

LEARN HISTORY IN  
ENGLISH!

Time in History

OPTIONAL SUBJECT for 1r ESO

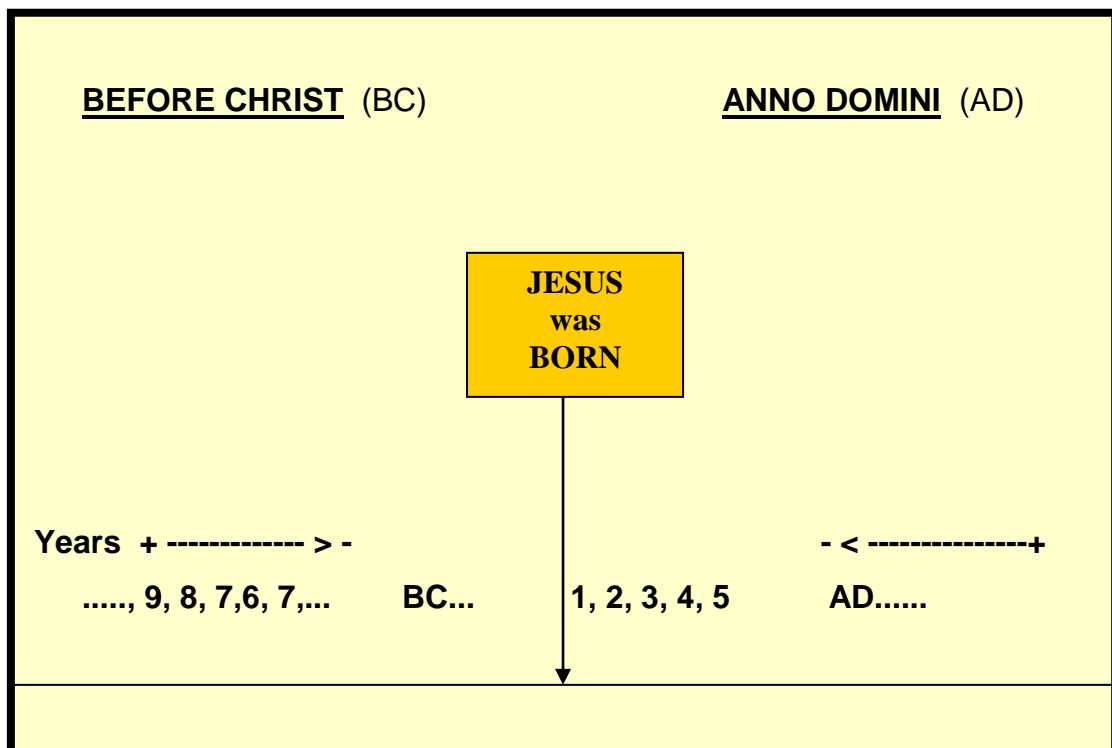
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Student name: \_\_\_\_\_

Group: \_\_\_\_\_

# I CHRONOLOGY

- Time is a human invention that controls everything we do. It helps us to organise ourselves and our activities.
- **Chronology:** it is the study of historical records to establish the dates of past events. However, not all countries have developed their calendars in the same way.
- The most common units to measure historical time are absolute or relative.
- a) **THE YEAR:** a year is the amount of time that the Earth takes to go round the Sun. We can represent a year in a timeline. Timelines can be personal, familiar and world- wide.
- In Christian chronology, to count the years we consider:



- b) **THE CENTURY:** a century is a period of a hundred years. We express centuries in ordinal numbers (1<sup>st</sup>, 2<sup>nd</sup> and 3<sup>rd</sup>). Look at these examples:

*Twentieth century = 1901-2000*

*Fifth century BC = 500-401 BC*

Remember the ordinal numbers:	
1 <sup>st</sup> first	6 <sup>th</sup> sixth
2 <sup>nd</sup> second	7 <sup>th</sup> seventh
3 <sup>rd</sup> third	8 <sup>th</sup> eighth
4 <sup>th</sup> fourth	9 <sup>th</sup> ninth
5 <sup>th</sup> fifth	10 <sup>th</sup> tenth
20 <sup>th</sup> twentieth	21 <sup>st</sup> twenty-first

