

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

Key Vocabulary	
Conquest	The assumption (taking) of control of a place or people by military force.
Claimant	a person who believes that something belongs to them or that they have a right to it.
Crown	Monarchy (king or queen) or the head of a state
Medieval	Time period of history roughly from the 6 th century to the end of the 15 th century.
Invasion	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 410 A.D.

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.



Picture This

Tollund Man:
Found in 1950, preserved as a bog body, in Jutland, Denmark



Anglo Saxon helmet found at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk.



Roman Fort



Roman Road



Roman Coin










Bayeux Tapestry



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.

Key Vocabulary

Medieval	Time period of history roughly from the 6 th century to the end of the 15 th century.
Crown	Monarchy (king or queen) or the head of a state
Feudal system	Social system in medieval Europe. The nobles gained land from the crown in return for military service. Peasants were made to work the land and share their profits.
Barons	An important or powerful person. During the medieval period these were Lords with lots of land.
Knights	A man who served his sovereign or lord as a mounted soldier in armour.
Peasants	A poor agricultural labourer.
Domesday Book	Domesday Book is a detailed survey and valuation of landed property in England at the end of the 11th century. The survey was ordered by William the Conqueror at Christmas 1085 and undertaken the following year.
Crusade	A series of medieval military expeditions made by Europeans to recover the Holy Land from the Muslims in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries.
Pilgrimage	A religious journey to a sacred/holy place.

Key Vocabulary

Pilgrim	A person who journeys to a sacred place for religious reasons.
Archbishop	Religious leader of a certain area. The Archbishop of Canterbury is in charge of the Church of England.
Tithe	A Tax of 10%, which in Medieval times, went to the church.
Scutage	Money paid by a Lord instead of going to war for the king.
Excommunicate	Excluded from the Catholic church by the Pope (Leader of the Catholic church).
Plague	Contagious disease which caused buboes (large lumps) or damaged the lungs.

After William won the Battle of Hastings, he earned himself the title 'Conqueror'. He marched to London and was crowned King in Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day 1066. In 1067, William started building the Tower of London.

He went on to control England using methods such as the Feudal system, the Domesday book and Motte and Bailey castles.

Domesday Book: In 1086, William the Conqueror sent out surveyors to every part of England to list:

1. how much land there was
2. who had owned it in 1066, and who owned it now
3. what the land was like, and who lived there
4. how much it was worth in 1066 and how much now

The results created what's known as the Domesday Book. This book ensured William knew exactly how much land and property each person had so he knew how much tax they should pay to the crown.



Picture This

Motte and Bailey castles – Built in wood for speed, used to defend large areas from attack/rebellion.



Al-Aqsa mosque – Located in Jerusalem and contains a dome covering a sacred rock



Dome of the Rock – Sacred religious site. Muslims believe Muhammad ascended to heaven from here

Canterbury Cathedral – Home of the Church of England and where Thomas Becket died.



Doom Paintings – Used to scare people and create a fear of hell for bad behaviour.








Magna Carta – Introduced in 1215, restricting the power of the monarch.



Did you know? The Black Death arrived in England in 1348 and couldn't be cured as nobody knew (at the time) exactly what caused it.

Key individuals

Henry II		King of England from 1154 until 1189. Friends with Thomas Becket but fell out with him over how the church was run. Possibly responsible for Becket's death in 1170.
Thomas Becket		An English archbishop from 1162-1170, famously murdered by knights of Henry II at Canterbury Cathedral. After his death, his tomb and relics became a focus for pilgrimage.
Saladin		A famous Muslim hero. He was the sultan, or king, of all the Muslim territories of Syria, Egypt and Palestine. He also was a great military commander. His greatest success was the capture of Jerusalem in 1187, during the Crusades. Before Saladin's victory, the city had been held for almost 90 years by the Crusaders, who were Christians from Europe.
Richard I		king of England (1189-1199), later known as the 'Lion Heart', and famous for his exploits in the Third Crusade, although during his 10-year reign he spent only six months in England.
King John		King of England from 1199 until his death in 1216. He lost most of his land in France and was later forced to sign the Magna Carta (1215).

Deeper Learning

The Crusades began in 1096 and lasted for the next few centuries. For Christians, Jews and Muslims Jerusalem was a sacred and holy place. Christians believed that Jerusalem was the place Jesus died and had visited their on pilgrimage for centuries. Around 1077 Muslim leaders took control of the area and made it difficult for Christians to visit. In 1095 the Pope stated that any knight willing to go to Jerusalem and reclaim the city for Christians would be forgiven for their sins. The following year over 10,000 knights joined the first Crusade.

Over the next few centuries the crusaders failed to keep any land in the Middle-East but there were many things gained from the area:

- Increased trade
- Better castle design
- Scientific knowledge
- Medicines
- Numbers to replace Roman numerals.

Legacy of the Crusades:

- Knights became rich and set down the foundations for modern banking.
- The Knights of John helped pilgrims with their travels and illness. This later became St John's Ambulance.
- Crusades were expensive and led to increase in tax.
- Many men left their homes for long periods/never returned and their land was neglected.

Tasks



Red:

State three ways in which William I kept control of England.

Amber:

Describe the key features of the Black Death.

Green:

Explain why the Crusades took place.

Purple:

Castles were the most effective form of control in medieval England. Evaluate.

Castles were an effective way of keeping control because...

However, there were other methods of control such as...

Overall, I agree/disagree with the statement because...