

Year 7 History: Shaping England

55 and 54 BC: Julius Caesar unsuccessfully attempts to invade Britain.

43AD: Roman invasion of Britain under Emperor Claudius.

AD 410: Last Roman soldiers ordered to leave Britain.

956: Ketter Ingas Anglo-Saxon village mentioned for the first time in History.

1066: Norman Conquest of England

June 1215: Signing of the Magna Carta

1096-1396: The Crusades

29th December 1170 – Murder of Thomas Beckett

1086: Kettering or 'Cateringe' recorded in Domesday book

1070: William the Conqueror orders the building of Rockingham Castle

1348-1350: The Black Death

1381: The Peasant's Revolt

1455: The War of the Roses begins.

1483 – 1485: Richard III is King of England

1485 – 1509: Henry VII is King of England

1558 – 1603: Elizabeth I is Queen of England

1553 – 1558: Mary I is Queen of England

1547 – 1553: Edward VI is King of England

1509 – 1547: Henry VIII is King of England.

1492: Christopher Columbus discovers America.



Key Questions:

1. How were people ruled?
2. What was life like?
3. What did people believe?
4. What continued and changed?
5. How significant was the period?
6. How do we know about the period?



What was England like pre 1066?



What was the impact of the Norman Conquest on England?



What was life like in Medieval England?



How did life change in the Medieval Period?



How did a family feud shape the direction of a nation?



How significant were the Tudors in shaping England?

Knowledge Organiser: What was England like pre 1066?



Timeline

August 55 BC: Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain for the first time. They had an advantage but the weather meant they had to leave.

July-August 54 BC: Julius Caesar attempted to invade Britain for the second time.

54 BC – 43 AD: Rome kept a tight hold over Britain through strong trading links. This increased the Roman influence in Britain.

May 43 AD: A Roman army led by Plautius invaded Britain on behalf of Emperor Claudius.

43 AD – 50 AD: The Romans continued their conquest and took the South of Britain. London was founded and roads were built.

60-61 AD: **Boudicca** led her rebellion. She was eventually defeated.

75 AD – 77 AD: The Romans have now conquered ALL of Britain.

77 AD – 410 AD: Roman life was adopted in Britain. Romans built roads and towns. The last Romans left Britain in 410 AD.

450 AD: First invasions of the Saxons from Germany. Britain is divided up into the Seven Kingdoms of Northumbria, Mercia, Anglia, Wessex, Essex, Sussex and Kent.

596 AD: St Augustine brings Christianity to England.

Key words:	Definition
Chronology	Arranging events or dates by the order they happened.
Roman	A citizen of the ancient Roman empire.
Cause	A person/event/action which makes something happen.
Consequence	A result or effect.
Conquer	Overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.
Rebellion	An act of armed resistance to an established government or leader.
Significance	The importance of events.

What was so appealing about invading England?	
<u>Romans</u>	<u>Anglo-Saxons</u>
Precious metals such as gold and tin found there.	Fish in plentiful supply in surrounding seas.
Wheat and other crops grew easily in fertile soil across South and East England.	Wheat and other crops grew easily in fertile soil across South and East England.
Captured Britons could be sold as slaves.	English wool sold across Europe.
Wool and cloth produced here could be sold throughout the empire.	London and other leading towns centres of trade and wealth.
Whoever conquered nations to add to the growing Roman Empire would be treated as a hero and receive riches from the conquered land.	England was Europe's chief supplier of tin. Also produced other precious metals such as silver, copper, iron and lead.
	60 mints issuing coins throughout the country made it very easy for rulers to raise taxes.

Knowledge Organiser: What was England like pre 1066?



Life in Anglo-Saxon England

- The population of England was much smaller than it is today. Roughly 1.5 million people lived here – compared with over 60 million in the 21st century.
- Most people lived off the land in the countryside in small villages and were **peasant farmers**.
- Living off the land meant most were dependent on good harvests each year to see them through the winter. Poor summers often meant starvation for thousands of people.
- There was a small class of people who made their money by buying and selling goods. These were known as **merchants**. One of the most important trades for England at this time was the cloth trade. Raw wool was exported to Europe to be made into fine clothes.
- To help the king govern the country well, he divided it into regions called **earldoms**, and each of these was controlled by **an earl**.
- St Augustine brought Christianity to England in 597 AD and soon converted the King. Monasteries and churches started to appear across the country.
- There were very few big towns or cities; in fact there were only 7 towns with more than 7,500 inhabitants.

