Exercise book(s)
from
Norman Roper

NAME N ROPER. CLASS Form I YEAR Fourth

CLASSWORK AND HOMEWORK RECORD

1st YEAR	2nd YEAR	3rd YEAR	4th YEAR
B.C.		1603 ; 1616	1815 ; 1820
50,000; 10,000	58	1645, 1665	1830 ; 1848
5000; 4,000	1013 ; 1410	1707 ; 1735	1849 ; 1850
3,000; 2,000	1444 ; 597	1741 ; 1757	1859 ; 1860
925 ; 776	789 ; 855	1759 ; 1765	1861 ; 1866
753 ; 680	901 ; 1002	1772 ; 1776	1870 ; 1875
586 ; 529	1035 ; 1066	1779 ; 1789	1881 ; 1886
490 ; 480	1170 ; 1190	1792 ; 1805	1897 ; 1901
400 ; 338	1215 ; 1265	1808 ; 1815	1914 ; 1917
323 ; 287	1282 ; 1314	1819 ; 1825	1918 ; 1919
240 ; 200	1346 ; 1360	1832 ; 1836	1920 ;
145 ; 90	1391 ; 1415	1857 ; 1867	
30 ; 60	1420 ; 1431	1899 ; 1900	
4		1909 ; 1911	
		1918 ; 1920	

CHART

5000 BC

CIVILISATION

SCALE FOR FIRST TWO PAGES

4600

4200

4000 FIRST EGYPTIAN DYNASTY

3800

3400

TIME

THIS PAGE REPRESENTS 2000 YEARS.

CHART

3000 BC

THE GREAT PYRAMIDS

2600

2200

ABRAHAM

HAMMURABI 2000

1800

"SHEPHERD KINGS" IN EGYPT

1400

1000

TIME CHART B.C.

THIS PAGE REPRESENT 500 YEARS

SCALE
100 YEARS = 11"
50 " = 5½"
25 " = 2¾"
5 " = ½"

TIME	B.C.
1000	
925 HERMS SOLOMON	
900	
800	
FIRST RECORDED OLYMPIA 776	
750	ROME FOUNDED
700	
SENNACHERIB 680	
600	
JERUSALEM CAPTURED 586	(NEBUCHADNEZZAR)
CYRUS (JEWS REAL EASED) 539	
500	

TIME CHART B.C.

THIS PAGE REPRESENTS 500 YEARS

TIME	B.C.
500	
XERXES (THERMOPYLAE) 480	(DARIUS (MARATHON))
450	PERICLES
CAPTURE OF ATHENS (LYSANDER) 400	
338	PHILIP OF MACEDONIA
323	ALEXANDER THE GREAT
300	
287	LEX HORTENSIA
260	FIRST PUNIC WAR ENDED
(HANNIBAL, SCIPIO) 200	SECOND PUNIC WAR
CARTHAGE DESTROYED 146	THIRD PUNIC WAR
100	
PLEBEIANS, PATRICIANS	CIVIL WAR IN ROME
FIRST TRIUMVIRATE 60	BOTULLA
44	ASSASSINATION OF JULIUS CAESAR
0	BIRTH OF CHRIST

TIME CHART

THIS PAGE REPRESENTS 500 YEARS

The Earliest Civilisation

1. The earliest civilisation were in Bible Lands e g Egypt mesopotomia.

2. Although coming from the same ancestors the earliest men began to split up into races. Each race began to—
(a) speak a different language
(b) supply themselves with food in different ways
(c) move to fertile spots

DIAGRAM

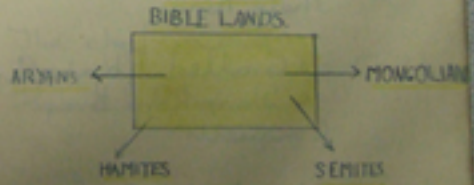

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DIAGRAM

3

The Hamites

Why They settled in Egypt

1. abundant water
2. soil very fertile
3. well protected from enemies

Things they discovered

(a) papyrus - for writing on
(b) how to write
(c) pens and ink
(d) how to measure time
(e) how to use metal
(f) the art of building
(g) how to grow corn

Their Kings

1. Called Pharaohs
2. Sherpherd Kings

Conquests

About 1500 B.C. Egypt became

great. Conquered lands around
e.g. Nubia.
Thothmes I, II, III.

