

1. Roman Britain

Game Changer: understand how Britain was shaped by immigration

Read
more
[here](#)



BBC
Teach
[Video](#)



Key Words

tribe group of people who live together
empire territory ruled by another country
resisted fought against
revolt rebellion
barbarian an uncivilised person
civilised a more advanced society and culture
civilisation a complex (advanced) society
aqueduct a bridge built to transport water into towns
amphitheatre circular building in which spectators watch contests e.g. gladiator battles

Time period: Ancient World (3000 BC - 500 AD)

1 Invasion and conquest

- Britain was home to many **tribes**, who today are often called 'Celts'.
- Julius Caesar (a famous Roman general) invaded Britain in 55 and 54 AD, but did not settle.
- Emperor Claudius invaded in 43AD, adding Britain to the Roman Empire.
- People from all over the **empire** came to live in Britain, including Africans.



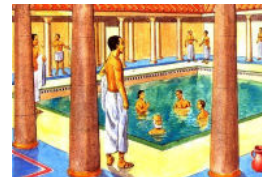
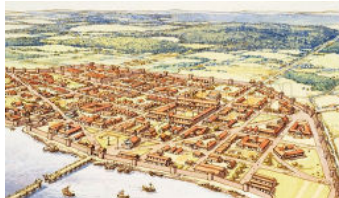
2 Resistance

- Tribes in England and Wales **resisted**. Queen Boudicca led a **revolt** and burnt down three Roman cities. The Romans finally defeated them.
- Scottish tribes resisted fiercely, so the Romans could not capture the whole of Britain. They built Hadrian's Wall wall to keep '**barbarian**' tribes out of '**civilised**' Roman Britain.



3 Impact on Britain (43 AD - 410 AD)

- Romans had a much more advanced **civilisation** than British tribes.
- Romans made deals with local chiefs to help them rule.
- Romans charged taxes and ruled using Roman laws.



Romans brought **new things** to Britain:

- Writing
- Roads
- Aqueducts**
- Public baths
- Cities organised in a grid pattern
- Amphitheatres**
- New religious beliefs, including Christianity



2. Saxons and Vikings

Game Changer: understand how Britain was shaped by immigration

Go Further:

Explore [Our Migration Story](#)



Learn More:

BBC [Videos](#)
Saxons and Vikings



Key Words

Angles and Saxons

tribes from Denmark, Germany and the Netherlands **raided** sailed over and stole from local people, violently **indigenous** first people to live somewhere **historian** expert researcher of history **cultural** society's arts and customs **progress** improvement

Vikings seafaring pirates and traders from Scandinavia **Scandinavia**

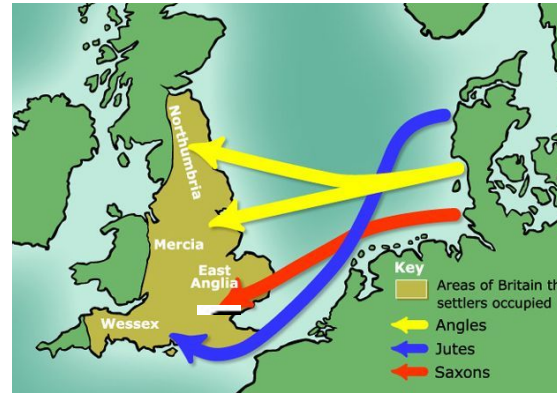
Denmark, Norway and Sweden

Danelaw Viking kingdom in England **empire** territory ruled by another country

Time period: 'Dark Ages' or Early Middle Ages 500-1000 AD

1 Saxon invasion and settlement

- In the 4th century the Roman Empire grew weaker.
- Tribes from northern Europe called **Angles** and **Saxons** **raided** Roman Britain.
- By 410 Roman rule in Britain had ended. Angles and Saxons settled, defeating **indigenous** British tribes. Named it 'Angland' - now England.
- Angles and Saxons formed seven large kingdoms in England.



