



"Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?"

Celts - 500BC

In around 500BC, Celts started crossing the sea to get to England. They were a collection of different tribes and were attracted to the rich and fertile land in England. Over the next few hundred years, the Celts prospered and left their mark on England. They introduced new innovations such as iron working and iron ploughs for farming. They also built some defensive forts, some of which can still be seen today such as Maiden Castle in Dorset.

Romans - 43AD

In AD43, Roman legions landed on English soil and claimed the land as part of the Roman Empire. They are said to have fought in a great battle against the Celts near the River Thames, before attacking the Celtic capital at Camulodunum (Colchester). The Romans then turned to the South-West of England, destroying the hill forts built by the Celts. The Romans introduced many of the most impressive aspects of their Empire to England. These included Roman law, the first proper roads, and vegetables such as cabbages, turnips, peas and carrots.

Anglo-Saxons 450AD

Saxons started to arrive from mainland Europe (near Germany) half way through the 5th Century. Without the Romans England was defenceless, and it is possible that they were invited to come to defend the island and in return were given land to farm. They settled and married into local populations.

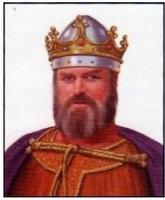
Vikings 800AD

AD 793 - The Vikings raided Lindisfarne, killing monks and stealing food. They frequently raided coastal areas. They came from Scandinavia where there was little food or land to farm. They were accomplished seamen. King Alfred made a pact with the Vikings to give land in Northumbria in exchange for ending the raids.

Key Terms

- Migration
Moving from one place to another
- Immigrant
Someone who had migrated
- Push Factor
A reason why a migrant leaves their home land
- Pull Factor
A reason why a migrant is attracted to a certain place
- Invasion
Entering country with force and violence
- Celts
Tribes from Northern Europe - most powerful group in England until the Roman invasion
- Romans
Members of the Roman Empire - the most powerful group in Europe from 100 BC onwards. Based in Rome, Italy.
- Saxons
Tribes from German regions of Europe
- Vikings
Tribes from Scandinavia
- Heir
The person who is due to inherit
- Claimants
The people who believe they should inherit the throne/become king

Who Wanted to be King?



Harold Godwinson, Earl of Wessex, a powerful and rich English nobleman. He had the full support of the Anglo-Saxon population. According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Edward named Godwinson as his successor on his deathbed. The next day, the royal council, known as the Witan, met and declared Godwinson king. An English king was proclaimed by the Witan - this gives Harold Godwinson the only claim to the throne by right. Also, Edward the Confessor had married Edith, who was the daughter of Godwin of Wessex (Harold's father).

William, Duke of Normandy. Also known as William the Bastard. The Norman chroniclers reported that Edward had promised his distant relative, William, the throne in 1051. William was the only blood relative of Edward, but the English throne was not hereditary anyway so this claim was not as strong as you might think. Claims that Edward promised the throne were probably made up by the rival sides after the event. The Bayeux Tapestry, which was made after the Conquest, shows Godwinson swearing an oath of support to William in a visit to Normandy in 1064. William claimed that Harold Godwinson had sworn on sacred relics (this was serious as everyone was very religious). As a result William got the support of the Pope and the Pope excommunicated Harold Godwinson!

Harald Hardrada, King of Norway, a Viking warrior. Hardrada means 'hard ruler' and Harald was a very tough king. His claim was based his claim on the fact that his ancestor, King Cnut, had once ruled England (1016-1035). When Cnut died, Edward the Confessor had seized the throne from Magnus who it was promised to, as a result Norwegians like Hardrada felt they should rule England. Harald was helped by Godwinson's brother, Tostig.

