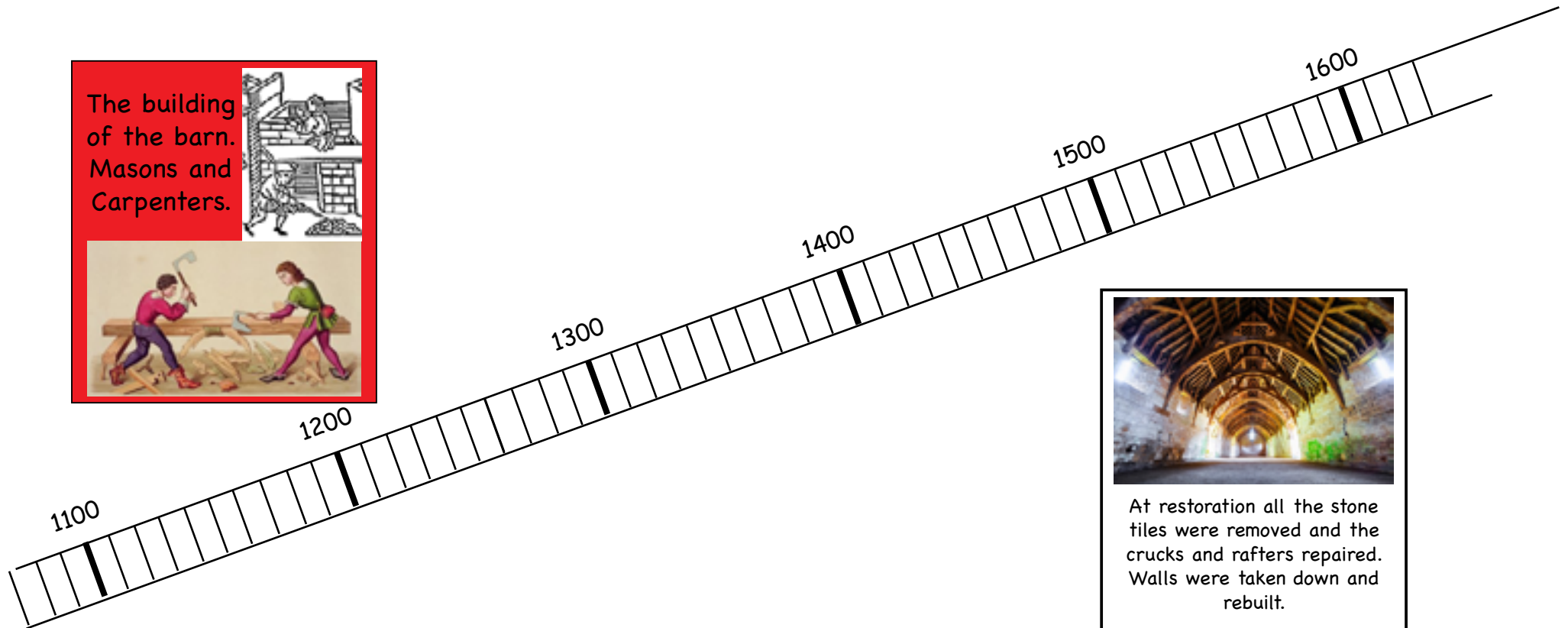
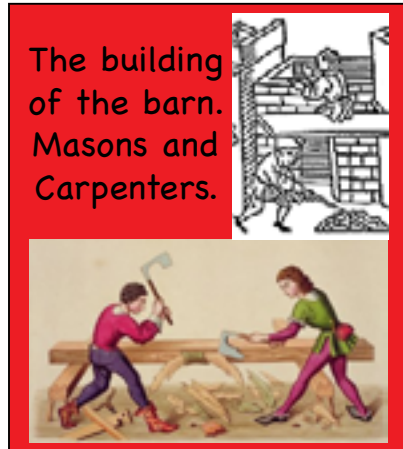


Bradford Barn Timeline



At restoration all the stone tiles were removed and the crucks and rafters repaired. Walls were taken down and rebuilt.

Follow the Clues!

Sort the timeline

The activity consists of twenty small cards with information about the barn and additional information about the town and other related national events. There is a blank timeline for these twenty events which you need to enlarge to A3. There is a set of four clues sheets to help establish where on the timeline the cards fit. Pupils work in groups of four to complete the timeline. We think that this activity could be done before a visit to the barn. After the visit a follow up to this activity might be to research other events and add these to their own constructed timeline or to produce a larger class version to go on the wall.

