

Key Vocabulary	
<b>Chronology</b>	The arrangement of events or dates in the order that they occurred.
<b>Source</b>	Any leftover of the past can be considered a source. It could be a written document, but it might also be a building, a piece of art or an object – a train ticket, a coin or an item of clothing.
<b>Primary Source</b>	A document, first-hand account, or other source that constitutes direct evidence of an object of study.
<b>Secondary Source</b>	A book, article, or other source that provides information about an object of study created after an event or period of time.
<b>BC</b>	Before Christ (used to indicate that a date is before the Christian era).
<b>AD</b>	Stands for the Latin phrase <i>anno domini</i> , which means "in the year of our Lord."
<b>Gladiator</b>	A slave trained to fight other gladiators or animals in amphitheatres.
<b>Aqueduct</b>	A system of pipes and channels which brings clean water into towns
<b>Coccium</b>	The Roman name for the town of Wigan

Key Vocabulary	
<b>Conquest</b>	The assumption (taking) of control of a place or people by military force.
<b>Claimant</b>	a person who believes that something belongs to them or that they have a right to it.
<b>Crown</b>	Monarchy (king or queen) or the head of a state
<b>Medieval</b>	Time period of history roughly from the 6 <sup>th</sup> century to the end of the 15 <sup>th</sup> century.
<b>Invasion</b>	Invading a country or region with an armed force.

Once the Romans left and the Anglo-Saxons (made up tribes from across what is now Germany, Holland and Denmark) invaded. England was split up into many kingdoms. The Anglo-Saxons never managed to take control of Cornwall, Wales and Scotland.

**The Romans first invaded Britain in 55 B.C and again in 54 B.C**

**One hundred years later (43 A.D.) the Romans invaded again and stayed for almost 400 years until 410A.D.**

Picture This	
<b>Tollund Man:</b> Found in 1950, preserved as a bog body, in Jutland, Denmark	
<b>Anglo Saxon helmet</b> found at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk.	
<b>Roman Fort</b>	
<b>Roman Road</b>	
<b>Roman Coin</b>	
<b>Bayeux Tapestry</b>	

**Always Remember** 



### Did you know?




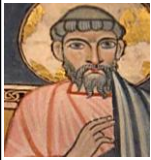

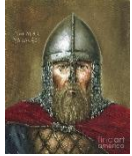
The Bayeux Tapestry is over 70 metres long and although it is called a tapestry it is in fact an embroidery, stitched not woven in woollen yarns on linen. It tells the story of the events surrounding the conquest of England in 1066 by the Duke of Normandy.

The Romans were known for their great engineering works (building projects). One of these were roads. The Romans relied on well built, often very straight roads for quick and effective communication across the whole of their empire. The roads also got their armies and supplies across the empire quickly.





## Key individuals

Julius Caesar		First Roman leader to attempt to invade England. His invasions fail on two separate occasions in 55 and 54 BC
Augustus		The nephew of Julius Caesar and the first Emperor of Rome from 27 BC until his death in AD 14.
Alfred the Great		King of Anglo Saxons between 886 -899AD. To help protect his kingdom from Viking attacks, Alfred built forts and walled towns known as 'burhs'.
Edward the Confessor		King of England from 1042 until 1066. Edward didn't have any children leading to a battle for the throne of England after his death.
Harold Godwinson		The last Anglo-Saxon king of England who died at the Battle of Hastings defending England from the Norman invasion
Harald Hardrada		King of Norway who unsuccessfully tried to claim the English throne in 1066. He was killed at the Battle of Stamford Bridge in 1066
William Duke of Normandy		The first Norman king of England. He defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings before being crowned king.

## Deeper Learning

Roman armies were well trained and organised. They were hard to beat, which helped the Roman Empire expand so quickly and conquer more lands.

Roman soldiers had to be at least 20 years old when they joined the army, and they had to stay in the army for 25 years. After that, they were rewarded well with some money or land that they could farm.

**Why did the Vikings travel to Britain?**

**Better land:** Most Vikings were simply searching for better land for their farms.

**More Land:** Some historians believe there was not enough good land for everyone to share. In a Viking family only, the eldest son inherited the family land so younger brothers had to make their living elsewhere.

**Treasures:** The Vikings searched for treasures to make them rich

Purple: (You may have to do some extra research for this)

Who had the bigger impact on England; Augustus or Alfred the Great?

Augustus had a big impact on Britain because...

Alfred the Great also had a big impact upon Britain because...

Overall, I think \_\_\_\_\_ had the biggest impact on Britain because...

## Tasks

Red:

State the nationalities of the three claimants in 1066 -

State three reasons for the Roman invasion of Britain -

State three things left behind by the Romans -

Amber:

What is meant by the terms 'cause' and 'consequence' in history?

Green:

Explain why William was able to become King of England in 1066.