



Year 4 History: History of Derby & Tutbury Castle

Prior Learning

- How Britain changed between the Stone Age and Iron Age (Y3)
- The scale of the Roman Empire and its impact on Britain (Y4)
- Britain's settlement by Anglo-Saxons and Scots (Y4)
- The Viking and Anglo-Saxon struggle for the Kingdom of England to the time of Edward the Confessor (Y4)



Vocabulary

Feudal system	A medieval system of organising people based on their power or status.
Fort	A strong place guarded by soldiers and troops and surrounded by walls or ditches, secure enough to be defended in war. Derby began as a Roman fort.
Industries	Businesses which provide a certain product or service.
Locality	A place, spot or district and its surrounding area.
Settlement	A settlement is a place where people live. Settlements can be as small as a single house in a remote area or as large as a mega city (a city with over 10 million residents). A settlement may be permanent or temporary.

Sticky Knowledge

- Derby began as a Roman town in 80 AD and was taken over by the Anglo-Saxons and then the Vikings.
- The Romans called Derby "Derwentio", the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings called it "Deoraby."
- Derby became a city in 1977.
- Derby is a city central to England with good transportation links, historically making it a good location for industries.
- The first cotton mills were built in the 1760s in the Derwent Valley.
- Rolls-Royce began manufacture of car and aero engines in Derby in 1908.
- Tutbury is a Staffordshire village on the outskirts of Derby, surrounded by Iron Age ditches and home to the remains of a Norman castle.
- Occupied since the Stone Age, the castle is first recorded in 1071, as one of the new castles built to stamp the authority of the Norman conquerors across the Midlands.
- The castle is best known as one of the prisons of Mary Queen of Scots, who was held here on four occasions, most notably by Bess of Hardwick and her husband.





Griffe Field Primary School history topics timeline