The Events of 1066

- 5 Jan **Edward the Confessor died leaving no heirs to the throne. He had lived in Normandy before his death. It was not clear who he wanted to be king after his death. He was a very religious man, so lead a celibate life (he had no children).** The Witan elected Harold Godwinson to be the next king of England.
- 6 Jan Harold was crowned as king of England, probably at Westminster Abbey.
- 20 Sep Harald Hardrada and Tostig invaded, with more than 10,000 men in 200 long ships. Anglo-Saxon Earls Edwin and Morcar were defeated at Battle of Fulford.
- 25 Sep Harold Godwinson travelled north to fight Harald Hardrada. In four days he marched 180 miles to surprise Hardrada and Tostig, east of York. Godwinson defeated Hardrada but his army was tired and badly reduced in size.
- 27 Sep William Duke of Normandy set sail with almost 700 ships. His soldiers landed at Pevensey and made a small castle. The Normans pillaged and burned the surrounding area, in order to force Harold to come south. Having heard of William's landing while at York, he raced his army down the old Roman road of Ermine Street
- 12 Oct Harold arrives at London, to recruit more troops
- 14 Oct Battle of Hastings—death of King Harold

Harold's Saxon Army

Made up of housecarls and the fyrd. Anglo-Saxon tactics revolved around the shield wall. Shield wall was designed to stop charges and protect the soldiers from archers. This was an old fashioned method of warfare, but done correctly it was a very effective tactic.

The Fyrd

Mainly peasants and working men; called up to fight for Anglo-Saxon kings in times of danger. The leaders of the fyrd had swords and spears; rest of the men were inexperienced fighters and carried weapons such as iron clubs, slings, axes, scythes, and haymaking forks. None of the fyrd had armour. The Anglo-Saxons had around 5,500 fyrd but this number could have been more as Harold recruited more as he marched through villages.

Housecarls

Well-trained, full-time Anglo-Saxon soldiers who were paid properly. Wore a short mail-coat called a byrnie. Sleeves were left short to enable freedom of movement in battle. Wore a pointed helmet to help deflect blows from sword attacks. Main weapon was the battle-axe which could cut a horse in half. Also used a long double-edged sword with a shallow groove running along the blade on both sides to make it lighter. Sometimes they also carried a spear or a throwing axe. The Anglo-Saxons had around 3000 housecarls.

William's Norman Army

Included knights from France and soldiers from Germany, Denmark and Italy, as well as infantry and cavalry.

Infantry

The Norman infantry was a mixture of archers and infantry. The infantry were professional, trained soldiers who were armed with a sword, spear and shield. They all wore chainmail armour to protect them in battle. Archers were well trained and used crossbows and bows - both were deadly when in range. The bow used by most soldiers was about 50 centimetres (20 inches) long and was made of yew or ash wood. The bow was only pulled back to the chest and had a killing range of about 90 metres (100 yards). The Normans had around 800 archers and 3000 infantry.

Cavalry

Norman cavalry were knights. Wore a knee-length hauberk. In battle the hauberk was pulled up to protect the bottom of the face. The conical helmet had a nose guard for further protection against blows to the face. They carried a long kite shield which was designed to protect the left side of the body when carrying out cavalry charges and was made with leather over a wooden frame. The Norman knights used a long double-edged sword and a lance. Sometimes knights carried a club-like weapon called a mace. Norman cavalry were terrifying soldiers and no infantry could stand up to them when they charged. The Normans had around 2000 knights on cavalry.

The Battle of Hastings 14th October 1066

He was Better Prepared

William had well trained and professional soldiers. Large parts of Harold's army was untrained and made up of farmers (fyrd). 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.

Luck

The weather changed when William was trying to sail to England. Harold had to fight the Vikings first this gave William the advantage. 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.

Why did William Win?

Tactics

William's battle tactics were better. He used archers skilfully in battle, and used the strategy of the feint with great effect several times. Harold only had one tactic - the shield wall. When this failed there was no other plan.

Better Army

William arrived with 700 ships, 3,000 horses and 15,000 infantry made up of archers, knights and professionally trained soldiers. They wore chainmail tunics to protect their bodies, metal helmets to protect their heads and carried long shields to deflect blows in battle. Harold had a smaller army of 3,000 housecarls and about 5,500 fyrd. The fyrd were untrained and did not have armour or proper weapons.

The Empire



The British Empire, at its largest, covered 13 million miles or 22% of the world! It controlled over 450 million people or 1/5 of the world's population. It began in the 16th Century, with British forces establishing trading posts overseas and grew all the way through to the 20th Century.