We will add teachers' comments on the activity here later.

The webaddress for this activity is:.

<http://www.collaborativelearning.org/barntimeline.pdf>

Last updated 25th January 2019

Collaborative Learning = Oracy in Context
makes challenging curriculum accessible.
improves social relations in the classroom.
provides scaffolding for exploratory talk.

COLLABORATIVE LEARNING PROJECT

Project Director: Stuart Scott

We support a network of teaching professionals to develop and disseminate accessible talk-for-learning activities in all subject areas and for all ages.

17, Barford Street, Islington, London N1 0QB UK Phone: 0044 (0)20 7226 8885

Website: <http://www.collaborativelearning.org>

BRIEF SUMMARY OF BASIC PRINCIPLES BEHIND OUR TEACHING ACTIVITIES:

The project is a teacher network, and a non-profit making educational trust. Our main aim is to develop and disseminate classroom tested examples of effective group strategies that promote talk across all phases and subjects. We hope they will inspire you to develop and use similar strategies in other topics and curriculum areas. We want to encourage you to change them and adapt them to your classroom and students. We run teacher workshops, swapshops and conferences worldwide. The project posts online many activities in all subject areas. Our online newsletter is also updated regularly.

*These activities are influenced by current thinking about the role of language in learning. They are designed to help children learn through talk and active learning in small groups. They work best in non selective classes where children in need of language or learning support are integrated. They are well suited for the development of speaking and listening . They provide teachers opportunities for assessment of speaking and listening.

*They support differentiation by placing a high value on what children can offer to each other on a particular topic, and also give children the chance to respect each other's views and formulate shared opinions which they can disseminate to peers. By helping them to take ideas and abstract concepts, discuss, paraphrase and move them about physically, they help to develop thinking skills.

*They give children the opportunity to participate in their own words and language in their own time without pressure. Many activities can be tried out in pupils' first languages and afterwards in English. A growing number of activities are available in more than one language, not translated, but mixed, so that you may need more than one language to complete the activity.

*They encourage study skills in context, and should therefore be used with a range of appropriate information books which are preferably within reach in the classroom.

*They are generally adaptable over a wide age range because children can bring their own knowledge to an activity and refer to books at an appropriate level. The activities work like catalysts.

*All project activities were planned and developed by teachers working together, and the main reason they are disseminated is to encourage teachers to work more effectively with each other inside and outside the classroom. They have made it possible for mainstream and language and learning support teachers to share an equal role in curriculum delivery. They should be adapted to local conditions. In order to help us keep pace with curriculum changes, please send any new or revised activities back to the project, so that we can add them to our lists of materials.