But these conquests made
them lazy, for they depended
on hired soldiers and slaves
Egypt Conquered
A branch of Semites conquer-
ed Egypt namely the
Assyrians

The Semites

The chief races were-
Babylonians, Assyrians, Chaldeans
Hebrews, Phoenicians.

The Babylonians

1. They wandered round the edge of the Arabian Desert

2. They came across some very civilised people called Sumerians who had inhabited part of Mesopotamia called Babylonia.

3. Under a great King named Hammurabi they became united and conquered the Sumerians.

4. Hammurabi is famous for.

   (a) his code of laws
   (b) his never failing water supply

The Assyrians

1. Nineveh the capital of the Assyrians Empire was the grandest city of the world

2. Sennacherib and his son made the name of Assyria fear all the world over

3. They Assyrians learnt a great deal about art from the Egyptians

4. In the war against other lands, Assyria lost because she neglected the fields in order that every one would fight.

The Chaldeans.

1. When the Chaldeans conquered the Assyrians they made Babylon there capital.

2. The Chaldeans made Babylon greater than Nineveh.

3. Nebuchazzar was the Chaldean King.

4. Jerusalem was captured and burnt, and its inhabitants carried away captive to Babylon.

✓

3½

The Aryans

1. Their original was the Caspian Sea.

2. They were simple people, mainly shepherds, at first.

3. They lived in patriarchal groups.

4. They split up into many divisions some going as far East as India.

5. Each division gradually spoke a different language, although they all the same language orignally

E.g. Persian "pirder" = father.
Latin "pater" = father.
German "vater" = father.

32

The Persians

1. Became united under Cyrus
2. Large empire - conquered Chaldeans, Assyrians, Hebrews and Hamites
3. Cyrus allowed the Jews to return from captivity

Darius I ("The Great")

1. A great organiser
2. Demanded tribute from conquered peoples.
3. Invented money (bean shaped)
4. Built roads - first postmen
5. Empire divided into satrapies

6. Copied all the good points of the Hamites and Semites

7. Capital was Persepolis (magnificent

8. Under Darius Persian power was at its greatest

7½

The Greeks

1. They were fair headed and light skined. and the Persians were very dark.

2. They were skilful and keen sea men.

3. It was impossible to keep in touch with one and other

4 These legends such as the "Golden fleece" "Helen of Troy" and "The Odyssey" showed that they were good explorer and sailors

5 What other advantages beside inducing bodily fitness, had the Olympic Games of the Greeks

1. They helped to unite the Greeks!
2. Spread news.
3. Religion and education
4. New ideas - doctors, poets, sculptors

3

PHOENICIANS COLONIES

PHOENICIANS COLONIES

PHOENICEA (MOTHER COUNTRY)

6
20

The Phoenicians

1. The smallness of their country and their coastline made them turn to the sea and to exploration

2. Shipbuilding was easy - suitable woods (cedar trees)

3. Made many long journeys - to Briton in the West to India in the East.

4. Copied civilisation around them
(a) made an alphabet from Egyptian pictures
(b) copied Assyrian articles in metal.
(c) imitated Egyptian glass work
(d) invented a dye from shell fish.
(e) wove excellent cloth.

5. Solomon hired Phoenician builders for his Temple from Hiran King of Phoenicia

6. Some of their trading posts were:-
(a) Cadiz - Spain. (c) Sicily.
(b) Cyprus Mediterranean (d) Carthage

7. They were conquered by Nebuchadnezzar Chaldeans.

2½

The Rise of Greece
(Sparta and Athens)

1. Two chief City States were Sparta and Athens.

2. The Spartans had two kings - ruled by nobles, the Athenians had a republic ruled by the people themselves - a democracy

3. The laws of the Spartans were draw up by Lycurgus.

4. The laws of the Athenians were drawn up by Solon (and Draca) who divided the people up into classes see page 83 in test book.

5. The Greeks copied the Phoenician plan of making colonies

Greek Art

A, Greek Shield. B and C, Lyres. D, Faun, by Praxiteles. E, Wine Jug. F, Amphora. G, Greek Sword. H, Hand-lamp.

in Sicily; Asia Minor; Chalcidice;
Byzantium

6 The Greeks colonies in Asia Minor were first to go to war with enemies of all Greeks-
The Persians

3

The Enemies of Greece
Darius; Xerxes

1. The Greeks in Asia Minor were conquered by the Persians. They requested help from Athens and Sparta
2 Sparta sent no help: Athens sent only twenty ships which were destroyed.
3 Before leaving Asia Minor the Greeks burnt Sardis.