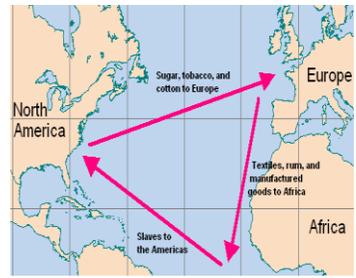


The Middle Passage



The Middle Passageway was the longest part of the journey for slaves from Africa to the Caribbean. Voyage could last between 2 and 5 months. Slaves suffered through terrible conditions and many died during the journey. Slaves were packed into the ship in very tight quarters (about 400 per ship) and laid down for most of the journey on decks that were only 5 feet high. They were only given little bits of food to keep them going and were severely punished should they disobey orders. Slaves were chained up for the entire journey, meaning that diseases spread quickly and easily from slave to slave. As many as 1 in 4 died of diseases like cholera, dysentery, yellow fever and smallpox. A lot threw themselves overboard in order to avoid their fate as a slave. Some were thrown over board as punishment, to stop the spread of disease or to lighten the ship. Towards the end of the journey they were taken up to the top deck for fresh air and more food to allow them to look healthier for sale.

The Triangular Trade



The Triangular Trade ensured that the 'dirty business' of the slave trade stayed away from British Ports. No slaves for trade set foot on British soil.

The system in which slaves were traded across the world. Ships were loaded in **England** with goods such as **guns, cloth and salt**. This was taken to **Africa** and traded for **slaves**, who had been **kidnapped by African Slave Catchers**. The ships then went on a journey known as the **Middle Passageway** to the **Caribbean / America**. Here the **slaves were sold** to work in the **cotton, sugar and tobacco plantations** and farms. The ship was then **loaded with sugar and cotton**, to be **taken back to England** to be sold for **huge profits**. Many people made huge fortunes participating in this trade.

Slave Auctions



Slaves were offloaded from the ships and taken for sale to auctions. They were placed in pens until the sale and then loaded onto raised platforms so that they could be viewed. Here they were inspected like animals (teeth checked, muscles felt, etc.) and sold to the highest bidder (the person who offered the most money).

The largest slaves were the first to go because they were believed to be able to do more field work (\$1000). Many women were sold away from children and husbands - they had no legal protection. Fertile and fair skinned women fetched the highest prices (\$800). Pregnant women also proved the woman was fertile and could have more. Many auctions were also meeting places to discuss war, politics, trade and other important issues at the time.

Grab and Auction/Sramble: All people who wanted to buy a slave would pay the auctioneer a set amount of money. The slave pen would be opened. Buyers would rush in and grab the slave or slaves that they wanted.

Key Terms

- Slave**
A person who is the property of another and is forced to obey them.
- Empire**
A group of countries, people or land ruled by one single country referred to as the "mother" country.
- Triangular Trade**
A three part trading journey between 1)Europe 2)Africa 3)America/West Indies.
- Middle Passage**
The journey of slaves on ships from Africa to America.
- Cargo**
Goods carried for trade.
- Auction**
A market where the goods are sold by the highest bidder.
- Scramble**
Also known as a grab-an-go auction.
- Plantation**
A large farm on which crops such as coffee, sugar and tobacco were grown.
- Branding**
To mark a person or animal with a hot iron to show ownership.
- House Slave**
A slave that worked as a house servant - cook, cleaner, maid.
- Field Slave**
A slave that worked planting, tending and harvesting the crops.
- Abolitionist**
Someone who campaigned to end the slave trade

Life on the Plantation

Domestic Vs Plantation - slaves fell into these two different types. House slaves were butlers, cooks and maids, who had to look after the plantation owner, his family and his house. Plantation or Field slaves were those who worked 18 hour days on the plantations growing cotton and tobacco. Domestic slaves were usually treated better than plantation slaves, they were given better food, worked shorter hours and were clothed.

Accommodation - slaves lived in wooden shacks with mud floors, with up to 15 people sharing 1 room. There was no furniture and old rags would be used to make beds.

Family - Slaves had no legal protection, therefore marriages and families could be broken up lawfully by their owners. Many used this as a threat to control slave behaviour. 32% of slave marriages were dissolved by masters selling slaves away from the family home.