**Exercises:**

**1. What century do these years belong to?**

1. 1959 \_\_\_\_\_ *Twentieth century.*

2. 476 BC \_\_\_\_\_ *Fifth century BC.*

3. 2006 \_\_\_\_\_

4. 1848 \_\_\_\_\_

5. 1453 \_\_\_\_\_

**2. Write 2 years which belong to each of the following centuries as in the example:**

*20th 1993 → nineteen ninety-three // 1914 → nineteen fourteen*

*15th* \_\_\_\_\_

*21st* \_\_\_\_\_

**3. Write down the correct century.**

800 \_\_\_\_\_ *Eighth century*

801 \_\_\_\_\_

1789 \_\_\_\_\_

1936 \_\_\_\_\_

313 AD \_\_\_\_\_

1530 \_\_\_\_\_

1000 \_\_\_\_\_

**4. Write these dates in words.**

1 1<sup>st</sup> August 1879 \_\_\_\_\_ *first of August eighteen seventy-nine*

2 30th July 2006 \_\_\_\_\_

3 6th February 1991 \_\_\_\_\_

4 29th June 1985 \_\_\_\_\_

5 24th December 1235 \_\_\_\_\_

**5. Write 2 years for every century.**

19th \_\_\_\_\_ *1890 eighteen ninety and 1801 eighteen and one*

20th \_\_\_\_\_

1<sup>st</sup> AD \_\_\_\_\_

12th \_\_\_\_\_

3rd BC \_\_\_\_\_

10th BC \_\_\_\_\_

**6. Write the correct centuries.**

1000 BC \_\_\_\_\_ *Tenth century BC* 999 BC \_\_\_\_\_

1789 \_\_\_\_\_ 600 BC \_\_\_\_\_

430 BC \_\_\_\_\_ 182 AD \_\_\_\_\_

1453 \_\_\_\_\_ 329 BC \_\_\_\_\_

753 BC \_\_\_\_\_ 301 AD \_\_\_\_\_

7. Write any year from the following centuries.

- |                             |               |                          |       |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------------------------|-------|
| 5 <sup>th</sup> century BC  | <u>456 BC</u> | 9 <sup>th</sup> century  | _____ |
| 1 <sup>st</sup> century BC  | _____         | 10 <sup>th</sup> century | _____ |
| 19 <sup>th</sup> century    | _____         | 16 <sup>th</sup> century | _____ |
| 21 <sup>st</sup> century BC | _____         | 13 <sup>th</sup> century | _____ |
| 5 <sup>th</sup> century BC  | _____         | 30 <sup>th</sup> century | _____ |

c) **THE MILLENNIUM:** a millennium is a period of a thousand years. Look at these examples:

*Second millennium = 1001 - 2000*

*First millennium BC = 1000 - 1 BC*

1. Write the correct millennium.

- |           |                             |          |       |
|-----------|-----------------------------|----------|-------|
| 2.000 BC  | <u>second millennium BC</u> | 8.999 BC | _____ |
| 17.000 BC | _____                       | 143 AD   | _____ |
| 1354 BC   | _____                       | 999      | _____ |

2. Write any year from the following millenniums.

- |                         |                 |                     |       |
|-------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|-------|
| Third millennium BC     | <u>2.544 BC</u> | first millennium AD | _____ |
| Sixteenth millennium BC | _____           | fifth millennium BC | _____ |

d) **THE PERIODS OR THE AGES:** the ages are portions of History made by historians to make the study of History easy.

- There is not a universal historical classification; there are some classifications which are more popular than others. A traditional pattern is the following:

<b>PREHISTORY</b> ↓ (Up to + o – 3500 BC)	<b>PALEOLITHIC</b>
	<b>NEOLITHIC</b>
	<b>METALS</b>
	<b>WRITING</b>
	<b>ANCIENT AGE</b> (up to 476 AD: The Roman fall)
	<b>MIDDLE AGES *</b> * Fall of Constantinople in 1453 Columbus found America in 1492
<b>H I S T O R Y</b>	<b>MODERN AGE</b> (up to 1789)
	<b>CONTEMPORARY AGE</b>

1. Complete the table with the information about History classification.

PERIODS	BEGINNING	ENDING
ANCIENT AGE	3,500 BC	4. .... AD
MIDDLE AGES		
MODERN AGE		
CONTEMPORARY AGE		

2. List the periods or the ages of History:

Ancient age

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

**FINAL ACTIVITIES**

1. Write down the following numbers as in the example bellow:

1945    1492    476AD    711

<b>Example: 2006</b>
Year: <i>two thousand and six</i>
Century: <i>twenty first century</i>
Millennium: <i>third millennium</i>

**Use your notebook!**

2. What date is the nearest to the present: 1720 BC or 1250 BC?

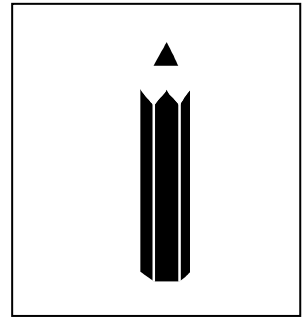
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3. What century was it 4250 years ago? And what millennium was it?