2 Dark Ages?

This term is often used as:

- Most Roman advances were lost e.g. Angles and Saxons lived in simple towns, not organised cities.
- Historians** know little of the era as not much was written down.
- Frequent wars made life hard.

Historians now know important **cultural** and religious **progress** happened, so prefer to call it the Early Middle Ages.



3 Viking invasion and Danelaw

- Vikings** from **Scandinavia** began raiding Britain in the late 8th century.
- They settled in the 9th century and fought the Saxons, who were led by King Alfred the Great. Alfred stopped the Vikings from taking over the whole country.
- England was divided into Viking territory, the **Danelaw**, and Alfred's Saxon kingdom.



- In 1016 the Viking King Canute united England under his rule.



- Canute's **empire** included England, Norway and Denmark

3. Norman Conquest

Game Changer: understand how and why the Normans changed Britain

BBC

[Video:](#)
The Battle



Time period: MEDIEVAL 1000-1450 AD (a.k.a. Middle Ages)

Key Words

heir someone to inherit the throne
monarch king or queen

Witan the most important lords in England

Saxon person from England

Viking seafaring warriors from Scandinavia (Norway, Denmark and Sweden)

Norman person from Normandy, part of northern France

duke type of lord
tactics battle plans

feigned retreat fake running away
cavalry troops on horses

1 Vacancy on the throne

[video clip](#)

In January 1066 the King of England, Edward the Confessor, died with no **heir**. Three important men wanted to become **monarch**:

- Harold Godwinson - powerful **Saxon** lord, married to Edward's sister. Edward promised him the throne on his deathbed.
- William of Normandy - **Norman duke** and brutal military leader. Edward promised him the throne in 1051.



- Harald Hardrada - Viking warrior king of Norway, known as 'the Ruthless'. Supported by Godwinson's brother, Tostig.

The **Witan** chose Godwinson as king. The other two men prepared to fight.



2 Invasion of England - Vikings

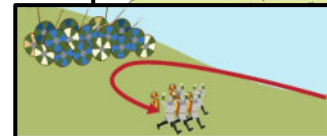
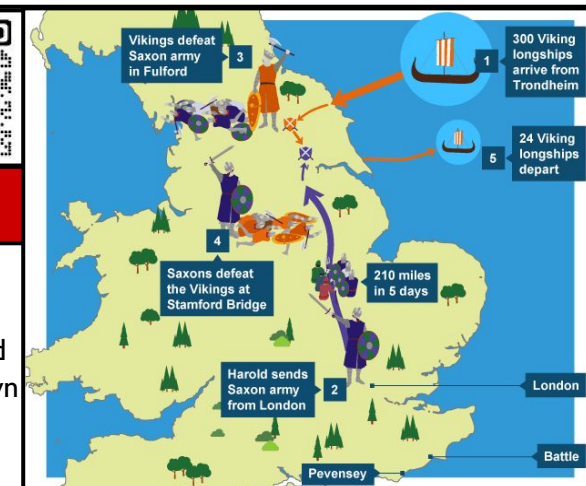
In Sept. 1066 Hardrada invaded the north and fought the Saxons at Stamford Bridge. The Saxons won, but rushed down south as the Normans had invaded.

3 Invasion of England - Normans

Normans won the Battle of Hastings because they had:

- William's leadership and **tactics** e.g. **feigned retreat**
- highly trained archers and **cavalry**
- fresh troops ready for battle (unlike the Saxons, who marched 200 miles north, fought the Vikings, rushed back to fight at Hastings)

The battle ended when Harold was shot by an arrow in the eye and hacked to pieces by knights.



