

What did King George VI mean when he said, 'The history of York is the history of England'?

Vocabulary	
Archaeology	the study of things that people made, used, and left behind.
Cavaliers	Supporters of the Parliament of England during the English Civil War (1641–1652). Also known as Parliamentarians, they fought against King Charles I of England and his supporters, known as the Roundheads
Expunge	To strike out, obliterate, or mark for deletion.
Gothic	a style of architecture developed in northern France that spread throughout Europe between the 12th and 16th centuries; characterized by slender vertical piers and counterbalancing buttresses and by vaulting and pointed arches.
Manufacturing	Manufacturing is the process of making products, or goods. The businesses that make products are called manufacturers. Manufacturers sell their products to people and companies.
Marston Moor	The battle of Marston Moor, which took place in the evening of the 2nd July, is believed to have been the largest battle ever fought on English soil.
Oshere	A nobleman and may well have been a member of the Northumbrian royal family, the most powerful dynasty in England at the time.
Palimpsest	a term used in archaeology and history to describe the occurrence of a sequence of features from different periods that are superimposed on each other
Philanthropy	is an idea, event, or action that is done to better humanity and usually involves some sacrifice as opposed to being done for a profit motive.
Quaker	Members of the Christian group known as the Society of Friends are called Quakers. They are dedicated to experiencing God personally rather than through clergy, such as priests or ministers.
Social Reform	a kind of social movement that aims to make gradual change, or change in certain aspects of society, rather than rapid or fundamental changes.
Tithe	one tenth of annual produce or earnings, formerly taken as a tax for the support of the Church and clergy.

Key Dates in York's History

AD 208—211	Emperor Septimius Severus lived in Roman York (called Eboracum)
26th December 211 AD	Caracalla had Geta assassinated by members of the Praetorian Guard who were loyal to him
685 AD	The battle of Dun Nechtain, which was fought in ad 685 between the Picts (tribes from present-day Scotland) and Anglo-Saxons from Northumbria.
1220 AD	The Catholic Church decides to build a minster in York. Money raised through Tithes and making people work on Church farmland
1452 AD	Completion of York Minster (Taking 232 years to build. Dimensions—Length 160 metres, width 76 metres and the height of the tallest tower 71 metres)
22nd July 1644 AD	Battle of Marston—the largest battle both of the English Civil War
1712	Thomas Newcomen created the first practical steam engine
1833	Factory Act 1833 made it illegal to employ children under the age of
29 May 1839 AD	The first passengers made a steam train journey from York to Leeds
1862	Opening of Rowntree Factory in York—Emphasis of staff welfare.

During this topic, we will be investigating the following questions:

What were head pots and why have so many been found at York?

Who was Oshere and why didn't he come back for his helmet?

How was the money raised to pay for the building of York Minster?

Why do we remember what happened to a dog at the battle of Marston Moor?

How did the coming of the industrial age change York?