

Year 7

How do I revise?

Step 1- Go over information-

Read it or highlight it....

Step 2- Re-present the information-

Write key points in bullet points, spider diagrams, flow charts, poster, post its etc

Step 3- Remember/recall the information-

Try and read out loud key points, write key points down without looking at information.

Step 4-Use the information-

Try and answer a question about the information or ask a friend to test you- can you describe or explain the information you have revised?

ROMANS

Why were the Roman army successful?

-The Roman legionnaires trained everyday to ensure they were fit and ready for battle.

- The army was well equipped to help with attack and defending- they had metal helmets, shields, arrows and spears and metal strip armour.

-The army were punished harshly to ensure they were disciplined and worked hard. If they lost a battle they would draw lots and a man would be killed.

Why did men join the Roman army?

MONEY- After working for the army for 25 years men received a cash payment and a piece of land. The pay was very high around 3000 sestertii per year. All they had to pay for was weapons and food. They also got lots of free clothing and equipment that they could use for work and after they left the army. These reasons are economical as they are about money.

ADVENTURE- Many men wanted to travel to different countries. They could travel the empire with the army and see places they would never have seen otherwise. Many wanted the excitement of being involved in battles and risking their lives for the country. They also thought that all the hard training and fighting would make them very physically fit. This would help them later on in life as they would be trained and fit to get other jobs.

RESPECT- Many men joined the army to impress people. Women saw the army as a masculine job and men wanted to impress the women and find a partner. Men also believed that people would see them as heroes and praise them for being brave and fighting in the army.

Why was the Roman army important?

It created the Roman empire by winning battles- this meant more land and power for the Romans and keeping control.

Soldiers set an example of loyalty to the people. The empire was spread all over the country and world and so people rebelling would be difficult to deal with.

The army set an example that loyalty paid as they were well paid and treated well. They travelled around and so lots of people saw them and were impressed.

The army helped keep the empire safe and under control, peaceful, this ensured no invasions or wars and that people could rest easy at night not worried about this.

1066 and The Battle of Hastings

Who were the contenders to the throne?

When **Edward the confessor**, King of England died with no heir to the throne people wanted a strong new King- one with **experience as a leader** and **warrior**, one who was **English** to ensure they put England first and one who was **related to the King**- who would therefore have “royal blood” from God.

The following people were possible next Kings-

Edgar Atheling- Nephew of the previous King, only 14 years old.

William of Normandy- Duke of Normandy

Harold Hadrada-King of Norway , fierce warrior, related to a previous King.

Harold Godwinson- English, Earl of Wessex, Brother in law to the previous King.

Battle of Stamford Bridge-

Harold Hadrada VS Harold Godwinson

Harold Godwinson won, his army were tired from the battle and had to march for 2 weeks to meet William for the next battle.

Battle of Hastings-

William of Normandy Vs Harold Godwinson

The Battle of Hastings was very different to battles today – there were no guns, tanks or planes. Most fighting was done hand-to-hand. Swords with wide blades were the main weapon. The English also fought using battleaxes, which they swung with both hands. They fought on foot.

The **Normans had two great advantages**. They had knights mounted on warhorses, who were **trained** to charge the enemy. Meanwhile, archers fired arrows to distract and injure the enemy. **The English had few, if any archers, and no horses.**

Harold's army was in poor condition – they were exhausted after the march and battle at Stamford Bridge. Some of his troops were paid Danish fighters. Some were local farmers called upon to help (these were called the fyrd). The fyrd had pitchforks, farming tools and stones as their weapons.

The fighting began at nine o'clock. The English stood their ground against the archers, and waited at the top of Senlac hill, behind the **Shield Wall**. Time and time again the Normans charged uphill, only to be forced back by the shield wall. Then, the Normans **pretended to retreat**. The English made the mistake of following them. The Normans surrounded them and cut them down. William and his nobles repeated this trick successfully three times, until the shield wall was gone.

Somehow, late in the afternoon, **Harold himself was killed**. When news got out the English army fled. The Battle was over. William of Normandy was King of England.

Why did William win?

- William had around 2000 more men, trained knights and cavalry. Harold had lots of peasants with axes and forks, not very well trained.
- Harold's army were tired after marching and the battle at Stamford Bridge.
- William inspired his army by fighting with them at the front.
- William used the retreat tactic to break the shield wall.

How did William Keep control of England?

