



7.1 - Invaders What impact did invasion have on Britain between 43-1066?

CORE CONTENT

A City to an Empire

Over time, Rome developed from a city to a nation state and then eventually a global empire. As it grew, so did its power, influence and wealth resulting in it becoming the dominant power of its time. Due to this growth, the Romans made huge advances in areas such as technology, culture and warfare.



The Roman Invasion of Britain

The Romans desired Britain for numerous reasons, from its wealth of resources to revenge for previously failed attempts at invasion. Once conquered in 43AD, the Romans had a major impact on Britain up until 410AD



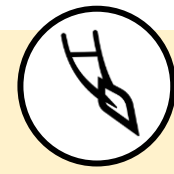
From Cairo to Carlisle

It is crucial to understand that the Roman Empire spread from North Africa all the way to Northern Britain. This meant that numerous cultures were embraced within the Empire. With Rome even having a black Emperor in Septimius Severus.



Who were the Anglo Saxons?

The Anglo-Saxons were an agricultural people from Northern Germany and Southern Denmark. They sought to invade Britain due to the Romans leaving the nation, for more fertile land and to escape the threat of the Huns.



Sutton Hoo

In 1938 an important discovery was made at Sutton Hoo in Suffolk by an archaeologist called Basil Brown. He uncovered an Anglo-Saxon burial site along with many artefacts which tell us more about how the Anglo Saxons lived and died.



Who were the Vikings?

The Vikings originated from Scandinavia and had a fearsome reputation as warriors and navigators but were mainly farmers. Their development of the longship allowed for them to establish trade and make many new discoveries. Initially they saw Britain as an easy target for raiding but over time came to value its fertile land which was far superior to that in Scandinavia.

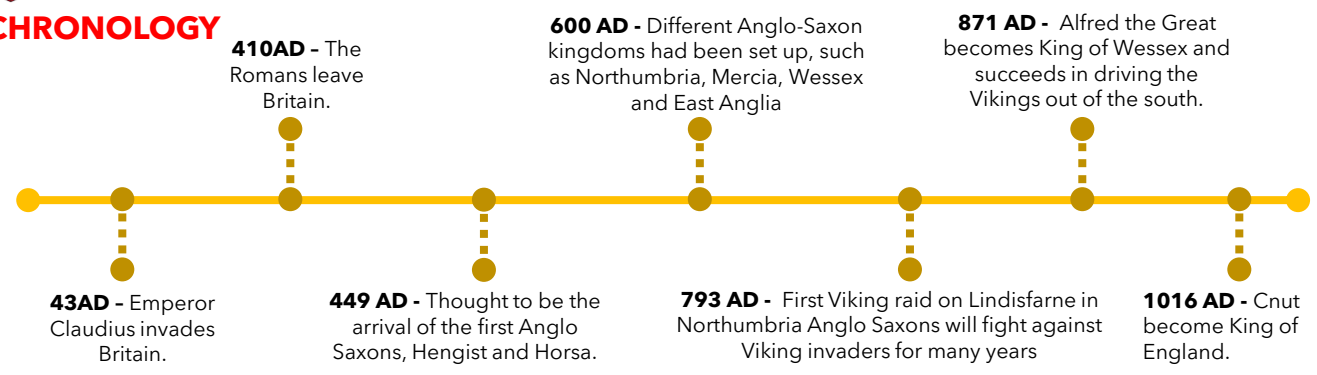


The attack on Lindisfarne

The attack on Lindisfarne in 793AD marks the start of Viking interest in Britain. From this point, raids and invasion efforts became common place in Britain. The Vikings realised that monasteries with their huge wealth were an easy target, whilst the Anglo-Saxons struggled greatly to repel Viking attacks.