Discipline and Punishment - slave would be punished for: resisting slavery, not working hard enough, talking too much or using their native language, stealing from his master, murdering a white man or trying to run away. They could be put in shackles, chained to ground, placed in various metal contraptions or braces, whipped publicly, forced to walk a treadmill, sold, branded, mutilated, sexually assaulted or hung by the neck until dead. There were no limits to how a slave could be treated - they were legal possessions and not legal people.

Abolition

Britain was one of the first countries to abolish slavery. It introduced the Slavery Abolition Act in 1833. This abolished slavery throughout the British Empire (however there were a few exceptions. In 1843, slavery was finally abolished in all British Territories. An anti-slavery law remains in force to this day.

Reasons / Factors for Abolition:

Politics - Granville Sharp used the law courts to try and give slaves their freedom. He fought many court cases, e.g. the Zong ship. Slavery was becoming legally unacceptable. Slaves in Britain went to court to get their freedom. By the early 1800s most judges set these slaves free. The law of the land was turning against the idea of slavery

Economics - Sugar plantations were closing as cheap sugar could be bought from Brazil and Cuba. People argued that slaves would work harder if they were freed and paid.

Religion - Christian groups, such as the Quakers, thought that slavery was a sin against God and religion

Beliefs and Ideas - The Society for the Abolition of the Slave Trade was set up in 1787. Anti-slavery petitions were signed in British towns, and much work was done to challenge peoples ideas about Africa and Africans - eg: the work of Thomas Clarkson, who noticed how pictures and artefacts were able to influence public opinion, more than mere words alone and used artefacts showing the skilled craftsmanship of Africans to reinforce the message of his anti-slavery lectures.

Media - Thomas Clarkson spread his message all over the country by publishing posters, pamphlets and making public speeches. Hannah More was a member of the Abolition Society. She wrote poems and books about the horrors of the slave trade, and convinced many of the need to ban it. Olaudah Equiano was a former enslaved African, seaman and merchant who wrote a book depicting the horrors of slavery in 1789. It became a bestseller and was translated into many languages.

Key Individuals - William Wilberforce campaigned against the slave trade. The first time he introduced the idea he lost the debate by 163 votes to 88 but he never gave up. Josiah Wedgewood used his status as a respected businessman to spread the anti-slavery message. He used the Society for The End of Slavery's Emblem which read: "Am I Not a Man and a Brother?" on medals, plates and plaques and gave away 200,000 of them in an attempt to show people his disgust with the slave trade.

Was the British Empire good for the world?

Food and Culture

Many of the foods we enjoy today came originally from the countries of the British Empire such as tea, cocoa, chocolate, coffee, rice, curry.

Loss of Life

Many colonial soldiers died fighting for Britain in its wars.

Rebellion

Many people in the colonies were killed when they rebelled against British rule. For example the Battle of Plassey in 1757 (India) the War of Independence in 1776 (America) and the Mau Mau rebellion (Kenya) in 1956.

Education

The colonies benefitted from the introduction of a British education system.

Clean water and sanitation

Britain improved these important services in the Colonies which meant people were generally healthier.

Raw Materials

Britain benefitted from a plentiful supply of cheap raw materials that could be made into manufactured goods such as rubber, cloth, and woollen goods. This made Britain wealthy.

Government

Many former Colonies continue to use the democratic system of Parliament introduced by Britain. This is a force for good in the world.

Was the British Empire Good for World?



Law and Order

Britain left its system of law in the countries it colonised a legacy of good even today.

Soldiers

The colonies provided soldiers to fight for Britain examples being World War 1 and World War 2

Poverty

Many people who lived in the colonies remained very poor. There were very limited job opportunities for them

Native people such as the Aborigines of Australia had their land taken by The British. 80% of the Aboriginal population were wiped out in 150 years.

Religion

Christianity was often forced on the local people.

Disease

People in the colonies had no resistance to the diseases the British brought with them so many died

Money and Economy

Economies in the Colonies were wrecked because of Britain's hold over transport and raw materials. Britain became rich and powerful at the expense of its colonies

Racism

The Empire was founded on the idea of white supremacy and that natives of other countries were barbarians.



Knowledge Organiser

Year 7

The Plague in England Unit #3



"Medieval beliefs caused the plague spread". Do you agree?