1. CASTLES

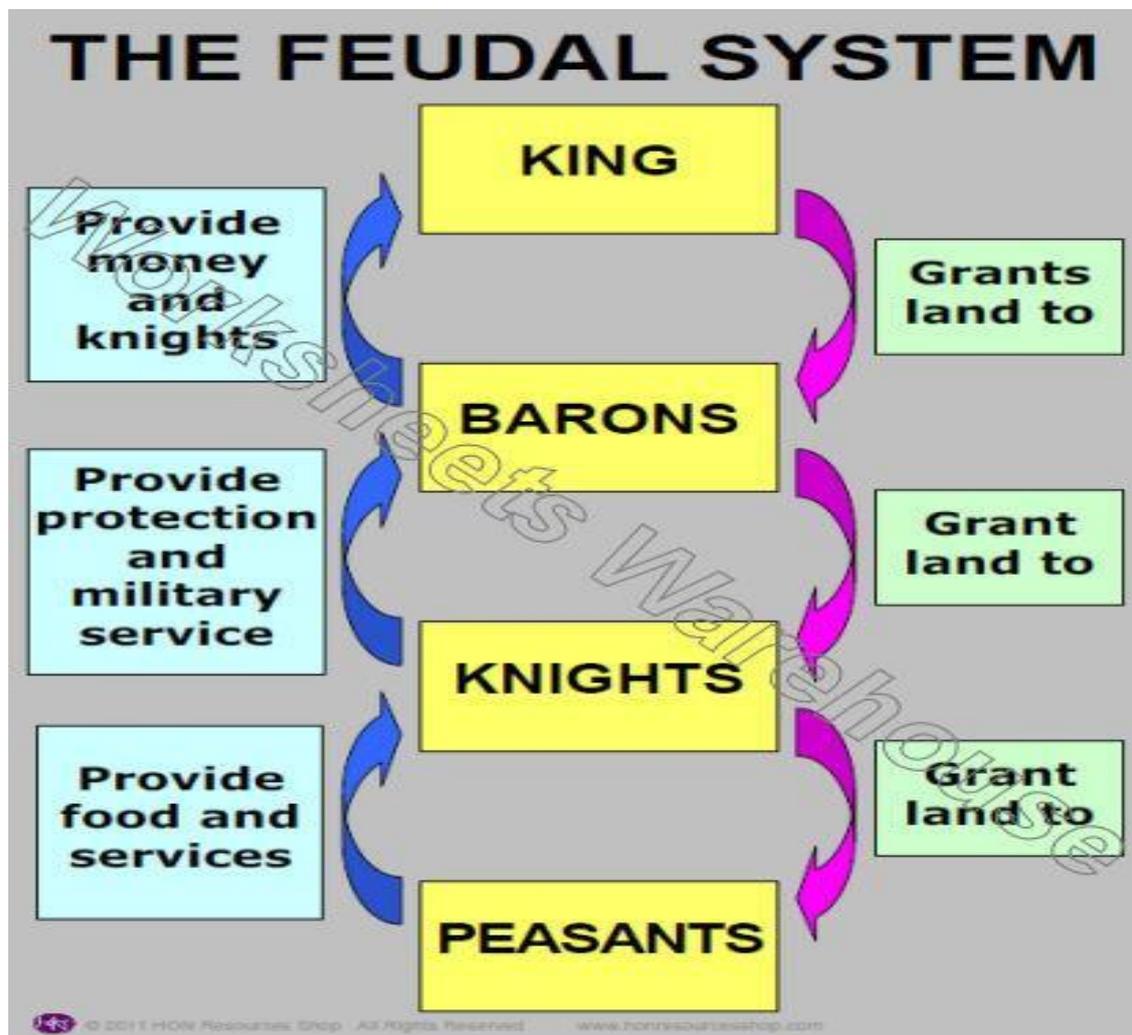
The Normans built castles in important places all over the country. They quickly built wooden motte and bailey castles first. Later these were replaced with stone castles.

2. FEUDAL SYSTEM

William introduced the Feudal system. He rented out land to rich nobles and in return they promised to be loyal to him and give soldiers if needed.

Soldier/knights were given land for their service. Peasants farmed some of the knights land for them and made food for their families too.

Everyone was loyal as they had something to lose/gain, no one rebelled.



3. DOMESDAY BOOK

William sent his servants around the countryside to ask everyone in England how much land, housing and animals they had. All the answers were written down in the Domesday book.

He asked old people and priests who would be likely to tell the truth.

He now knew how much to tax, tax was fairer therefore and could be used to help the country.

4. TERROR

William used terror against the North. His soldiers burnt fields of crops so people starved. Many village people were murdered.