<http://www.collaborativelearning.org/barntimeline.pdf>

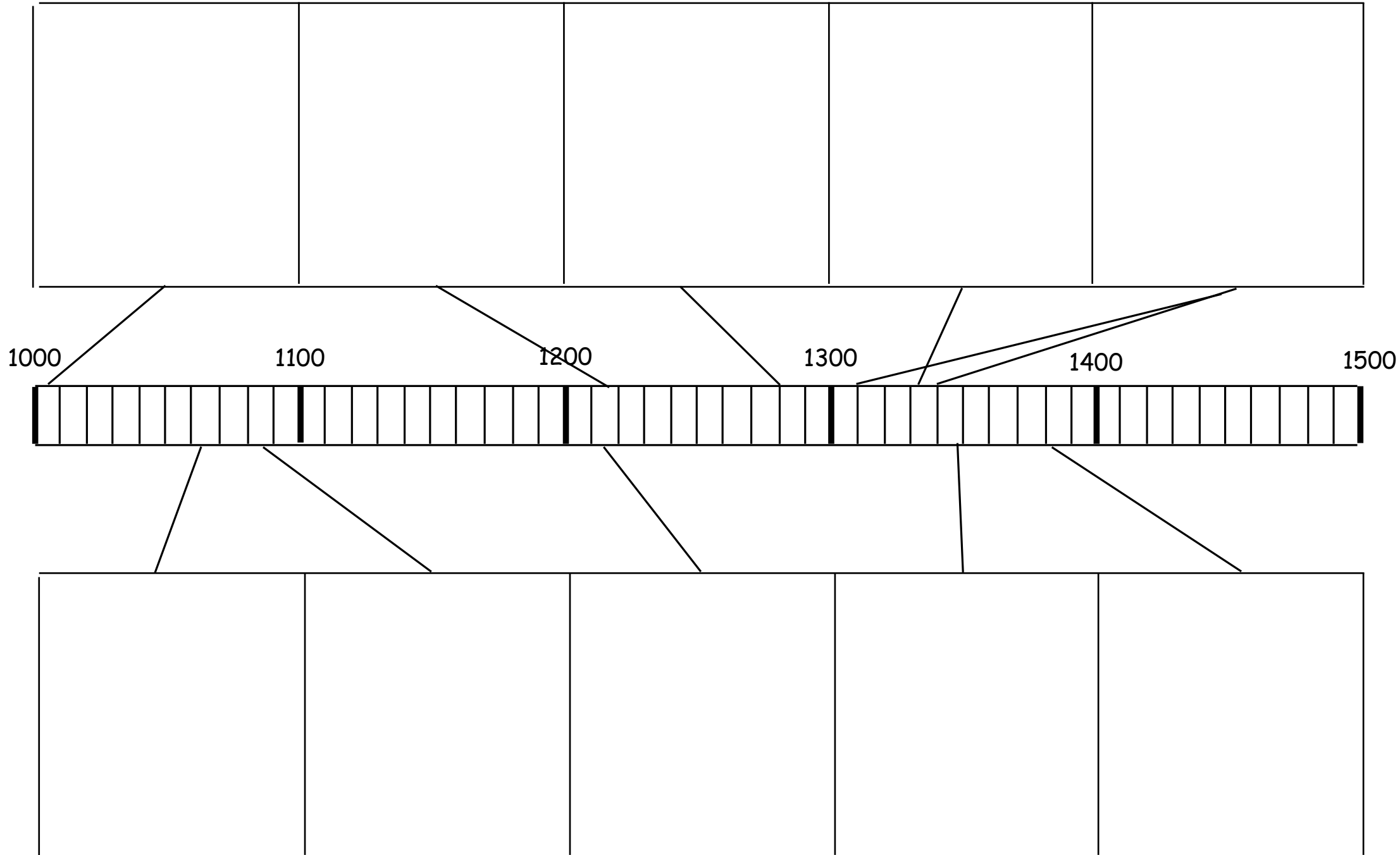
Further Notes for Teachers:

You need a set of materials for each group of four pupils. In their group, each pupil has a clue card and the picture cards are best spread out so that everyone can see them. Some basic historical knowledge is assumed e.g. dates of Norman Conquest, Black Death, Peasants' Revolt, Waterloo etc. so if you think this might be challenging you might want to provide some or all of those dates. Also the mental maths is quite challenging. Again you decide if you want to speed things up using calculators. There are key clues to start the process and again you might want to point to one or two of these to speed the process. e.g. Clue sheet 4. Clue 4 or Clue sheet 3 Clue I. The general aim is to make the activity challenging but not frustrating. We want to inspire the pupils to research more information and produce their own timeline activity which is when the real learning and interest in local history will develop.