The Medieval Village



Everyday Life: Peasants' life was hard and the work back-breaking. People worked all year round as **farmers**. 90% of people were farmers, and the average life-expectancy was 40. Hygiene was poor - bathing happened rarely if at all, and people had no knowledge of germs.

Farming: Farming was a way of life but was very basic. Farming tools were very old-fashioned, eg: sickle, pick. Peasants had specific work they had to do in each month and following this "farming year" was very important.

Buildings: A **peasant's hut** was made of bundles of twigs, with a thatch roof but no windows. Walls were made of wattle and daub. Also a mill, manor house and church.

Communication and transport was simple. Books were hand written and so few had access to them. Most people were illiterate - they could not read or write. Books were also not written in English (they were written in French or Latin). The fastest transport method was by horse - as a consequence, knowledge spread VERY slowly.

Diet: Peasant food was mainly **vegetables**, plus anything that could be gathered - nuts, berries, nettles. Drank weak, home-brewed beer. Honey provided a sweetener. Bread was tough and tasteless.

Religion: Everyone was a **Christian**, every village had a priest and told people what they had to do to avoid going to Hell! Everyone respected religion and what was in the bible, HOWEVER as the Bible was written in Latin and church services were sometimes in Latin, many did not understand religion.

Entertainment and Leisure: Holy days meant a day off work, including **Christmas, Easter**, and up to 8 weeks off a year. Peasant fun included - **wrestling**, and **cock-fighting**, occasionally a travelling musician would pass through.

Subsistence: People raised animals for meat, fished, grew crops, made honey, and collected resources such as wood. **All of which went towards paying their Lords for using their land.** Peasants made their own tools, furniture, and clothing.

Other employment: small number of skilled craftsmen, eg: a carpenter, miller, wheelwright, thatcher, fisherman, blacksmith and potter. These people had a higher income and higher status than peasants.

The Medieval Town

Bad hygiene - no sewers, no toilets, baths or clean water; at the end of a street there was a cess pit, or a well for human waste.

Houses were made from wood & buildings caught fire easily.

Wood rotted and was not good against the weather or pest infestation; houses were crammed together with little space.

Streets were dark and dangerous.

People would have skilled jobs such as carpenters, blacksmiths, leather tanners, pot makers, glass makers, rope makers, and barrel makers etc... They may provide services such as working in a market, cooking, cleaning, town watch.

Music was the main form of entertainment - such as trumpets, drums and fiddles; people would watch archery contests, jousting and sword play, animals would be forced to perform such as bear and dog dancing and cock fighting.

People would attend Church daily - usually before work - to pray.

People mostly ate pig meat, as pigs were cheap to breed and keep.

Popular foods included black pudding - made from pig blood, pottage - a stew made up of vegetables such as leeks and turnips, rye bread for the poor; white bread for those with money.

Most people drank ale because fresh water did not taste good and it made people ill - between 1-2 gallons per person per day (that's 8 + pints)..

The Church in Medieval England

The Church affected "every aspect of every member of the population's lives", even if they didn't regularly go to church.

Education and knowledge
The Church produced and stored books (the printing press would not be invented until the 15th century). They copied religious texts and other important books, like medical textbooks. They had control over which knowledge would be preserved. -Most schools in the Middle Ages were run by the church.

People in need
-Monasteries and nunneries would offer basic medical care and prayers for the sick, they would offer somewhere for travellers to stay and would give alms to poor people.

Everyday life
-1 in every 20 people in the Middle Ages worked within the church. -The Church regularly had festivals or "saints' days", when everyday people did not have to work. -Priests would perform ceremonies in people's daily lives, such as baptisms, marriages, hearing confession, burying the dead or giving the last rites to someone who was about to die. -Christians were expected to go on pilgrimages and many church buildings had relics which meant that Christians could make a pilgrimage to them.

Politics
-Many leading members of the Church advised the king. Even today, bishops still sit in the House of Lords! -Kings wanted to please the church. -The church could raise an army in times of war (the Pope supported William!)

Economics
-People were expected to farm the Church's land for free. They believed that God would punish them if they didn't. -The Church owned a huge amount of land and collected a large amount of wealth through tithe.

Key Terms

Peasant - A poor smallholder or agricultural labourer of low social status.

