithic – The last period of the Stone Age. Greek for 'New Stone Age'

Sarsen – Sandstone boulder used to build Avebury & Stone Henge

Stonehenge and Avebury are both henges which are stone circles within a circular ditch. They are both made of sarsen stone and were created in the Neolithic period. Avebury is larger and has an avenue in and out. Stonehenge has been built, in part, to mark both the summer solstice (days getting longer) and winter solstice. (The time when the days get shorter).



Lesson 3: How has Swindon and the surrounding areas changed throughout history?

Key words for this lesson:

Anglo-Saxon – Germanic (from modern day Germany) people that ruled Britain from the 5th Century until 1066

Doomsday Book – A book used by the Normans to identify who owned what.

Normans – People from Normandy in France who ruled England after 1066.

Swindon was a base for Roman soldiers between Silchester and Cirencester. It was called Durocornovium. In Anglo-Saxon times it got its name Swindon from the words "Swine" for "Pig" and "Down" for "Hill". We know that it was visited by the Normans as they wrote about it in the Domesday book. The Goddards built a manor house in the 15th century and the manor remained in the family until the last heir in the family: Fitzroy Pleydell Goddard.

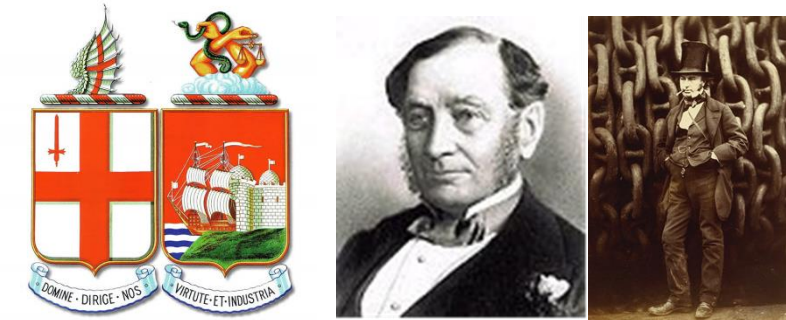
Lesson 4: What was Swindon like in the 19th century?

Key words for this lesson:

Cradle to the grave- from birth to death

Amenities – Things you need for a town to be sustainable, e.g., hospitals, schools, shops and services
Welfare- Looking after people's health and wellbeing.

Sir Daniel Gooch, the first locomotive superintendent of the GWR founded the Swindon Works. A medical fund was introduced, which provided a surgery, dentist work and even artificial limbs. There was also a local swimming baths.



Lesson 5: What was Swindon like in the 20th century?

Key words for this lesson:

Fête – A celebration or festival, usually held outdoors to help to raise money for charity
Corporal punishment - a form of physical discipline such as caning.

People visited the fête every year, walked around the town gardens and went on trips during trip week. Children could be beaten with a cane as a form of discipline in schools.