\_\_\_\_\_

4. How many years are there from 1750 BC until 250 AD?

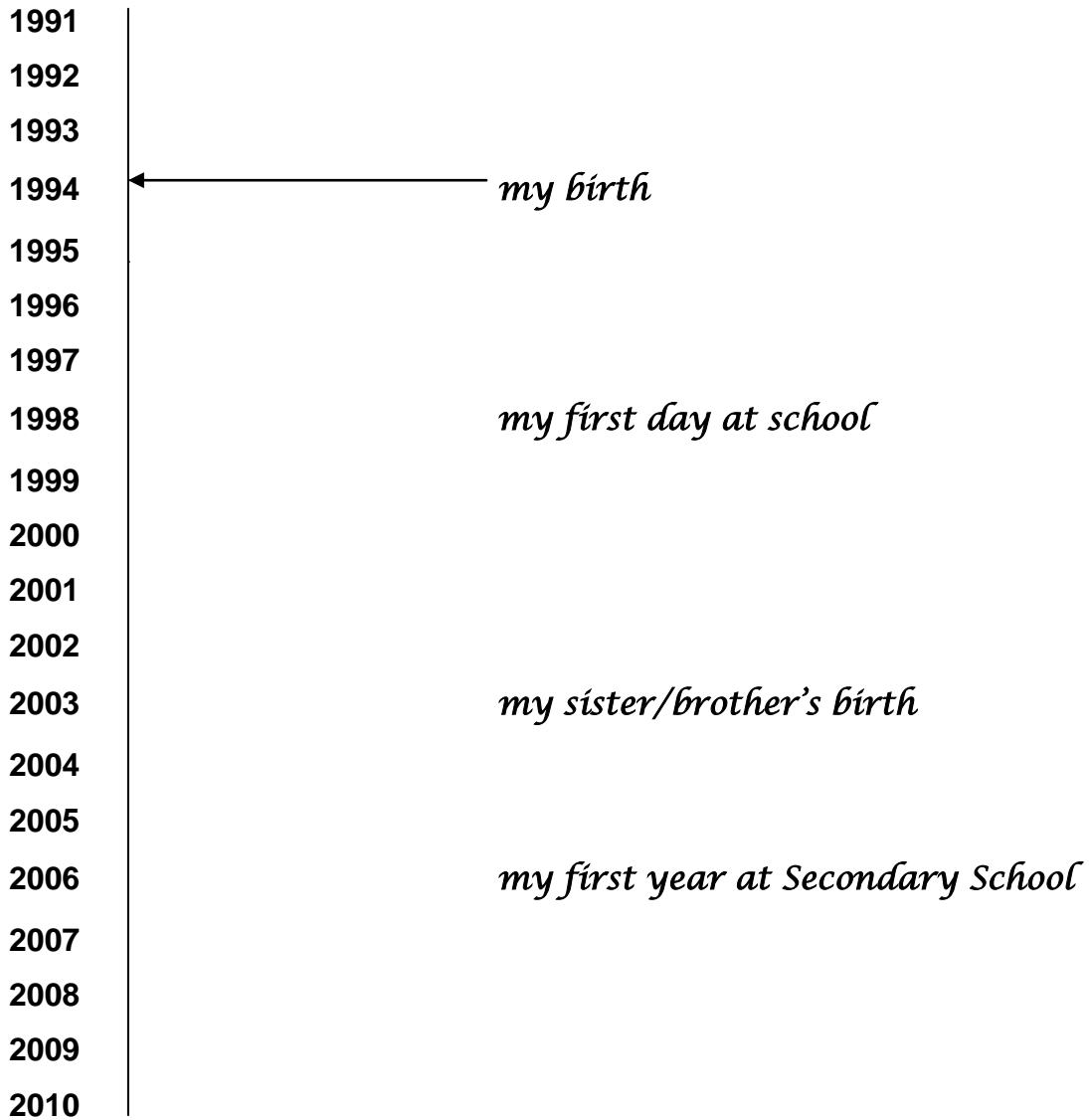
## II TIMELINES



A **TIMELINE** is a practical exercise to help us order the time in the past.