CHRONOLOGY



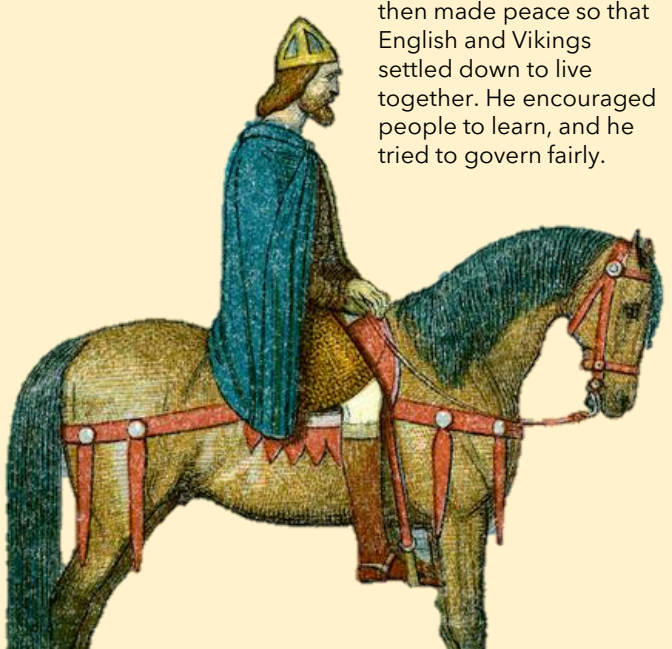
KEY FIGURE

King Alfred 'The Great'

One of the most famous Anglo-Saxon kings was Alfred, one of the only kings in British history to be called 'Great'.

His father was king of Wessex, but by the end of Alfred's reign his coins referred to him as 'King of the English'.

He fought the Vikings and then made peace so that English and Vikings settled down to live together. He encouraged people to learn, and he tried to govern fairly.



TERMINOLOGY

Invasion

The act of entering a place to take control of it.



Settlement

A place where people come to live or the process of settling in such a place.



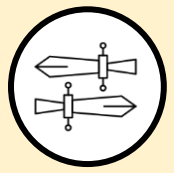
Empire

An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch, an oligarchy, or a sovereign state.



Agriculture

The practice of farming, including cultivation of the soil for the growing of crops and the rearing of animals to provide food, wool, and other products.



Conflict

Fighting between two or more groups of people or countries.



7.2 - The Norman Conquest

How did a Duke in France become King in England?

1086

KEY CONTENT

England in 1065

Edward the Confessor had trouble keeping England under control. Large areas of land were controlled by powerful Earls who were often in conflict. In addition to this, England lacked castles, most of the Saxon army was not professional and it was evident that the country was vulnerable.

Three Contenders

On the death of Edward the Confessor, Harold Godwinson, The Earl of Wessex was crowned King of England. However, both the Norwegian King Harald Hardrada and William, Duke of Normandy contested this coronation. Conflict was guaranteed to follow.

The Battle of

Stamford Bridge

Despite initially sacking the city of York, Harald's Viking army was defeated at Stamford Bridge by Godwinson's forces. Despite the efforts of a Viking berserker who individually held off the Saxon army for considerable time.

The Battle of Hastings

Wearied from Stamford Bridge, Godwinson's army was tired and had taken losses. Despite this, the Saxon shield wall held numerous Norman charges. This was until the feigned retreat broke the wall and Harold Godwinson was killed on the field of battle. England was now under Norman control.

Motte and Bailey Castles

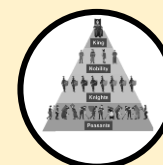
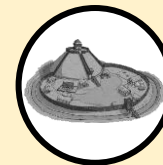
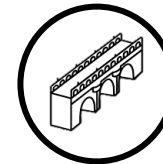
With a rebellious Anglo-Saxon population to control, William I enforced the construction of Motte and Bailey castles to improve Norman defences but to also act as a symbol of dominance over the defeated Saxons.

The Feudal System

The Feudal system was adopted by William I to further his control of his Kingdom. Land was provided to loyal Norman Lords and in return they offered the King knights and taxes to further increase his power. Peasants, often the defeated Saxons remained at the bottom of this hierarchy. They had no land or rights and were expected to not even leave their villages or town.