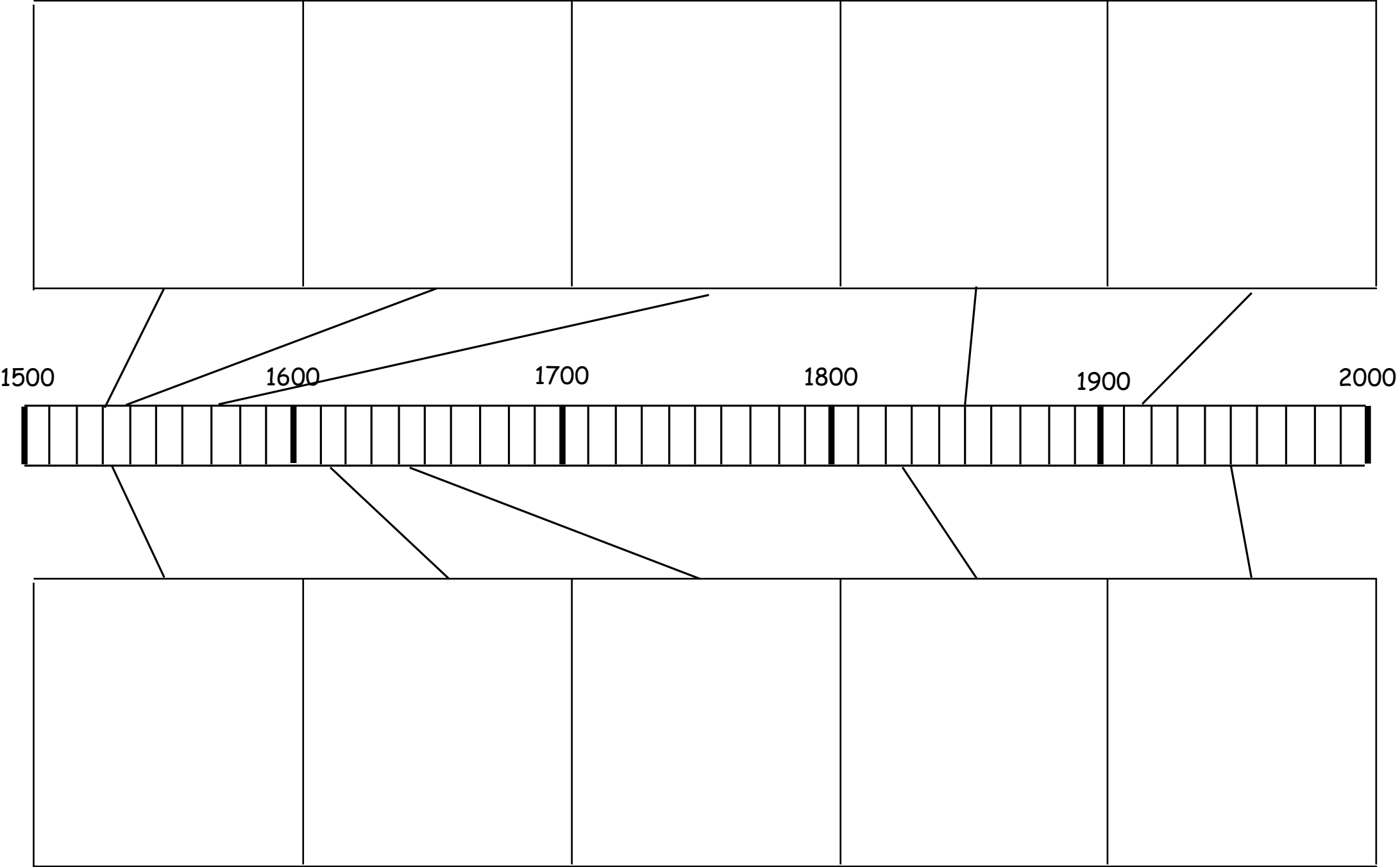
Checklist of events on the timeline for the teacher

<p>1001 Royal Gift</p> <p>King Aethelred 'the Unready' gives the manor of Bradford to Shaftesbury Abbey.</p>	<p>1066</p> <p>William of Normandy defeats Harold at Hastings</p>	<p>1086</p> <p>William carries out the Domesday survey</p>	<p>1215</p> <p>King John unwillingly agrees to Magna Carta</p>	<p>1216</p> <p>King John and his court visit Bradford</p>
<p>1280</p> <p>Abbess starts to hold a Fair and market in Bradford</p>	<p>1332 Nunnery Control</p> <p>The nuns of Shaftesbury win legal control over the Rectory of Bradford-on-Avon and its tithes.</p>	<p>1310-40</p> <p>Barn built around these dates</p>	<p>1349</p> <p>Black Death / Plague arrives from Europe</p>	<p>1381</p> <p>Peasants Revolt near London</p>
<p>1531</p> <p>English Church breaks away from Rome. King declared Head of Church of England.</p>	<p>1532</p> <p>Thomas Traynell burnt in market place as a heretic</p>	<p>1539</p> <p>Monastery dissolved. Barn sold as part of Barton Farm</p>	<p>1571</p> <p>Elizabeth I gives Francis Walsingham, her chief spy, the Monor of Bradford</p>	<p>1614 Cockayne Scheme destroys cloth industry.</p>
<p>4th July 1643</p> <p>Royalist Army spends night at Bradford before the Battle of Landsdown Hill</p>	<p>1826</p> <p>Riot in town over price of potatoes.</p>	<p>1850</p> <p>Sir John Cam Hobhouse buys the manor of Bradford-on-Avon, including the barn.</p>	<p>1914 Barn in Decline</p> <p>Sir Charles Hobhouse gives the redundant barn, now in much need of repair, to the Wiltshire Archaeological Society</p>	<p>1950</p> <p>Barn is restored</p>

Bradford Barn Timeline 1000-1500



Bradford Barn Timeline 1500 - 2000



Bradford Barn Timeline

Clue Sheet 1

King Athelred granted the Manor of Bradford to the nuns of Shaftesbury 65 years before the Battle of Hastings.