Lord - Owned the land on the manor; peasants worked for him.

Convent - Large religious buildings where Nuns lived. They often cared for the sick.

Monastery - Large religious buildings where Monks lived. Often in the heart of the community and the only educated people in society.

Church - Christian place of worship.

Sins - Bad or wrong deeds.

Black Death - A plague that devastated Europe in the fourteenth century.

4 Humors - Theory about the human body - claimed it had 4 substances or 'humors' that kept it in balance and healthy.

Buboes - Onion shaped swellings that were usually the first symptom of the Black Death.

Miasma - Theory that disease was caused by a poisonous cloud of 'bad air'.

Bubonic plague - the most common type of plague, named after the buboes.

Pneumonic plague - a more deadly type of plague that attacked the lungs.

Flagellant - a religious sect that punished themselves for sins by whipping their bodies.

Peasants' Revolt - major uprising across England in 1381 - one of the consequences of the plague.

Medicine in Medieval England



Medicine didn't work!



Barber surgeons, apothecaries, and physicians all tried to heal people. Surgeons removed body parts, apothecaries provided herbal remedies, and physicians diagnosed the ill.

There was no knowledge of germs or bacteria. People thought the body had **4 Humors** (fluids that balanced the body) and that illness came from these being out of balance. Treatments to rebalance them including **bleeding** and **purging**. Medicine was basic - no anaesthetic, no knowledge of infection, little real understanding about the human body as the church did not allow dissection.

Why did plague spread so quickly?



Poor medical knowledge

- No idea about bacteria.
- Causes of illness were wrong.
- Lots of treatments were supernatural.

Low food supplies

- Poor harvests meant there was a lack of food in Europe.
- People were hungry and weak and unable to fight off illness.

Poor public health

- There were no sewers, showers, baths, or clean water sources.
- People found it hard to keep themselves and environment clean.

Global trade

- Countries started to trade with other countries.
- New diseases could spread from all around the world easier via ships.

Symptoms of the Plague

There were 4 types of plague [enteric, pneumonic, septicaemic and bubonic]. The most common symptoms were:

- Fever / flu like symptoms
- Lesions under the skin causing dark patches
- Buboës - painful swellings under the skin
- Violent vomiting
- Bad smell - from vomiting and the buboës
- Violent spasms
- Chest pain / coughing up blood
- Blood poisoning and blackening of the skin



Impact of the Plague

Short Term	Long Term
Half the people in Britain died from the Black death. More died in later outbreaks of the disease.	The Black death led to some freemen earning higher wages.
Food prices went up by 4 times as animals and crops died with no one to look after them.	The Black Death lasted from 1348-1350. Later outbreaks did occur, but they were less severe.
An estimated 35 million people, two thirds of the world's population, died from the disease	After the Black Death people demanded freedom but lords refused. This led to the Peasants Revolt in 1381.
Landlords made less money as they had less people to charge rent	The government tried to stop peasants getting higher wages in 1351 with a law called the Statute of Labourers
Praying to God hadn't saved people from the Black death so some people began to criticise the bishops. This had little impact. Most people remained deeply religious.	It took 300 years for the population to recover to the same level as before the Black Death.
As there were less people alive after the Black Death, survivors could charge more for their services. Wages increased.	By the mid-1400s everyone was free.

Beliefs - Causes of Plague

Beliefs about the cause of the plague were closely linked with ideas about religion and beliefs about medicine and the human body.

- God deserting mankind
- Unusual position of the planets
- The Jews poisoning water wells
- Miasma or impure air
- Imbalance in the humors
- Evil spirits, e.g.: the devil



Treatments

As there was no real understanding of the cause, treatments were equally as far-fetched, e.g. drinking vinegar, bleeding, 'sweating it out'. Some doctors put frogs on the buboës to absorb the poison. Some doctors realised that draining the buboës could help cure a victim too (known as lancing). They would also pray - asking for God's forgiveness, purge the patient, use strong smelling herbs, or prescribe the drinking of urine. Sometimes a paste made of the victims' poo would be spread on the buboës.



Prevention

Pray/ Pilgrimage/self - flagellation/ escape!/ carry a posy of flowers/ do joyful things!/ quarantine laws / setting fires to get rid of miasma.