The Domesday Book

In 1086 William I instructed for a survey to be taken of the wealth of his kingdom. Once completed, William had a strong idea of where he could increase taxes and who might be a potential threat to his reign based on their land ownership, finances, livestock and the number of knights at their disposal.



The Domesday Book, a survey of the Kingdoms land and wealth of subjects is completed. This gives William I further grip over England.

1066 - 25 Dec William crowned king at Westminster Abbey

1066 - 14 Oct Battle of Hastings Harold killed

1069-1070 The Harrying of the North takes place to quash rebellion in the North.

CHRONOLOGY

1066 - 25 Sept King Harold's army defeated Hardrada at Stamford Bridge

1066 - Edward the Confessor is old, sick and without an heir. There are three major claimants to the throne

KEY FIGURE

William, Duke of Normandy (William I King of England)

William was a Duke who controlled Normandy, a large region in northern France. William was a distant relative of Edward the Confessor and claimed Edward had promised him the throne in 1051.

William also said that Harold Godwinson had sworn an oath that he would help William take the throne after Edward, in return for helping Godwinson when he had been stranded in Normandy in 1064.

Winning the Battle of Hastings was only the beginning of the Norman Conquest. It was a turbulent time for England, with three kings in one year. After William won the Battle of Hastings, his army had to capture and subdue towns across the southeast. The Normans were not welcomed with open arms.

TERMINOLOGY

Invasion

The act of entering a place to take control of it.

Heir and Claimant

Heir - a person legally entitled to the property or rank of another on that person's death.

Claimant - a person making a claim either for a title, land or rank.

Housecarl and Shield Wall

Housecarl - A fearsome professional Saxon soldier who wielded a two-handed axe.

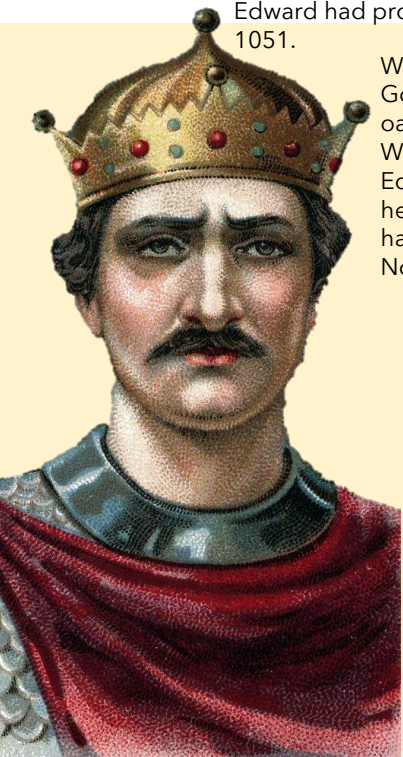
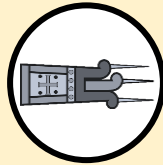
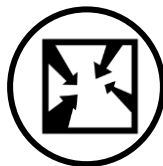
Shield Wall - The military tactic used by the Anglo-Saxons. Often to defend a position on the battlefield.

Papal Banner

The token given to William I by Pope Alexander II. This was a powerful sign to the Norman army that God was on their side and massively improved their morale and willingness to fight.