King John and his court visited Bradford a hundred and fifty years after William I invaded England.

King Henry VIII became Head of the Church of England eight years before Shaftesbury Abbey was closed down. One year later Thomas Traynell was burned for heresy in Bradford market place.

Soon after the Great Barn was built and sixty-nine years after the first fair the Black Death arrived in Bradford.

Bradford Barn Timeline

Clue Sheet 2

William 1's Domesday survey of England took place twenty years after his invasion of England.

The Abbess of Shaftesbury started a fair in Bradford sixty four years after King John visited the town.

One hundred years before the restoration, Sir John Cam Hobhouse bought the Manor of Bradford including the Great Barn.

The cloth trade was damaged by the Cockayne scheme twenty-nine years before the Royalist Army rested in Bradford before a battle.

Bradford Barn Timeline

Clue Sheet 3

The Great Barn was built between 1310 and 1340.

King John sealed Magna Carta a year before he visited Bradford.

Thirty-two years after the Black Death the Peasants' Revolt took place near London.

Hungry workers rioted in Bradford 212 years after the cloth industry was damaged by the Cockayne scheme.

Queen Elizabeth I gave the Manor of Bradford to Sir Francis Walsingham, her chief spy, forty years after her father became Head of the Church of England.

Bradford Barn Timeline

Clue Sheet.4

The Great Barn was restored over six hundred years after it was built.

Two hundred and fifty nine years after the first fair in Bradford, Shaftesbury Abbey was dissolved and the nuns sent away .

The nuns of Shaftesbury Abbey gained control of the Rectory and tithes of Bradford fifty-two years after they started the Bradford Fair.

On 4th July 1643 the Royalist Army spent the night in Bradford before the Battle of Lansdown near Bath.

King Aethelred 'the Unready'



The king was feeling guilty about the murder of his half brother Edward the Martyr.

Abbess and some of her nuns.



Shaftesbury was one of the richest abbeys. Tithes meant a tenth of all Bradford produce came to the abbey.



King John hunted while his court travelled from place to place.

The building of the barn. Masons and Carpenters.



Fair and market took place in the centre of the town.

Battle of Hastings



The Bayeux tapestry showing the death of Harold Godwinsson.

Bradford Barn Timeline Events Cards

These can be printed on card and cut up to place on the correct squares on the timeline. There are some spare blank cards for adding events..

Bradford Barn Timeline Events Cards

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The Domesday book lists the wealth of every manor in England.



This picture is not a true account. King John never signed Magna Carta. He used the Great Seal.



The Black Death was carried by fleas that usually lived on the Black Rat.



The Peasants Revolt did not reach Bradford, but lives of all poor people probably got better afterwards because pay improved.



Thomas Traynell did not believe that King Henry should be Head of the Church and declared this. Many others did not declare their beliefs.

At the dissolution the Abbey was sold and people took the stone to build houses in Shaftesbury.





Walsingham probably never visited Bradford, but he received the rents of the Manor.



Hobhouse was an MP who helped to fight for reform of Parliament.



This photo from 1900 shows the barn shortly before it was given away to Wiltshire archaeologists.



This cartoon shows Henry VIII trampling on the Pope and Church.



Cockayne's plan to export finished cloth led to a trade war with the Dutch. They stopped buying English cloth.



Neither side won the Battle of Lansdown. Later the Royalists won the Battle of Roundway Down and captured Bristol.

Bradford Barn Timeline Events Cards

These can be printed on card and cut up to place on the correct squares on the timeline. There are some spare blank cards for adding events..



After the end of the Napoleonic wars in 1815 there were many riots across England. Wages were low and bread and potatoes got more expensive.



At restoration all the stone tiles were removed and the crucks and rafters repaired. Walls were taken down and rebuilt.

Bradford Barn Timeline Events Cards

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There are some spare blank cards for adding more events..