Key Word	Definition
Legacy	What is left behind by previous civilisations.
Invade	When an armed force enters a country/territory with the aim to occupy/conquer it.
Anglo-Saxon	People from northern Germany that lived in England between the 5 th century and the Norman Conquest.
Earl	A powerful noble and landowner who controlled parts of the country.

What did the Romans do for us?

The Celtic tribes living in Britain would not have welcomed the Roman invasion and fought against them, for example Boudicca's revolt. However, Roman occupation of Britain brought plenty of advantages, as they introduced various aspects of their civilisation which did not exist here previously:

- Sanitation: aqueducts, water fountains, public baths, medical knowledge, sewers, central heating systems
- Government: law & order
- Architecture: roads, flats, villas, towns
- Education: Latin language, numerals, writing
- Food: carrots, grapes, apples, leeks, radishes, peas, celery, turnips etc.

Life in Roman Britain

- From the evidence found by archaeologists we know that religion was very important to the Romans. Temple remains have been found in cities such as Bath and London, and altars have been found throughout the country.
- Although Britain was invaded by the Roman army on three occasions, life was not entirely based around war. Archaeological finds show us that people also enjoyed playing board games in the past, as well as nicely decorated homes (shown by the Fishbourne mosaic).
- We also know that the nation was not just British tribes living separately from the soldiers in their forts. There is evidence of Britons living inside the towns built by the Romans, where they would have enjoyed the bath houses, shops and homes with central heating.

Knowledge Organiser: What was the impact of the Norman Conquest on England?



Key words and definitions		Heir	A person who inherits property, possession or title after the death of another.	5th January 1066 – Edward the Confessor dies with no clear heir. Harold Godwinson crowned the next King of England. September 1066 – Harald Hardrada, King of Norway, invades England. 20th September – Hardrada defeats the English at the Battle of Fulford. 25th September – Harold Godwinson defeats and kills Harald Hardrada. 28th September – William Duke of Normandy lands at Pevensey on the south coast of England. 14th October – William defeats and kills Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings. 25th December 1066 – William of Normandy is crowned King of England.
Medieval	The period between 1066-1500	Pope	Head of the Catholic Church	
Feudal System	The social structure of Medieval England.	Conquest	Taking an area by using force	
Villein	Peasant at the bottom of the Feudal system.	Fyrd	Local farmers that fight for Harold Godwinson’s army	
Anglo-Saxons	People that lived in England before the Norman Conquest	Housecarls	Paid, experienced soldiers that fought for Harold’s army	
Normans	People from the Normandy region of France, led by William	Cavalry	William’s soldiers that fought on horses	
Bayeux Tapestry	An embroidery telling the story of the Norman Conquest	Harrying	To completely destroy	
Taxes	Money collected from people by the King.	Baron	Noble land owner that pledged their loyalty to the King	
Tithe	One tenth of annual produce or earnings.	Motte and Bailey	The first type of castle made by William. It was made out of wood and had a higher Motte part and a lower Bailey part.	
		Stone Keep castle	Similar to Motte and Bailey but made of stronger materials such as stone.	

Key battle: Battle of Stamford Bridge – 25/09/1066	Key battle: Battle of Hastings – 14/10/1066
<p>Battle between Harold Godwinson and Harald Hardrada fought in Yorkshire. The English army had marched all the way from the south of England and caught the Norwegians by surprise (many didn’t have their armour on). Many of Hardrada’s army were attacked and killed as they tried to cross a river.</p> <p>On the other side of the river the Viking soldiers formed a strong, defensive shield wall. Supposedly the English army were delayed from crossing the river by one Norse axeman who killed up to 40 English soldiers as they tried to cross.</p> <p>After several hours the English had the upper hand and forced the Viking army to run away. Hardrada was killed and Godwinson was victorious.</p>	<p>Godwinson had to march his army as fast as possible down to Hasting’s back in the south after the battle of Stamford Bridge. This rapid march meant some soldiers were left behind and the Saxons were much more tired than the well rested Normans. Godwinson had the high ground in a strong defensive position at the top of a ridge, while William’s army was at the bottom of a hill in marshy ground.</p> <p>Harold was winning at the start because the Normans were having to attack uphill. However at one point in the battle some Saxon soldiers chased after the fleeing Norman troops, losing the protection of the shield wall, and were killed.</p> <p>William used the tactic of pretending to run away several times in order to weaken the English defences. Eventually, in a final assault, Harold was killed. This caused the English army to flee and left William as the victor.</p>

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Potential heirs to the English throne in 1066: Who should become king?