1. English Army form shield wall on Senlac Hill. Norman soldiers ride out, but are forced back



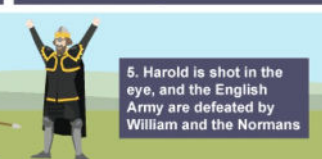
2. Some Norman soldiers began to flee because they thought William had been killed. William took off his helmet to prove he was still alive, and leads second attack



3. Norman cavalry feigns a retreat, some English leave shield wall to attack



4. Norman cavalry turn around and launch an attack on the English



5. Harold is shot in the eye, and the English Army are defeated by William and the Normans

4. Norman Rule

Game Changer: understand how and why the Normans changed Britain

Read
more
[here](#)



BBC [Video](#):
Securing
Power



Key Words

culture a society's arts and customs
architecture design of buildings
subdue control by force
cathedral important type of church
empire territory ruled by another country
surveyed carefully examined
feudal system way of controlling people by exchanging land for work
peasants farmers at the bottom of the feudal system
scorched earth totally destroying a whole area
population the number of people

Time period: MEDIEVAL 1000-1450 AD (a.k.a. Middle Ages)

4 Impact of the Conquest

- Language and Cultural Change

- England's new rulers spoke French
- Some words entered the English language e.g. beef (boeuf in French)
- Norman **culture** introduced new music and **architecture** to England.



5

Impact of the Conquest - Castles and Cathedrals

Normans were experts at building in stone:

- They built huge castles (first wooden, then stone) across England to keep the Saxons under control, and in Wales to **subdue** the Welsh.
- Vast **cathedrals** were built to honour God.
- They sent the message that Normans had a God-given right to rule.



6 Impact of the Conquest - Power and Control

England became part of a Norman **empire**. William the Conqueror used land to control England:

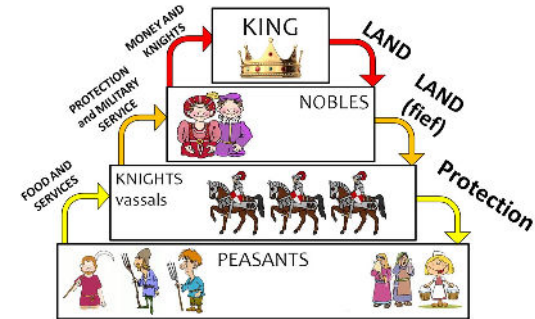


- The country was **surveyed**, and the results recorded in the Domesday Book so people could be taxed.
- Everyone was part of the **feudal system**, which gave them land in return for service (work).
- Most people were **peasants**, who had to work for their lord and needed his permission for nearly everything.



When people in north England rebelled, William ordered the Harrying of the North (1069-70):

- **Scorched earth** tactics destroyed villages and crops.
- People were killed or starved to death. The **population** fell by 75%.
- William took land from English lords and gave it to trusted Norman lords.



Feudal Pyramid of Power

5. Medieval Society and Religion

Game Changer: understand how Medieval society affected ordinary people's lives.

Read
more
[here](#)



BBC
bitesize
[Video](#)



Key Words

inferior lower
nun female member of a religious order
Catholic Church main Christian church at this time
Pope head of the Church
parish area served by a single church
priest a minister of the Church
tithe Church tax of 10% of income
excommunicate expel from Church
saints holy people
relics remains of saints
pilgrimage religious journey
mass service with bread and wine
alms charity
monk male member of a religious order

Time period: MEDIEVAL 1000-1450 AD (a.k.a. Middle Ages)

1 Medieval Society

Peasants had to obey and work for their Lord. Women were seen as **inferior** and they:



- were told who to marry
- had to obey their husband
- only learnt to read and write if they were wealthy, or a **nun**
- couldn't own property or do business
- on average only lived for 30 years, as so many died in childbirth



Some widows ran their dead husband's business, and some powerful queens existed.



3 Medieval beliefs

People believed they could go to heaven by:

- Having their sins forgiven by a priest
- Praying to **saints** and **relics**
- Going on a **pilgrimage**
- Buying a special Church pardon



Intolerance was common: Jews were mistrusted and often attacked. In 1290 the king expelled them from England.