4. Darius said to his cup bearer "Sire remember the Athenians!!"
5. Darius invaded Greece. Ships led by Hippias (a Greek traitor) Athenians (Sparta would not help) under the command of Miltiades

Xerxes.

1. Made great preparation to avenge the defeat of Marathon.

2. Crossed in Greece by a floating bridge at Hellespont and advanced as far as the pass of Thermopylae.

3. The pass was held by Leonidas and three hundred Spartans.

4. Ephialtes (a Greek traitor) showed the persians the secret path Leonides and three hundred all perished bravely.

5 The way was open to Athens but it was deserted The athenians under Themistocle beat the persian fleet at Salamis by a cunning trick.

6/ Xerxes was forced to retire leaving Mardonius his best general in command

7. Next year with the aid of Sparta the remaining Persians were driven out at the battle of Plataea Mardonius being slain.

8 On the same day the remaining Persian fleet was destroyed and all fear of Persian attacks was removed. Persia never again invaded Greece

38½

ATHENS RESTORED.

4½

New Term

April 1935

Learning and Art

Socrates

1. Socrates taught people by answers and questions.

2. He preached against superstition, and made laws of conduct.

3. He was accused of disbelief in the city gods.

4. Died by drinking a cup of Hemlock.

Plato

1. Plato wrote many books on talks of Socrates

2. He had a school where he taught many wise things.

Aeschylus. (Es- ke- lus.)

1. Aeschylus was a dramatist.

2. He wrote about the battle of Salamis

Euripides

1. Euripides also was a dramatist.

Aristophanes.

1. He was writer of comedies

2. He took off the rich people of Athens.

Heraclitus.

1. He was the first man to write historical plays.

2. He was called "The Father of History."

3. He wrote "The March of the Ten Thousand"

Xenophon

1. He also wrote historical plays

4

The Rise of Thebes.

1. Owing to the harsh rule of the victorous Spartans, many Greek cities rose in revolt. Thebes was one of them.

2. Epaminondas and his friends gained possession of Thebes by a trick, and eight years later defeated a much larger army by a new method of fighting called the Theban wedge.

3. Thebes was now the chief Greek city-state, but Athens and Sparta joined forces to humble her. A battle was fought in which Epaminondas was slain but left the question of which city-state was the greatest still undecided.

p.8 No city-state had proved strong enough to invite force, it was left to a foreign ~~country~~ conquerors to do so thus make the Greek a powerful nation.

4

GREEK SOLDIERS IN ARMS.

Philip of Macedonia

Reasons for the rise of Macedonia

1. The inhabitants of Macedonia were tired of Civil War and were ready to follow any good leader.

2. That Athens, Sparta, and Thebes were gradually becoming weaker.

3. The appearance of a great leader Philip of Macedonia. (Philip as a boy had been taken as hostage by Epaminondas and learnt much about the Theban method of fighting)

Demosthenes

1. He was a true patriot of Greece.

2. He warned the Greeks of the danger of Philip of Macedonia

3. He thought he could make peace

4. Was a good orator but stammered

The fall of Greece

1. The Macedonians had captured Byzantium. Athens sent a force to recapture it. War therefore began between Macedonia and Athens.

2. The Thebans allied themselves with the Athenians (sent the famous "Sacred Band")

3. They allies were defeated at the battle of Chaeronea and Greece was in the hands

of Philip

4. Philip was on his way to conquer Persia and was murdered by one of his own soldiers

2½

Alexander the Great.

1. Subdued Greece and destroyed Thebes. Acted generously toward Demosthenes.

2. His ambition was to conquer Persia. With a large army crossed over into Asia Minor at Hellespont and met and defeated Darius III in a battle at Issus.

3. In order to obtain money and food before crossing the Arabian

Direct he laid # seige at Tyre
(it held out for 7 months)
and proceded into Egypt.

4. Crossing into Persia he met Darius again at Arbela (the world's most famous battle) Darius was defeated fled from the battle field and was assasinated. In revenge for the destruction of Athens by Xerxes destroyed Persepolis.

5. His Kingdom now stretched from Macedonia in the West, to River Indus in India in the East

6. At the age of 32 he had conquered all of the known world and sighed for other worlds to conquer.

2½

Careless mistakes

EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT.

ALEXANDER'S EMPIRE.
ALLIED STATES.