Harold Godwinson	Harald Hardrada	William of Normandy
Anglo-Saxon. Earl of Wessex, one of the most powerful men in England Harold's sister was married to King Edward. Harold was a brave and respected soldier with a tough streak. The Witan, wanted Harold to be the next king.	Viking King of Norway Vikings had ruled Britain before. Most feared warrior in Europe – Hardrada means 'hard ruler' and his nickname was 'the Ruthless'. Harald was supported by Tostig, Harold Godwinson's brother who wanted revenge.	Duke of Normandy, France. William came from a fighting family. He was a brave soldier. Edward's cousin. Edward had lived in Normandy from 1016-1042. Edward had supposedly promised that William should become King of England

Armies at the Battle of Hastings

William's army	Harold's army
His soldiers were well trained and well equipped. They wore chain mail armour which gave them much protection. His army was made up of infantry, archers and cavalry. His cavalry rode specially bred horses which could carry the weight of these horse soldiers and still ride at speed. They were the elite of William's army.	Harold's army was made up of professional soldiers and conscripts, peasant farmers who were forced to join the army and fight. Harold's best professional soldiers were the Saxon Huscarls. They were the king's elite bodyguard. They fought with large axes and round shields.

Why did William win the battle of Hastings?

Preparations	Luck
William had well trained and professional soldiers. Large parts of Harold's army was untrained and made up of farmers. Many of Harold's men had left the army to collect the harvest in. Harold was not prepared for the battle. William's army was fresh and well rested. He had lots of supplies. Harold's was tired and reduced in size following the Battle of Stamford Bridge.	The weather changed when William was trying to fight the Vikings first this gave William the advantage. The Saxons left the shield wall to chase the Normans down the hill. At a key moment in the battle Harold was killed.

Leadership

William was very brave and led his men very well.
William showed his face during the battle to keep his soldiers from running away.



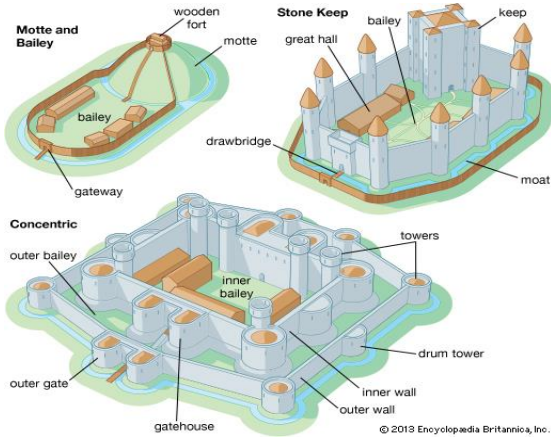
Methods of control used by William the Conqueror

Castles: William also kept control by building castles throughout England. Over time 3 types of castles developed throughout Britain.

Motte and Bailey – The first castles built to help fight against rebellions. They were built quickly and made out of wood, meaning that they were not very strong, and could be easily destroyed.

The Bailey was on flat land, where majority of the people lived. The Motte was the higher land of the castle, where the fort was.

Stone Keep – This castle was now made out of stone and had towers as a form of defence. The main part of the castle was the Keep, a large square tower, used as the main defence.



The Feudal System

After taking the throne in 1066, William has a few problems:

- He does not trust the English lords, who do not like him.
- He has to force the English to accept him as King.
- Many of the English are rebelling and fighting against William.
- He has to pay the French Knights who helped him to win the throne.

Solution: William crushes the rebellions and took the land away from the English lords and gave it to his supporters instead. William now has his supporters helping him to control the whole country.
William also sets up the **Feudal System**. This forces the English to give William their taxes and promises of loyalty, in return for protection and land to farm. William is at the top of the system, as he holds all the land and money, which he gives to the Barons. They promise William their money, soldiers and loyalty. They give the land to the Knights in return for loyalty and military service. Finally the knights give the land to the peasants. The peasants farm the land and give food, money and services to the knights.

The Domesday Book

In 1086, William sent out surveyors to every part of England, with orders to list:

- how much land was there
- who had owned it in 1066, and who owned it now
- what was the place like, and who lived there
- how much it was worth in 1066 and how much now

William did this to allow him to effectively tax the land and earn money.
William also needed to have an idea of what could be seized from landowners who did not show him loyalty.