2 The Power of the Church

Nearly everyone in England and Europe was in the **Catholic Church**:

- The leader of the Church was the **Pope**, who lived in Rome
- Archbishops and bishops ran the Church in England
- Each local **parish** had a **priest**

The Church was very powerful because:

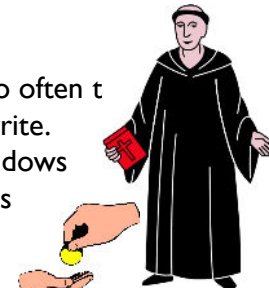
- Priests offered salvation from hell by forgiving sins
- It could punish people in Church courts
- The Pope could **excommunicate** those who disobeyed him - even kings!
- Everyone had to pay a **tithe** to the Church, so it was rich
- It was a landowner, so peasants worked for it in the feudal system



4 Church Help

The Church helped people by:

- Providing priests to give **mass**. They were also often the only people in a village who could read and write.
- Inspiring them with beautiful stained glass windows
- Giving villagers a place to meet and run events
- Arranging 'holy days' - holidays from work
- Telling rich people to give **alms** to the poor
- Some **monks** and nuns looked after sick and poor people



6. The Crusades 1

Game Changer: understand the motives for the Crusades, and their impact on the Islamic and Christian worlds



Key Words

prophet person who speaks for God
Islam Muslim religion
Arab from Middle East/North Africa
population people living somewhere
scholars educated experts
astronomy science of space
literature written works e.g. books, poetry
philosophy study of existence and reality
Middle East area covering Western Asia and Egypt
sacred holy
Pope head of the Church
interest money charged on a debt
serfs peasants who had to work for their lord and were not free

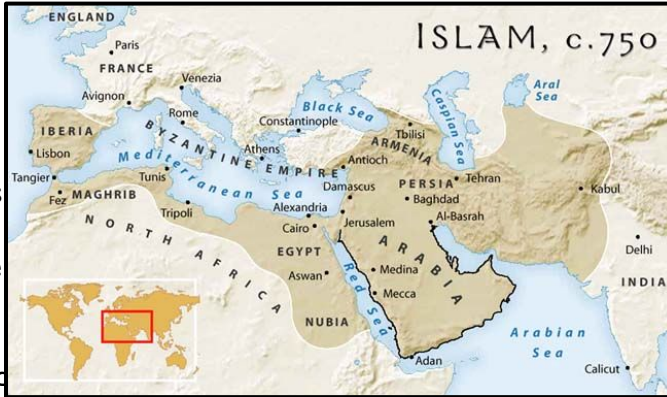
Time period: MEDIEVAL 1000-1450 AD (a.k.a. Middle Ages)

1 The Islamic World

- The **prophet** Muhammad developed **Islam** from 610 AD.
- He was from Mecca (in modern Saudi Arabia), the holiest city in Islam.
- Muslims believe Muhammad visited heaven and saw God when he went to Jerusalem.



After Muhammad's death, **Arab** Muslim forces captured lots of territory in the Middle East and Spain.



- Baghdad was the largest **population**. It was part of a huge trading network - the 'silk roads' - stretching to China.
- Islamic **scholars** made breakthroughs in maths, science, medicine, **astronomy**, **literature** and **philosophy**.



2 Motives of Crusaders

Religion

European Christians wanted part of the

Middle East they called the 'Holy Land', because Jesus had lived there.

- Jerusalem was a **sacred** city for Christians, Muslims and Jews, but controlled by Muslims since 638 AD. In 1079 Muslims from Turkey took over Jerusalem.
- They forbade Christians from entering and attacked local Christians and Jews.
- The **Pope** ordered Christians across Europe to capture Jerusalem. Crusaders' sins were forgiven.

Opportunities

- Crusaders stole land and expensive items from people they conquered.
- Crusaders did not pay taxes or **interest** on their loans while away.
- Criminals had punishments removed and **serfs** were freed if they went on Crusade.

Glory

- Crusaders were welcomed home as heroes.