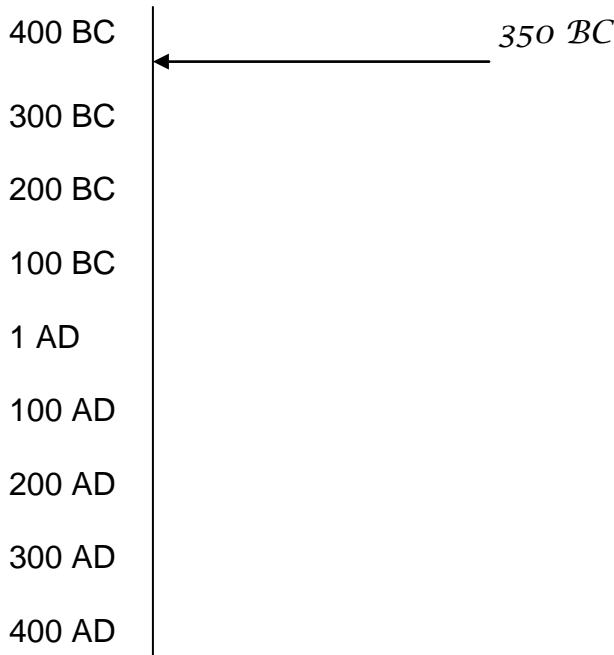
### HOW TO LEARN A TIMELINE

1. Draw an arrow of your personal events to the corresponding year in the timeline below.



2. Write the dates in the right place. Draw lines from the dates to the timeline.

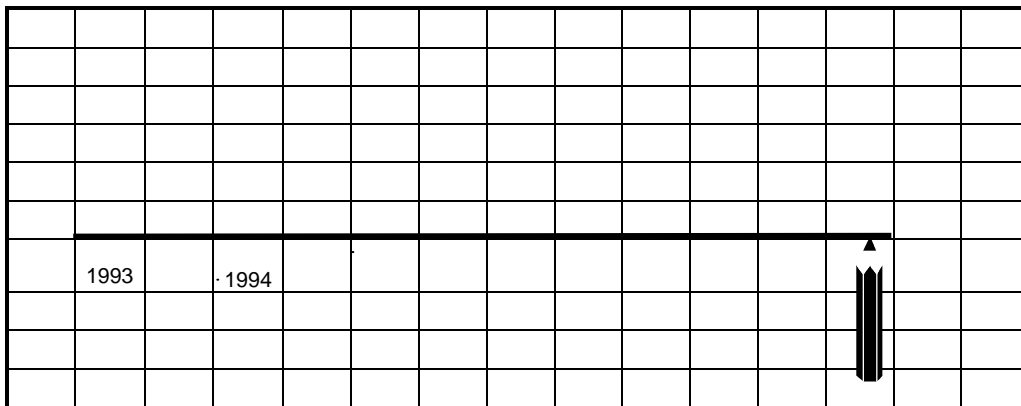
75 AD, 350 BC, 225 AD, 60 BC, 375 AD, 150 BC, 140 AD



**Use  
millimetrical  
paper!**

2. Draw a personal timeline.

- First of all draw a line on millimetrical paper, write from 1993 until today. On the sample sheet two squares stand for a year.



- Mark the year of your birth.
- Mark the first day of classes this academic year.
- Mark your time in Primary School on the timeline.
- Write other important personal events.

3. Draw another timeline. Draw a line from 1900 until today. (Remember use two small squares per year.) Mark the following events:

- Mark in red the First World War (1914-1918) and the Second World War (1939-1945).
- Mark in blue the Spanish Civil War (1936-1939).
- The first man on the Moon.
- Barcelona's Olympic Games.

**4. Draw a timeline and place the following scientists on it.**

Archimedes	287 BC	Averroes	1198
Einstein	1879	Laplace	1749
Pascal	1623	Newton	1642
Copernicus	1473	Darwin	1809
Ptolemy	9 AD	Descartes	1696
Pythagoras	585 BC	Franklin	1706

**5. Extra work: find out how we work chronology in Spain.**

**Roman Numerals**

In Great Britain Roman numerals are used on watches and to mark the chapters of scholarly books.

Roman Numerals List		
I	1	One
V	5	Five
X	10	Ten
L	50	Fifty
C	100	One-hundred
D	500	Five-hundred
M	1000	One-thousand

**A bit of history**

*Roman numerals are part of the ancient Roman number system that is still in use today. The history of Roman numerals dates back to the 1st millennium BC when they were used to record numbers in stone, art and on coins. Today they tend to be used for listing items, watch and clock faces, chapter headings, copyright dates and to denote film sequels.*

*Roman numerals are also used in Spain in History to represent centuries and millenniums.*

*Arabic (decimal) numbers (0 to 9) were introduced in Europe in about 900 AD and were adopted quickly because of their convenience and mathematical ease of use.*