Feigned Retreat

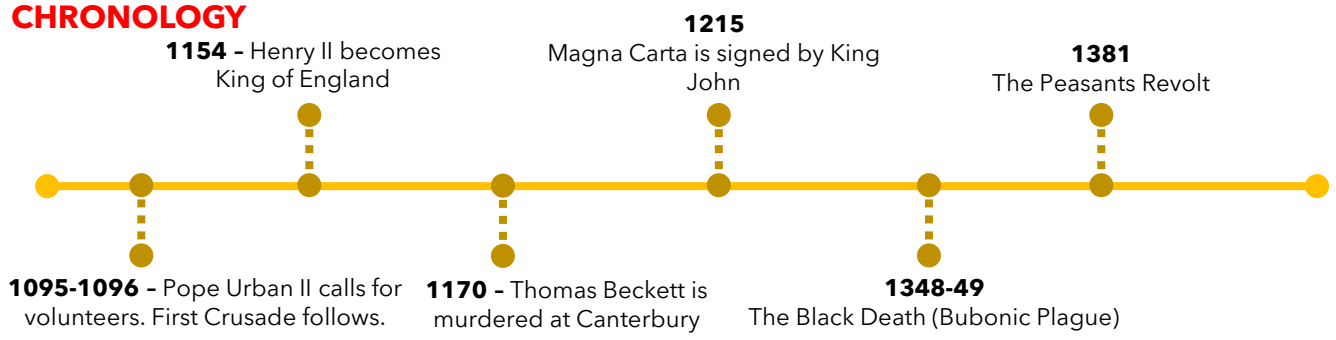
A feigned retreat is a military tactic, a type of feint, whereby a military force pretends to withdraw or to have been routed, to lure an enemy.





7.3 - Church and Medieval Life Where did power truly lie in the medieval world? **CORE CONTENT**

CHRONOLOGY



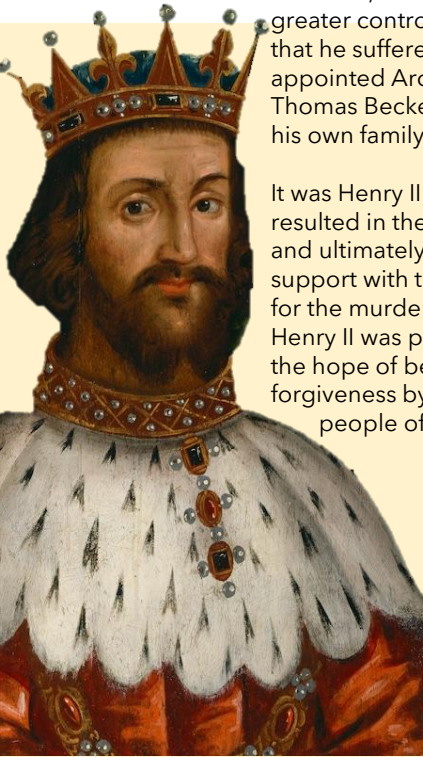
KEY FIGURE

Henry II King of England

King of England from 1154, Henry strengthened royal administration and ensured that powers became more centralised to the crown.

However, his desire to achieve greater control of his subjects meant that he suffered from quarrels with his appointed Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Becket and even members of his own family.

It was Henry II fallout with Becket, that resulted in the Archbishops murder and ultimately this reduced his support with the people. To pay back for the murder of his former friend, Henry II was publicly whipped with the hope of being granted forgiveness by both God and the people of England.



TERMINOLOGY

Monastery

A building or buildings occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows.



Treason

The crime of betraying one's country, especially by attempting to kill or overthrow the sovereign or government.



Heresy

Belief or opinion that goes against the religious beliefs of the ruling monarch.



Plague

An epidemic disease causing a high rate of mortality.



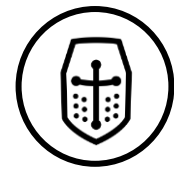
Revolt

Take violent action against an established government or ruler.



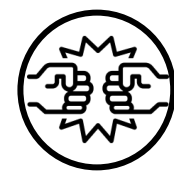
The Medieval Church

The Church was a major power during the medieval period. It had its own laws, land, wealth and soldiers. It held huge influence over the people and often used this to its advantage. At the time, whatever the Church said or did was simply accepted.



The Crusades

The Crusades were a series of Holy Wars fought between Christian and Muslim armies in the Holy Land, the area surrounding Jerusalem where Jesus was said to have lived. Up to 100,000 of all classes from 20 countries chose to join these wars.



Religion v Royalty

The Church and the Crown were often at odds with one another. With its own laws and influence, the Church often ignored the King's wishes and justice. This led to poor relations between both powers.