First Crusade

1096 - 1099



6. The Crusades 2

Game Changer: understand the motives for the Crusades, and their impact on the Islamic and Christian worlds



Key Words

nobles barons or lords

massacred killed lots of people
retrieve take back

retaliated fought back against
resented felt bitter or angry about

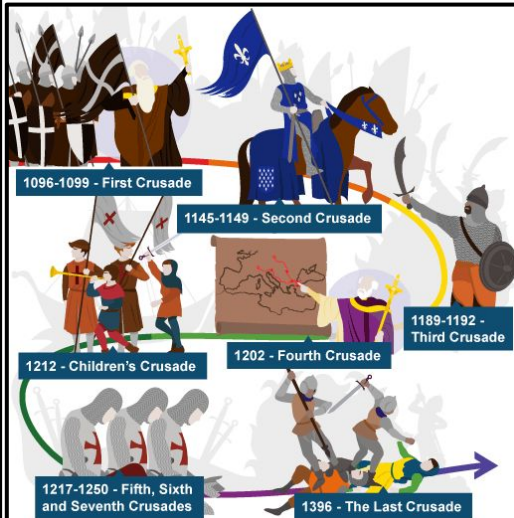
Roman numerals complicated system of numbers used by Romans: I, II, III, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX, X etc.

Arabic numerals the simple system of numbers we use today: 1, 2, 3 etc.
navigational planning an accurate route

Time period: MEDIEVAL 1000-1450 AD (a.k.a. Middle Ages)

3 Key events

- The **First Crusade (1096-99)** included more than 3000 well trained knights and **nobles** from across Europe. William the Conqueror's son, Robert, led an army.
- It was a success - Christians captured the 'Holy Land' - but at great cost. Christians **massacred** over 70,000 Muslims and Jews in Jerusalem.
- 60 years later, Muslims won back the 'Holy Land'.



4 Impact of the Crusades

Christians killed Muslims and plundered their land. Muslims **retaliated** and killed Christians.

- The Crusades are still **resented** by many modern Muslims as the invasions aimed to conquer their world.



- Both sides learnt more about each other. Muslims were more advanced, so Europeans:

1 = I
2 = II
3 = III
4 = IV
5 = V

- replaced complicated **Roman numerals** with simple **Arabic numerals** used today
- adopted Muslim technology including mirrors, magnetic compass, magnifying glass, astrolabe (measured distance between stars)
- Improved their map-making and **navigational** skills
- improved the taste of food with sugar, spices (e.g. cinnamon, nutmeg, lemons, apricots)
- changed their clothing by introducing cotton, silk, and slippers



7. Magna Carta

Game Changer: understand the significance of the Magna Carta

A historian
explains
[video](#)



BBC
Teach
[Video](#)



Key Words

Latin Roman language - still used by the Church and government for writing in the Middle Ages
barons lords or 'nobles' who were wealthy landowners
Pope head of the Church
constitution rules that decide how a country is run
parliament people who make laws (today these are MPs)
monarch king or queen
consent permission to do something
democracy people choose their government by voting

Time period: MEDIEVAL 1000-1450 AD (a.k.a. Middle Ages)

1 Great Charter

Magna Carta means 'Great Charter' in **Latin**. It is a document that listed rights for **barons**.

- King John's barons forced him to sign it in 1215.
- It was important because the king accepted that he was not all-powerful.



2 Causes

Why did John sign it? No medieval king wanted to give away power. William the Conqueror never would have! However, King John was a much less successful king than William because:

- He lost wars and land in France
- He charged his barons very high taxes
- He had a reputation for being a cruel king
- He fell out with the **Pope**, who closed all the churches in England for 7 years



By 1215 the barons had had enough, and used their armies to force John to sign their charter.

