

## Support notes for tutors

### ESOL Tour:

### Citizenship Tour - The Making of the UK

#### Introduction

This tour looks at the migration and settlement of the British Isles from the end of the last Ice Age to the Tudor period. It explores the impact of migration on the development of technology, English language and culture. Learners are taken through the Upper Galleries of the British Museum to look at objects from Britain's past.

#### Background information

The British Isles have experienced a long history of migration from across Europe. Although many people are aware of the Roman, Anglo-Saxon and Norman invasions, the history of migration and changes in culture and language began thousands of years earlier, during the prehistoric period when people arrived in Britain from Germany / Scandinavia and from along the Atlantic seaboard.

#### Before your visit – vocabulary and preparation

Look at the vocabulary below and use the following activities to help your students prepare for their visit

migration	settlement	technology	
materials	conquest	citizen	society
prehistory	Europe	Ice Age	Stone Age
Bronze Age	Iron Age	Romans	
Anglo-Saxons	Vikings	Norman	
Medieval	Tudor		

## Activities

**Look at a map of Europe.** Find out a little bit about the following peoples – where did they come from and when did they come to Britain?

- The Romans
- Anglo-Saxons
- Vikings
- Normans

Ask the learners to **create a timeline** with the following time periods, use images from Explore, the Museum's online database of 5000 objects from the collection to help you:

- Ice Age
- Stone age
- Bronze age
- Iron age
- Romans
- Anglo-Saxons
- Normans
- Medieval
- Tudor

**Try and find a few everyday words in English** that have their roots in either Latin, Anglo-Saxon (Old English), Viking (Norse) and Norman French. You could look at days of the week, months of the year, different foods, parts of the body, different adjectives.

**Find out** other words from other languages which have become everyday words in English, these could be Greek, Arabic, Hindi to name a few.

**Ask the learners** why they think English is such a hard language to learn. Do they think languages change and evolve? How? Ask the learners to look at the Oxford English Dictionary of new words which have been added over the past few years.

**Discuss with the learners** which of these languages have contributed to the development of modern English and how it is spoken today. Why do some languages survive and others die out? Do they speak any languages which are dying out or rarely spoken?

## Resources

English Language timeline from the British Library:

<http://www.bl.uk/learning/langlit/changlang/across/languagetimeline.html>