7
W

13. He his chiefly remembered because he was the worlds most famous general and because he founded Alexandria in Egypt (The first light-house)

The Break of Alexander's Empire.

1. When Alexander died his Empire broke up and Athens became the leader of the Greeks.

2. Athens had to agree with the surrender of Demosthenes who did much harm with his speeches, he expected to be put to death so he drank poison.

3. (a) Alexander's empire was divided up among the adventurers. Perdiccas received the most. He fell ~~into~~ in battle before he had time to do much.
(b) Antipater defeated the Greeks at Crannon in Thessaly (322 B.C.)

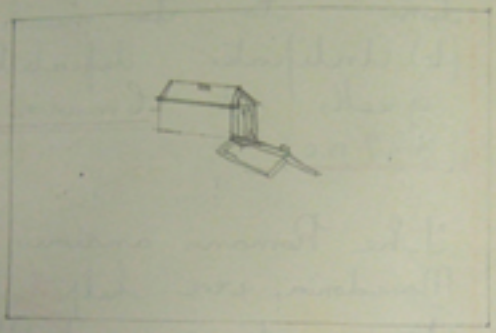
4. The Romans anxious to conquer Macedonia, were helped by Greeks to do so, and Alexander's great empire was blotted out.

A Greek Town

(a) Greek cities were surrounded by mighty walls.
(b) The Greek streets were narrow will English street were wide
(c) Greek doors opened outwards

(d) The Acropolis was a particular wonder

2½



The Founding of Rome

1. The Romans were descendants ~~from~~ of the Aryans and were the same stock as the Greeks.

- Rome founded by Romulus (legend) Rome was founded about 753 B.C. (fact) Romans reckoned their dates from this and called

it the year 1 A.U.C.

8. Romans were first ruled by Kings Kings called Tarquins, they were Etruscans.

2

The Roman Republic

1. Early Rome was a republic ruled by two consuls elected for one year

2. The Roman republic was different from of the Greeks (where all citizens had equal rights) because there was two classes of people.

(a) patricians (nobles and wealthy)
(b) plebians (common people and poor)

3. The Senate was the Roman Parliament

- only patricians could be Senators.

4. There was much bitterness between the two classes as the plebeians had no lands and no privileges.

5. After threating to leave Rome and found a new city - Tribunes - were elected to look after the welfare of the plebeians. They had power of Veto over punishments but could not make new laws.

6. These Tribunes were not a great success and the decided to leave the city and found a new one on The Sacred Mount which they did.

7. At last the patricians were forced to grant all these

privileges and a law Lex Hortensia 287 B.C. was passed making both classes equal

2½

The Struggles of the Roman League

1. Rome settle her inside trouble and they were now surrounded by enemies such as the Gauls in the North, Etruscans, Samnites, Volsci, Sabines in the hills, Greeks and the Phoenicians in the South

2. Rome defended herself by forming a league called "The Latin League" it consisted of Towns on the plains round about Rome

3. The Gauls attacked Rome captured it except the Capitol, forced to leave because of disease and a ransom was paid by the Romans.

4. When the Gauls withdrew Rome forced the rebellious towns to obey her, and added them to her colonies under strict rulers.

5. The Greeks in the South rebelled against Rome asked Pyrrhus the cousin of Alexander for aid. on many useless battles returned to Greece leaving Rome Mistress of Italy.

3

Work often careless

Rome v Carthage

The Punic War

The First Punic War

There ~~were~~ three Punic Wars altogether. The first was caused over a dispute in Sicily which belong to Carthage. In order to fight the Carthaginians the Romans had to build ships as she had no navy while the Carthaginians had a good one. The Romans copied a Carthaginian quinquereme and were able to defeat them at sea.

The first Punic War ended in victory for Rome and she compelled Carthage to sue for peace and give up the islands of Sicily, Corsica and Sardinia.

Second Punic War

1. Occured 20 years after the first. The Carthaginians had built up another great fleet and a large Empire in Spain

2. When War broke out again, Hannibal invaded Italy and defeated the Roman armies three times. They were only saved by Quintus Fabius "The Dagger" Hasdrubal arrived with fresh troops but he was defeated and slain.