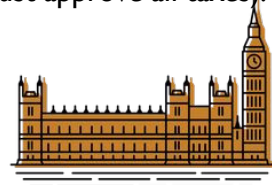
3 Significance

- Magna Carta was a long list of rules. Some were not very important. Some were ignored by future kings.
- But it contained several really important rights which became part of our **constitution**, and apply to all British people today:

- The right to a fair trial if we are accused of a crime.
- We have the right to fair taxes (over time, the rules on taxes in Magna Carta became a rule that Parliament must approve all taxes).



- The council of barons who forced John to sign the Magna Carta are now seen as England's first **parliament**.
- Barons cared about themselves, not ordinary people, but the idea that the **monarch** could only rule with the **consent** of his barons had been introduced.
- Parliament slowly became stronger, and the King weaker, so Magna Carta was a first step towards Britain becoming a **democracy** centuries later.



8. Black Death 1348-9

Game Changer: understand the cause and consequences of the Black death

Read
more
[here](#)



BBC
Bitesize
[video](#)



Key Words

plague contagious disease, caused by bacteria
bacteria microscopic organisms that can cause disease
antibiotics drugs used to treat bacterial infections
flagellants people who whipped themselves to show God they were sorry for their sins
consequences results
statute a law
labourers workers
feudal system way of controlling people by exchanging land for work
labour work
revolt rebellion

Time period: MEDIEVAL 1000-1450 AD (a.k.a. Middle Ages)

1 Bubonic plague

From 1348-9 a terrible disease spread across England.

- This **plague** was called the Black Death because it often caused black swellings (or buboes) on people's bodies.
- It was caused by **bacteria**. This could live in fleas, who lived on rats. If the fleas jumped onto humans and bit them, the human became infected with the plague. (Some historians think human body lice spread plague, not rats).
- Pneumonic plague was similar, but caused by airborne bacteria that could be breathed in.
- There was no cure for the Black Death, because **antibiotics** were not invented until the 20th century.



2 People's ideas about the Black Death

People did not understand what caused it.

- Many thought it was a punishment from God, or caused by movements of the planets or bad air.
- Flagellants** whipped themselves in public, hoping God would forgive their sins and protect them from the disease.
- People tried cures and home remedies, but these did not work.



3 Consequences

- It killed up to 50% of the population.
- After the plague ended, peasants demanded higher wages from lords as there was a **labourers** shortage.
- The King tried to stop this with the **Statute of Labourers** (1351). This law banned higher wages. Peasants hated it as they wanted to earn more.



- The **Peasants Revolt** (1381) was partly a response to the changes caused by the Black Death - peasants wanted more freedom, lower taxes, and a change to the **feudal system** so that they didn't have to **labour** for free for their lord part of the time.
- The King crushed the **revolt**, but over the next 50 years peasants became freer from lords and were paid more.



9. The English Reformation c1527-1590

Game Changer: understand the impact of the Reformation in England.

Learn
more
[clips](#)



BBC
Bitesize
[here](#)



Key Words

Reformation

religious revolution
against the Catholic
Church

Catholic

Christians led by
the Pope

Protestant

Christians not led
by the Pope

Pope head of the
Church

authority power
to command

heir someone who
inherits

inherit get
someone's title,
lands and

possessions after
their death

monasteries
buildings lived in by
monks

heretics people
who held religious
beliefs other than
the monarch's

monarch king or
queen

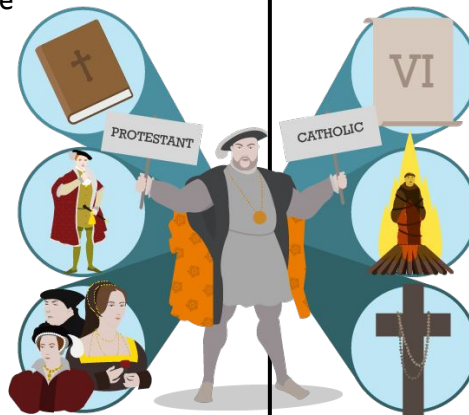


1 The Reformation transformed Europe in the 16th century.

Martin Luther, a German monk, disagreed with the **Catholic** Church's teachings in 1517. He founded a new branch of Christianity, the Protestants, in 'protest' against the Catholic Church.