Where is best to build a Castle?

- A castle needs to be built:
- on high ground with good views to look out for attackers
- near water for drinking, farming and washing
- if near a river, it needs to be navigable and near a bridging point
- near fertile land for growing food and grazing animals to feed the people living in the castle.
- on solid ground (not marshland)

Medieval Life

How hard was the life of a peasant?

- Peasants often worked on “the land”, they farmed animals and ploughed land.
- This work was physically demanding. They had to carry heavy machinery and were on their feet for hours.
- -They worked long hours and in all weathers. Even in the winter in freezing temperatures they would have to work outside.
- They got paid very little and had to do everything their master asked of them. If they did not they would lose their job and home, they felt as though they were not free.
- Many feared their master, some were very harsh and punished workers if they had not done enough work.

The Black Death;

-The plague killed 50%-75% of its victims. Medieval doctors did not have a clue what caused it, but guessed it was the result of:

- the movements of the planets
- a punishment from God
- bad smells and corrupt air
- enemies who had poisoned the wells

-Most historians believe that the Black Death was caused by strains of the bubonic plague. The plague lived in fleas which lived on black rats. They gave the disease to the rats. When the rats died, the fleas hopped off onto humans and infected them.

Symptoms of the black death-

- Red rash with small red spots appears on skin
- Bleeding under the skin causes blue/black or purple blotches.
- Swollen glands appear in groin, armpit or neck – called Bubo
- Victim feels giddy, appears dazed –and begins to talk wildly.
- Body temperature increases.
- Victim develops fever and pains
- Victim feels tired and weak, but finds it difficult to sleep
- A person suffering from Bubonic Plague may die within 4 to 7 days of first showing symptoms.

WHY WAS HEALTH CARE POOR IN MEDIEVAL TIMES?

REASON 1: Little knowledge about causes of disease-

No one knew what caused diseases then. There was no knowledge of germs. Medieval peasants had been taught by the church that any illness was a punishment from God for sinful behaviour. Therefore, any illness was self-imposed – the result of an individual's behaviour.

Other theories put forward for diseases included "humours". It was believed that the body had four humours (fluids in our bodies) and if these became unbalanced you got ill.

REASON 2: Operations were dangerous-

Operations were carried out by 'surgeons'. In fact, these men were unskilled and had other jobs such as butchers and barbers. The traditional red and white pole outside of a barber's shop today is a throwback to the days in Medieval England when barbers did operations. The red stood for blood and the white for the bandages used at the end of an operation. Operations could end in death as post-operative infections were common. Instruments used in an operation were not sterilised – as there was no knowledge of germs, there was no need to clean instruments used in operations.

REASON 3: Cures from Medieval England did not work-

For toothache:

Take a candle and burn it close to the tooth. The worms that are gnawing the tooth will fall out into a cup of water held by the mouth.

For general illnesses: People were told that a pilgrimage to a holy shrine to show your love of God would cure them of illnesses especially if they had some holy water sold at the place of pilgrimage.

WHAT WERE THE ROLES OF A MEDIEVAL KING?

- Look rich and powerful.
- Decide on law and order for the country, how people would be punished.
- Decide how much to tax people.
- Decide when to go to war.
- Keep the church and barons happy to ensure their support and loyalty, the barons would give the king knights to fight in war.

WHO WAS TO BLAME FOR THE DEATH OF THOMAS BECKET?

CONTENDER 1: King Henry II; EVIDENCE-

Henry fell out with Thomas after he gave him the job of Archbishop of Canterbury (top man in the church in England.) Henry wanted Thomas to ensure the church gave power to the King, he wanted Thomas and the church to do whatever he said. After a tantrum one day he said "will no-one rid me of this troublesome priest?". The knights took this as an order to kill, but was Henry just having a tantrum and not making an order?

CONTENDER 2: The Knights; EVIDENCE-

The knights were indeed the people who killed Thomas Becket in Canterbury cathedral. They did not check with the King and assumed he had made an order to kill. The king often had tantrums and used to be best friends with Becket. Should they have checked before killing the priest? However, they would not want to cross the king and so may have been careful to follow orders.

CONTENDER 3: Thomas Becket; EVIDENCE-

Thomas knew how powerful the king was and why he had been given the job in the first place. Thomas became too devoted to God and stopped listening to the king. He knew what the king was capable of and kept pushing his buttons. Should he have been more careful?

John lost most of his Empire in France. He did not go to France to lead his army. His nick name was soft sword.