Bad King John?

John ruled England between 1199 and 1216. He signed the famous Magna Carta. He had previously ruled as Prince John when his brother Richard was on Crusade. He is often shown as greedy, cowardly and weak.



The Magna Carta

The Magna Carta was a charter forcibly signed by King John under the pressure of the Barons. This was an attempt to ensure the King, and his government were not above the law.



The Black Death

The Black Death had a huge impact on Britain due to the death toll. About one in three people were killed by it in 1348-49. When the disease decreased, life for survivors was different in a number of ways.



The Peasants Revolt

In 1381, peasants in the south began a rebellion called the Peasants' Revolt. They attacked manor houses and burned the records that showed who was a villein and was not free. The revolt was led by Wat Tyler and ultimately failed.



7.4 - The Islamic World Why is the Abbasid Caliphate considered to be a 'Golden Age' of Islam?

CORE CONTENT

The Abbasid Caliphate

The Abbasid Caliphate was a major dynasty that ruled over the Islamic Empire during its peak. Like the Umayyad Caliphate before it, the leader of the Abbasids was called the Caliph. The next Caliphate to follow was the Ottoman Empire.

The Islamic Golden Age

The Abbasid Caliphate is considered to be the 'golden age' of Islamic influence and progression. The empire oversaw many advancements in areas such as science, mathematics, medicine and technology.

The House of Wisdom

The House of Wisdom in Baghdad, Iraq, was once a centre of learning in the medieval world. Built primarily as a library, the House became the home of ancient and modern wisdom during the Islamic Golden Age.

Intellectual Powerhouses

The greatest minds flocked to the House of Wisdom bringing economic power, military strength and technological advancement. Teachings and technologies from around the world were stored within the Abbasid empire.

East and West: Societal Advancements

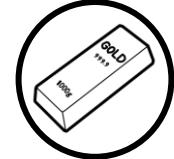
It is evident that during this period the East was far more advanced than the West, notably in areas such as medicine and technology. Many Europeans travelled to the Caliphate to understand these new practices.

Architecture and Medicine

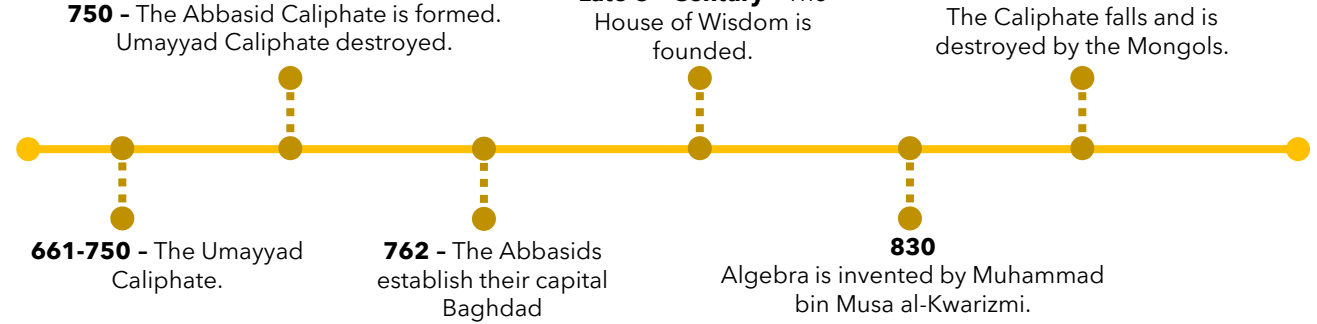
Sanitation and cleanliness was at the heart of Abbasid architecture and towns. This was not the case throughout Europe where plague was rife.

The Fall of the Abbasids

In 1258, the Mongols arrived at Baghdad, the capital city of the Abbasid Caliphate. The Caliph at the time believed that Baghdad could not be conquered and refused to meet the Mongols' demands. In less than two weeks Baghdad had surrendered, and the Caliph was put to death.