3. After five years Hannibal was forced to return to Carthage where the famous Roman general Scipio was victorious.

4. Severe peace terms were imposed

on Carthage

(a) She had to give up all her possessions in Spain

(b) Surrender her navy

(c) Pay a large sum of money (indemnity)

The Third Punic War

1. After quelling rebellions in Greece and Asia Minor (Syria) during the course of which Hannibal now an exile poisoned himself to escape from the revenge of the Romans, Rome was supreme except for the existence of her hated rival Carthage

2. Rome therefore determined to utterly destroy the city Cato the orator stirred up the Romans with the

cry- "Carthage must be destroyed!"

3. The Third Punic War was a desperate affair for the Carthaginian but at last it was taken destroyed and burnt to the ground.

Rome Internal Revolution

Leaders.

Tiberius Gracchus

(a) grandson - Scipio Africanus
(b) to get laws to help the lower class
(c) he made law but could not get them vetoed, got murdered by the Senate

Gaius Gracchus

(a) grandson of Scipio Africanus
(b) Gave away free gifts of corn
(c) Got himself made tribune, and was murdered.

Marius

(a) He was of low descent, and uneducated rough and course in manner, favored the plebeians
(b) First to have a payed army.
(c) Unpopular with Senate, got elected consul four times, and was murdered

Sulla

(a) Sulla was a cold-blooded, ruthless, ailman.
(B) Cut down power of the tribunes, restored the power of the patricians.
(c) Drove Marius from the country.
(d) By victory at Colline Gate made

master of Rome.

(e) Took vengeance on enemies, So that the streets of Rome ran with blood. Died before he could enjoy rest

4

Julius Caesar
(100 B.C.–44 B.C.)

1. Caesar is probably the most famous name in Roman history

2. He was a super soldier and over-threw Pompey driving him with his Senators not only from Rome but out of Italy

3. He was pontifex maximus in 63 B.C. praetor in 62 B.C., and governor of Spain in 61 B.C.

The Rise of Julius Caesar

Rome still in Revolt

1. The people were dissatisfied with Sulla's rule and people wanted a change of government.

2. Julius Caesar was dissatisfied because he wanted as much power as Pompey.

Pompey:

1. Pompey became powerful because he was backed up by his Legion

2. Quelled riots in Spain, sent pirates in Mediterranean; captured the land which was once held by Alexander.

debt, went to Spain, because it was in disorder.

6 When Caesar came back from Spain, he joined with two others in governing Rome

(a) First was Pompey who had the power and the military

(b) Second was Caesar who was consul and possessed the brain.

(c) Third was Crassas who provided the money

(d) They were known as the Triumvirate.

7. The last was conquered by Pompey, so Caesar set off to France known as Gaul to win for himself.

Own Notes

Tiberius Sempronius Gracchus

1. Made himself famous when quite young by his brilliant military service.
2. Later he quaestor to the consul Manimus. He saved 20,000 men who were at the mercy of the Numantines by concluding a treaty with them.
3. In 133 B.C. he offered himself & was elected to the tribune
4. His first efforts were directed to reform the land system by restoration of an old Licinian law which said, no one should possess more than 500 acres of land, and the overplus should be equally divided

among the people.
5. He was violently opposed by the rich, who accused them of violating his office.
6. Was slain with 300 of his followers.
7. His brother Caius avenged his death by obtaining tribuneship, and expelled many of his enemies from the City.

THE BRITISH ENCYCLOPEDIA.

Badly written out

6
20

5. THE DEATH OF CAESAR.

ROMAN SOLDIER

BUST OF JULIUS CAESAR (BRIT. MUS)

COIN OF JULIUS CAESAR 48 BC

COIN TO COMMEMORATE CONQUEST OF GAUL

COIN TO COMMEMORATE THE TRIUMPH OF EGYPT

COINS OF CAESAR.

JULIUS CAESAR

8
10

ROMAN SHEPHERD

CONSUL AND LICTORS.

CARTHAGINIAN FOOT-SOLDIER

BALLISTA: ARTILLERY OF THE ROMANS.

8
10

Roman Names.

A Roman of the upper class might have four names. The first was what we call the Christian name. The second was the name of his family or clan. The third was the name of his particular branch of the family. The fourth was given him after performing some great service to the state.