Protestants:

- translated the bible from Latin into everyday languages so more people could read it.
- did not accept the **Pope's authority**
- had a simpler Christianity - fewer religious symbols and ceremonies, more focus on the bible.



2 England's Reformation

Henry VIII left the Catholic Church to get an **heir**.

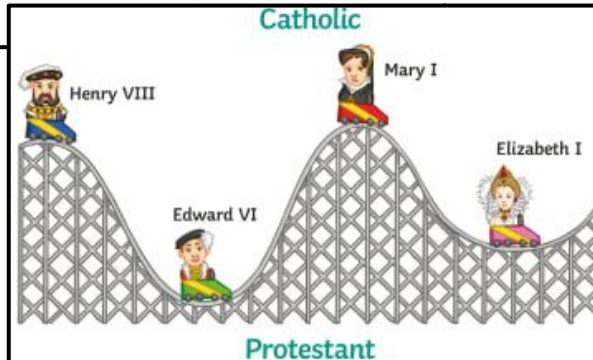
- Henry's mistress, Anne Boleyn, was pregnant. A son could only **inherit** if they were married.
- The Pope refused to let Henry divorce his wife, Catherine of Aragon.
- 1533 - Henry split from the Pope forever. He divorced Catherine, married Anne.
- 1534 - Henry made himself head of the Church of England, not the Pope. He seized the Church's



3 Religious Rollercoaster

Henry VIII did not agree with Protestants on everything, but liked having his own Church. His reign began a 'religious rollercoaster' for England:

- Henry's son Edward VI made England fully Protestant, then died.
- Henry's daughter Mary I then made England Catholic.
- Mary died. Her sister Elizabeth I made England Protestant again.



10. The English Civil War 1642-1651

Game Changer: understand the causes and impact of the Civil War.

Bitesize
Civil War
[video](#)



Bitesize
Cromwell
[video](#)



Key Words

Divine right power from God
parliament people who make laws
civil war war in one country
royalists the king's supporters
parliamentarians supported Parliament
New Model Army professional army (based on ability not nobility)
treason betraying one's country
Puritan extreme Protestant
Restoration return of monarchy
monarch king or queen
democracy people choose their government by voting

Time period: EARLY MODERN 1450-1750 AD, includes the Renaissance

1 Causes



King Charles I believed he had a **divine right** to rule as he wanted. He fought wars and raised taxes without **Parliament's** permission



- When he married a French Catholic princess. Protestants in Parliament worried he might make England Catholic.
- He didn't listen to Parliament, and closed it for 11 years. Then he reopened it, ignored its complaints, and tried unsuccessfully to arrest its leaders.
- This started a **civil war** between **royalists** (a.k.a. cavaliers), and **parliamentarians** (a.k.a. roundheads).



2 Civil War

Ordinary people suffered as their towns were fought over in a long and brutal civil war.



- Parliament developed an effective **New Model Army**, led by Oliver Cromwell, which eventually won.
- Charles was executed for **treason** in 1649.



3 Impact - Oliver Cromwell's rule

Parliament made Cromwell **Lord Protector** so he could rule on Parliament's behalf.

- Cromwell disagreed with Parliament and ruled without it, using the Army to keep control.
- Cromwell was a **Puritan**, a strict Protestant who believed people should focus on God, not on fun.
- He closed theatres, and banned activities on Sundays to make people concentrate on God. Most sport was banned, and Christmas celebrations. There were fines for swearing.
- Women couldn't wear makeup and had to dress plainly.



4 Impact - The Restoration

After Cromwell died, Charles I's son was invited home from overseas and crowned Charles II in the **Restoration** of the monarchy (1660).

- Many Civil War changes were temporary, but future **monarchs** knew their power was limited as they had to work with Parliament. This was a small step closer to **democracy**.