CHRONOLOGY



KEY FIGURE

Caliph Harun al-Rashid Caliph of the Abbasid Caliphate

The fifth 'Abbasid caliph was known as the "good Harun al-Rashid" of the golden prime of the 'Abbasids. His reign was a turning point in the history of the 'Abbasid Caliphate. He is associated with the famous stories of the '1001 Nights' also known as the 'Arabian Nights'.

Despite having to deal with numerous rebellions across the empire, al-Rashid's rule was the height of the Abbasid Caliphates wealth and power. Under his rule, it remained the dominant power of the region.



TERMINOLOGY

Caliph

The chief Muslim civil and religious ruler, regarded as the successor of Muhammad. The caliph ruled in Baghdad until 1258 and then in Egypt until the Ottoman conquest of 1517.

Caliphate

The area of land and its people ruled by the Caliph. An Islamic term for empire.

Baghdad

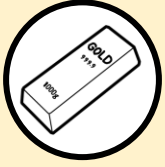
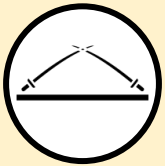
The capital of the Abbasid Caliphate. Now the modern-day capital of Iraq.

Golden Age

A golden age is a period during which a very high level of achievement is reached in a particular field of activity.

House of Wisdom

A centre of learning for the medieval world. It preserved important scholarship and knowledge from across both Europe and the Middle East.





7.5 - The Tudor Dynasty

To serve God or the family? How did the Reformation transform religion and power in England?

KEY CONTENT The Reformation

The Protestant Reformation was a religious reform movement that swept through Europe in the 1500s. It resulted in the creation of a branch of Christianity called Protestantism, a name used to refer to the many religious groups that separated from the Catholic Church due to differences in doctrine.

Henry VIII

Henry VIII ruled England for 36 years, presiding over sweeping changes that brought his nation into the Protestant Reformation. He famously married a series of six wives in his search for political alliance, marital bliss and a healthy male heir.

Edward VI and Mary I

Edward VI and Mary I were the subsequent monarchs and children of Henry VIII. Edward was a Protestant and Mary I Catholic. They both oversaw seismic change to England that caused huge division and conflict amongst the population.

Elizabeth I

As an unexpected monarch, Elizabeth I felt huge pressures as soon as she took the throne in 1558. Despite difficulties around rebellion, her gender and marriage, Elizabeth I oversaw a 'Golden Age' period where trade blossomed, the navy expanded, and the Spanish Armada of 1588 was convincingly defeated.

Mary, Queen of Scots

The cousin of Elizabeth I, Mary, Queen of Scots was the legitimate Queen of Scotland but also laid claim to the throne of England. She was a figurehead for Catholic plotting and ultimately the decision was made for her to be executed.

Tudor Culture

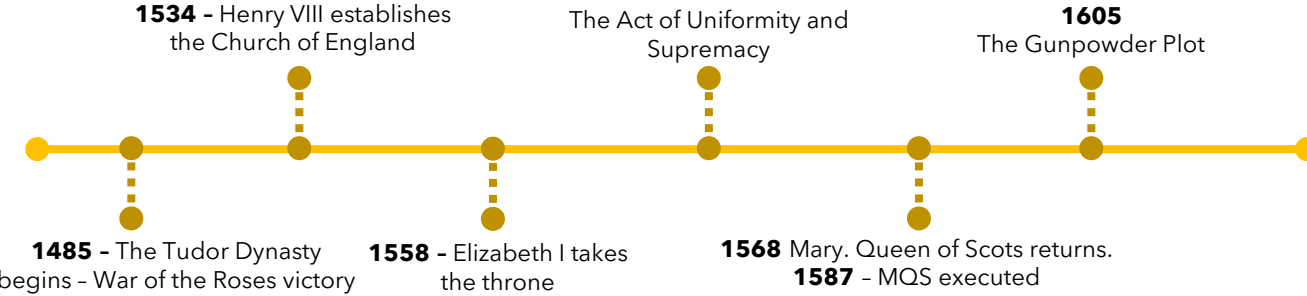
The Tudor period saw areas of culture such as theatre, sport and science develop hugely. William Shakespeare was at the forefront of entertainment whilst Sir Francis Drake furthered exploration and successfully circumnavigated the globe

James I - Gunpowder Plot

James I took the throne in 1603 and pursued laws which would further persecute Catholics. This resulted in the 1605 Gunpowder plot to remove James I from the throne which was foiled.