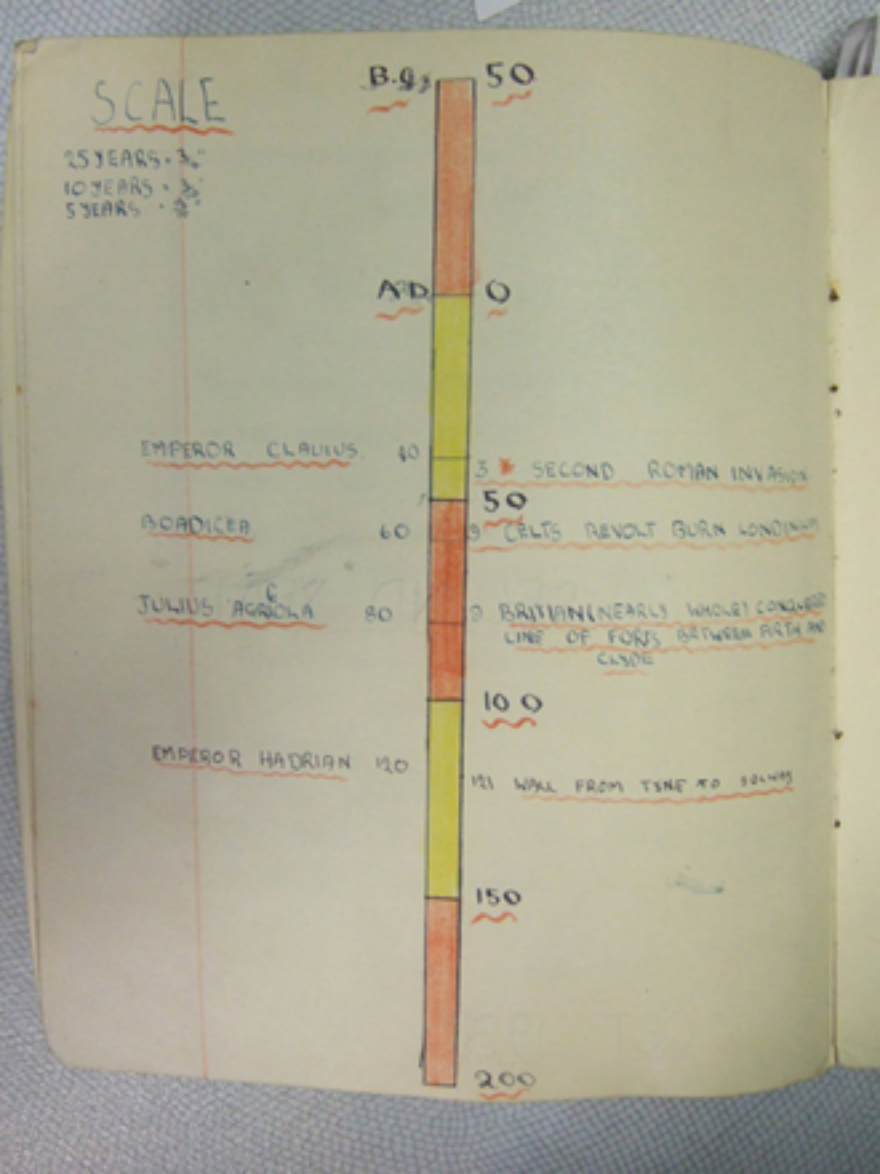
So Gaius is the Christian name, Julius the family name, Caesar the name of the branch of that family.

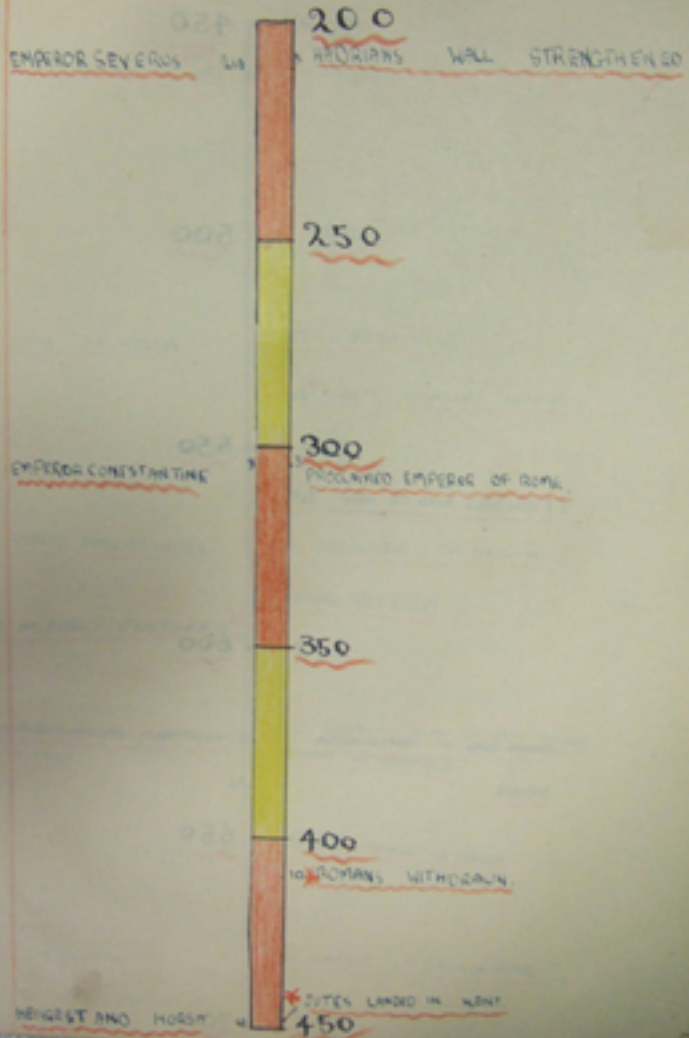
Scipio, who conquered Africa, was given the fourth name of Africanus.

