Local History: Norwich

KEY VOCABULARY

Rebellion– An act of armed resistance to an established

Black Death- The great epidemic of a disease thought to be bubonic plague, which killed a large proportion of the population of Europe.

Settle– Sit or come to rest at a specific location.

Motte and Bailey- A highly-protected stone-fortified keep (the motte) is accompanied by an enclosed courtyard protected by sharpened wooden stakes (the bailey).

Baedeker raid- In 1942 the German Air Force launched a series of destructive air raids against historic towns and cities in Britain.

Landmark– An object or feature of a landscape or town

Mayor– The head of a town, borough, or county council, elected by council members and generally having purely ceremonial duties.
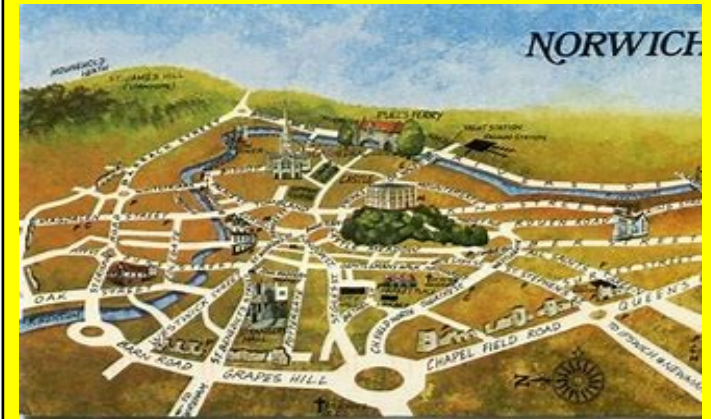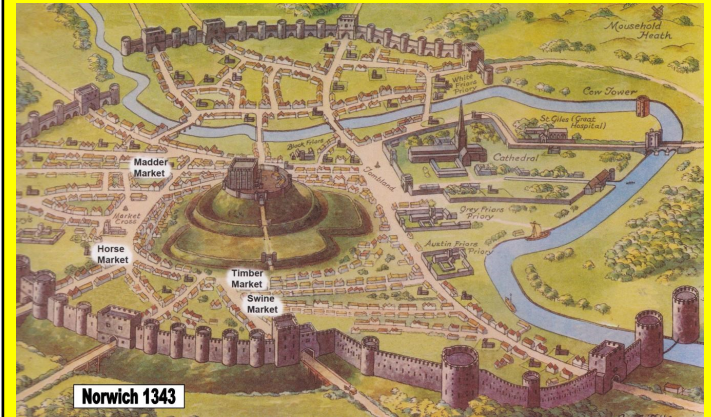
Assessment

	Working Towards	At Expected	Above Expected
Can you describe some ways in which Norwich has changed over time?			
Can you place some key events from Norwich's history on a timeline?			
Can you give reasons to convince an early settler to live in Norwich?			

KEY FACTS

- Norwich was once the second largest city in England after London for around 250 years

- Norwich is one of a few cities that has two cathedrals

- The river running through Norwich is the River Wensum

- The stone used to build Norwich Cathedral was brought by boat to a little place called Pulls Ferry. You can still visit it today

- It was once said that Norwich had a church for every Sunday and a pub for every day of the year

- Norwich used to be called North Wic

Diagram/Timeline

Norwich 1343

NORWICH

Further Reading

https://kids.kiddle.co/Norwich

QUESTIONS TO DEEPEN YOUR LEARNING

Character	Critical Thinking	Creativity	Communication	Citizenship	Collaboration
What encouraged people to settle in Norwich?	In which ways does the city mayor link Norwich's past to the present day?	Can I make a model of a local landmark?	How could I present what I understand about Norwich's history?	What difference can I make to my local area?	Can I work with others to present my findings?