CHRONOLOGY



KEY FIGURE

Queen Elizabeth I

Queen Elizabeth I was the last monarch of the Tudor dynasty, who ruled England between 1558 and 1603. The daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn, Elizabeth became Queen aged 25, at a time of political crisis. The 'Virgin Queen' never married, but instead pledged her body to England itself.

Elizabeth's path to the throne was by no means smooth. After her mother was executed at the Tower of London, the young Princess was declared illegitimate. The reigns of her brother, Edward VI and her older sister Mary I, saw England beset by religious conflict and impoverished by war.

Elizabeth was imprisoned in the Tower of London, and held under house arrest at Hampton Court Palace, on suspicion of plotting against Mary: this was a Tudor dynasty at war with itself.



TERMINOLOGY Reformation

The religious revolution that took place in the Western church in the 16th century. This was the foundation of Protestantism.



Dynasty

A family of rulers who rule over a country for a long period of time.

Henry VIII > Edward VI > Mary I > Elizabeth I



Illegitimate

Born to a father and mother who are not married. For example, Elizabeth I was considered illegitimate in the eyes of many Catholics because they did not recognise the marriage between Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.



Heir

An heir apparent is generally the eldest male child, who is entitled to claim the property and titles of his parent.



Heresy

A belief or opinion that does not agree with the official belief or opinion of a particular religion.

Edward VI (Protestant King) - Catholics were considered heretics.

Mary I (Catholic Queen) - Protestants were considered heretics



7.6 - The English Civil War

'Necessity hath no law' why were the 1600's a period of upheaval for Britain?

KEY CONTENT

King Charles I

Charles I took over from his father James I in 1625. He was keen to prove himself and spent huge amounts of money on costly wars and projects. His actions were often not popular, and this led to him consistently being in conflict with Parliament.

Parliaments Anger

Between 1625-1643 Parliaments anger increased. Spending on expensive wars with Spain and Charles I habit of enacting random taxes caused fury amongst politicians. Charles I often shut Parliament and many MP's started to think that removal of the King may be the only option.

The English Civil War 1642-1648

The English Civil War was a series of conflicts in England between supporters of King Charles I and supporters of Parliament. These arose from a struggle for power between the monarchy and Parliament, with disagreements over religious policies and taxation.

The Battle of Naseby

The Battle of Naseby, fought on June 14, 1645, was a decisive English Civil War battle where Parliament's New Model Army, led by Sir Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell, defeated the Royalist forces of King Charles I.

Execution of Charles I

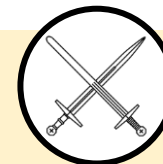
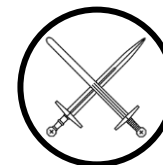
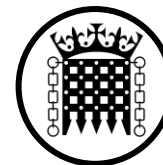
King Charles I was executed on January 30, 1649, after being found guilty of high treason by Parliament. The execution took place on a scaffold erected outside the Banqueting House in Whitehall. He was beheaded by an executioner who wore a hood to conceal his identity.