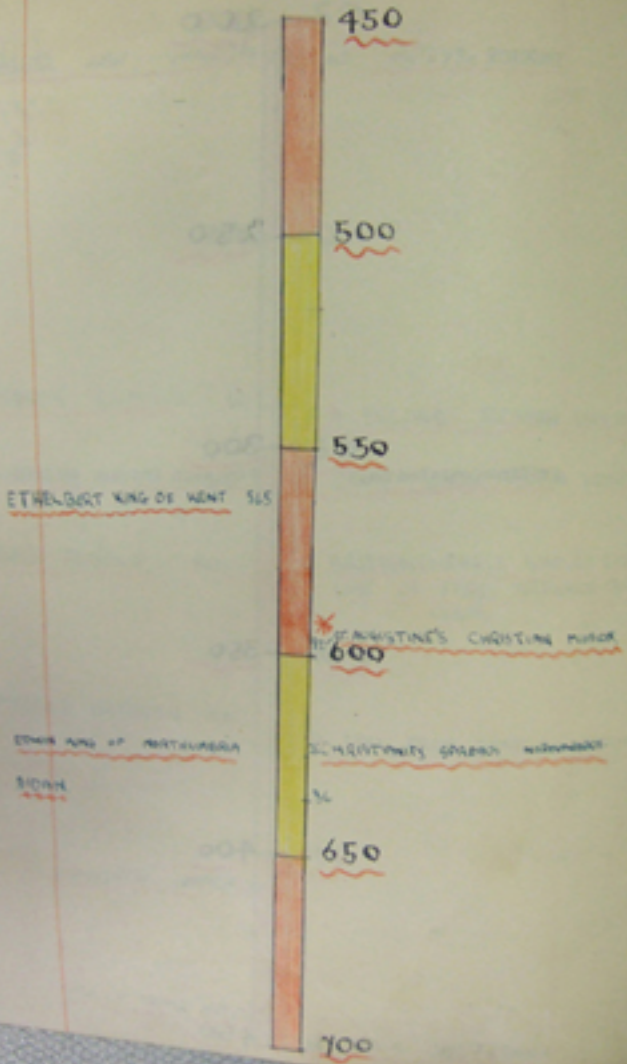
7
20

SECOND YEAR

OCT 1935


SCALE
25 YEARS = 3/4"
10 YEARS = 1/2"
5 YEARS = 1/4"
B.C.
50
A.D.
0
EMPEROR CLAUDIUS
40
43 SECOND ROMAN INVASION
50
BOADICEA
60
61 CELTS REVOLT BURN LONDINIUM
JULIUS AGRICOLA
80
80 BRITAIN (NEARLY WHOLE) CONQUERED
LINE OF FORTS BETWEEN FIRTH AND CLYDE
100
EMPEROR HADRIAN
120
121 WALL FROM TYNE TO SOLWAY
150
200


200
EMPEROR SEVERUS
ROMANS WALL STRENGTHENED
250
300
EMPEROR CONSTANTINE
PROCLAIMED EMPEROR OF ROME
350
400
ROMANS WITHDRAWN
JUTES LANDED IN KENT
HENGIST AND HORSA
450