Many believed John murdered his nephew Arthur, a rival to the throne. Some said John arranged for Arthur to be killed, others said John killed him in a drunken rage.

John only listened to advice from a few favourite advisors. He did not trust the English barons and preferred to listen to foreign advisors.

John argued with the Pope over who should be the next arch bishop, the Pope passed an interdict over John's lands, this meant no church services could take place, marriages or funerals.

John ignored the rules in the Magna Carta, he particularly objected to Clause 61 as he believed nobody could tell the King what to do. He only agreed to it to win time to build an army to fight the barons.

John taxed heavily to pay for battles which he lost. He increased taxes on barons who would not provide soldiers for him. John imprisoned one baron without trial until he paid his taxes.

John travelled the country checking up on barons. The barons resented such involvement after previous Kings spending most of their time abroad.



Why did Henry break with the Catholic Church?

- The Split with Rome in 1534 occurred as a result of King Henry VIII's desire to divorce and remarry.
- Henry had been married to Catherine of Aragon since 1509 and she had borne Henry no male heir. Henry was anxious to have a son, who would become King upon his death. He wanted to divorce Catherine.
- In order to secure the succession Henry wanted to remarry and he had fallen in love with a young courtier called Anne Boleyn. He wanted to marry her but needed permission from the Pope.....unless he broke away from the church!
- Henry's advisors were also telling Henry he should be in control of England- not the Pope as he is King and knows best. Henry wanted more power and control over the Church.
- Henry also wanted more money and breaking with the Church would mean he could close the monasteries and take all the money from them.

Was Henry a star or monster?

STAR

- Clever scholar.

-Founded the navy and kept England safe. He stopped other countries and the Pope interfering with England.

-He made England strong, He made a union with Wales.

MONSTER

-He beheaded Anne Boleyn and Katherine Howard and people who opposed him like Thomas Moore.

-He took over the Pope as head of the Church.

-He was harsh towards people in the Pilgrimage of Grace.

-He shut down monasteries taking all the money for himself and friends.

Why were Henry's wives?

1Catherine of Aragon was the youngest daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. She was married to Henry's brother Arthur but he died in 1501. Catherine married Henry in 1509 but only one child, a girl, Mary, survived. Henry believed that he did not have a male heir because he had married his brother's wife. He had found a passage in the Bible to back his belief. Henry had also fallen in love with Anne Boleyn. Catherine refused to give Henry a divorce, so he began the Reformation in England. This meant he could divorce Catherine in 1533. She died three years later.

2 Anne Boleyn was born in 1501. At the age of fourteen she was sent to the French Court. When she returned to England she caught the King's attention. Henry married Anne in 1533 after she became pregnant. Henry was annoyed when she gave birth to Elizabeth in September 1533. Anne became pregnant twice more but the babies were born dead. She was charged and found guilty of adultery in 1536 and beheaded the same year.

3Jane Seymour was a quiet shy girl who Henry married just 11 days after the death of Anne Boleyn. He was 45 years old, Jane was 28. Henry was delighted when she gave birth to a son, Edward, in October 1538. Henry was very upset when Jane died a month later. On his deathbed, Henry requested to be buried next to Jane.

4Anne of Cleves was the 24 year old daughter of the Duke of Cleves. Henry agreed to marry her having only seen her painting. When he saw her face to face he was horrified and tried to find a way out of the marriage but could not. He married Anne in 1540 and divorced her the same year.

Henry married twice widowed **6Katherine Parr** in 1543. She was a good stepmother to the King's three children. She was also an excellent nursemaid and looked after Henry when he was sick. After Henry's death she married Edward's uncle, Thomas Seymour. Katherine Parr died in childbirth in 1548.

Henry married 15 year old **5Kathryn Howard** in 1540, he was 49. Kathryn found life with Henry boring and had many younger friends. Katherine's actions led to her being accused of adultery and subsequently executed in 1542.

Why did Henry close the monasteries?

Argument with Pope-After his divorce (on 23 May, 1533), Henry VIII needed to reduce the power of the Church's power in England and reassert his power as head of church. He wanted to show the Pope he was not needed.

Money-He also had to find money to fund his fruitless and expensive wars against France and Scotland. He wanted to give money to his friends and favourites to keep them on side and supporting him.

Behaviour of Monks-Henry also did not like monks and how they abused religion. Monks were often selling "relics" to peasants with little money- they were fake Holy items that peasants believes helped the get to heaven- this was not true. They also did not behave well- often they indulged in food and drink and lifestyle and did not live a simple celibate life as expected.