Oliver Cromwell and his England

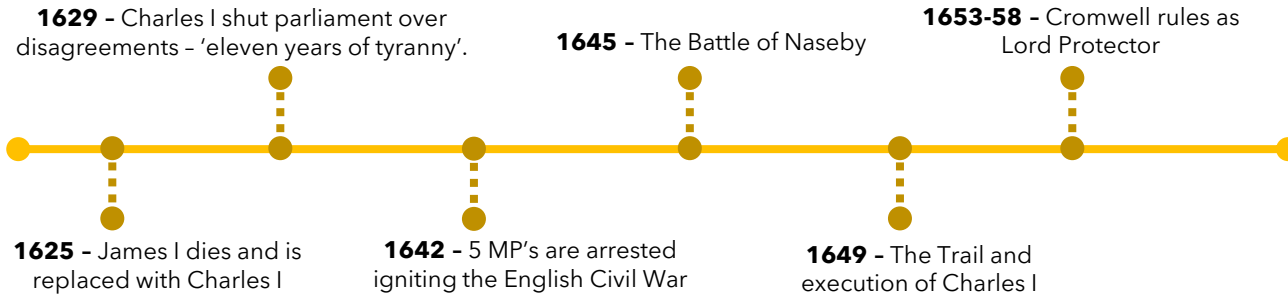
Oliver Cromwell was the first English commoner to rule as Head of State - the country's highest public representative. His extraordinary rise to power began during the English Civil Wars; he went from being a modest country gentleman to one of 59 men to sign the death warrant of Charles I.

Cromwell and Ireland

Oliver Cromwell's campaign in Ireland (1649-1653) was a brutal period marked by significant violence and land confiscation. He led an English Parliamentary army to subdue Ireland. The campaign is infamous for massacres at Drogheda and Wexford, and the subsequent widespread redistribution of land from Irish Catholics to English Protestants.



CHRONOLOGY

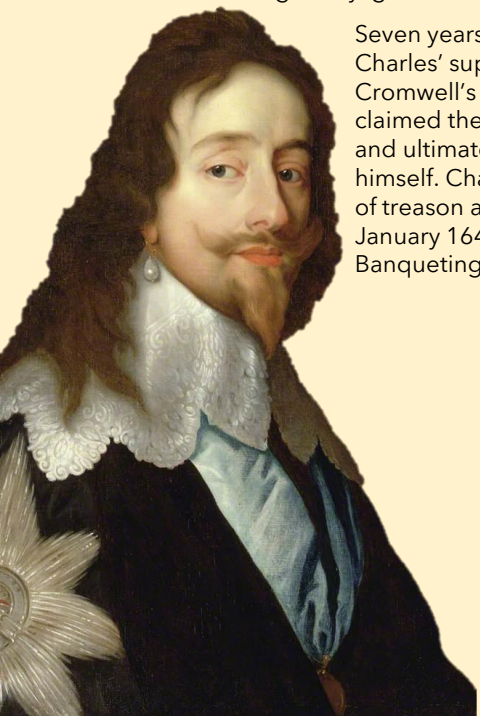


KEY FIGURE

King Charles I

Charles I only became heir when his brother Henry died in 1612. Charles had many admirable personal qualities, but he was painfully shy and insecure. He also lacked the charisma and vision essential for leadership. His stubborn refusal to compromise over power-sharing finally ignited civil war.

Seven years of fighting between Charles' supporters and Oliver Cromwell's Parliamentarians claimed the lives of thousands, and ultimately, of the King himself. Charles was convicted of treason and executed on 30 January 1649 outside the Banqueting House in Whitehall.



TERMINOLOGY

Divine Right of Kings

A political and religious doctrine asserting that a monarch's authority to rule comes directly from God, not from any earthly authority like the people or the parliament.



Parliament

The UK Parliament is the supreme legislative body in the United Kingdom, responsible for making and changing laws, scrutinizing the government, and debating the major issues of the day.



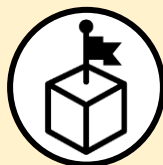
Parliamentarian (Roundhead)

In the English Civil War, Parliamentarians, also known as "Roundheads," were those who supported the English Parliament against King Charles I and his supporters, the Royalists.



Royalist (Cavalier)

In the English Civil War, Royalists, also known as Cavaliers, were those who supported King Charles I and his claim to the throne against the Parliamentarians.



Republic

A republic is a form of government where power is held by the people and their elected representatives, rather than by a hereditary monarch or dictator.