450
500
550
ETHELBERT KING OF KENT 565
AUGUSTINE'S CHRISTIAN MISSION
600
EDWIN KING OF NORTHUMBRIA
SIDAN
650
700


900
750
OFFA OF MERCIA
OFFA'S DYKE
FIRST DANISH INVASION
800
EGBERT KING OF WESSEX
OVERLORD OF ENGLAND
WANE SETTLED
850
DANISH KING OF EAST ANGLIA
DUKE OF WESSEX
900
DEATH OF ALFRED
BATTLE OF EDINGDON
950

950

EDWARD

ETHELRED

ETHELRED

EDMUND IRONSIDE

CANUTE

HAROLD HARE

1000

HAROLD II DIES

1050

EDWARD THE CONFESSOR

66 BATTLES OF STAMFORD BRIDGE AND HASTINGS

REBELLIONS EXETER, YORKSHIRE ETC

WILLIAM I

DOMESDAY BOOK

ANSELM

WILLIAM II

FIRST CRUSADE

1100

HENRY I 1135

CIVIL WAR

1150

STEPHEN (1)

TRIAL OF CHARGES IN MAGNA CARTA

MAGNA CARTA

HENRY II (MADE KING)

TRIAL BY JURY

HENRY II (1)

THIRD CRUSADE

EDWARD I (1)

1200

1200

JOHN LOST FRENCH POSSESSIONS

STEPHEN LANGTON

JOHN (c)

MAGNA CARTA

1250

SIMON DE MONTFORT (LEICESTER)

HENRY III (c)

WALES ENGLAND

LLEWELYN

WILLIAM WALLACE

ROBERT BRUCE

SCOTLAND INVADED

1300

PRIMERS COMPASS

EDWARD I (c)

BANNOCKBURN

EDWARD II (c)

WORKERS

1350

THE BLACK DEATH

POETRY

TAUGHT OF BRETHAN

JOHN WYCLIFF

EDWARD III (c)

WAT TYLER

THE PEASANTS REVOLT

RICHARD II (c)

OWEN GLENDOWER

1400

HENRY IV (c)

SHAKESPEARE

RICHARD WHITTINGTON

HENRY V (c)

TOWER OF LONDON

DEATH OF JOAN OF ARC

1450

The Romans in Britain

Julius Caesar

1 Julius Caesar landed in Britain on August 26th, 55 B.C.

2 He came to Britain because:
(a) He wanted to stop the Gauls getting help from the Celtic kinsmen in Britain
(b) for hopes of getting tin and slaves and gold.

3 He was a tall and rather thin, he had a high forehead his hair was rather scanty, his eyes were black and has sharp as a eagles.

4 He was a stern perhaps kinder than he looked

5 Wrote a story in Latin of his visit to Britain.

Augustus

1/ Julius Caesar after eight in Gaul, returned to Rome upset old republic made himself master of Rome and the Roman Empire.

2/ Caesar's nephew Augustus was made Emperor of Rome and its Empire

3/ While Augustus was working in Rome a child Jesus Christ in Bethlehem

OWN WORK

1 THE COMING OF THE ROMANS TO BRITAIN

2. THE LANDING OF THE ROMANS 55 B.C

8
10

THE ROMAN INVASION OF BRITAIN, 55 B.C. The Roman Invasions in 55, 54 B.C. were brief punitive expeditions. The Britons resisted under Cassivellaunus, but were defeated by the superior Roman arms and discipline.

The Romans in Britain (cont)

Emperor Claudius

1, People laughed at him because when he walked he shambled along
(a) tongue was too big for his mouth made him stammer.

2/ He was a learned man wrote many books.

3/ Brought water to Rome along arches

Caractacus

1/ He was one of the bravest British chiefs.

2/. After many years - was beaten

3/ He was taken prisoner - took to Rome and was brought before Claudius

4/ He was giving pardon.

Boadicea

1/ On east side of Britain rose a queen - Boadicea

2/ She was tall, fierce in eye, with long yellow air.

3/ She was beaten in battle against Romans - so took poison

Agricola

1. He was a Roman general - sent to Britain.

2/ Was also a great peacemaker.

3/ Taught boys of British chiefs.

Emperor Hadrian.

1. Did a great deal for the defence of the Roman Empire.

2/ He admired the Greeks and imitated Greek customs by wearing a beard.

3/ He came to Britain and built a wall from Newcastle to Carlisle to keep out the Pict and the Scots. Was 73 mls long.

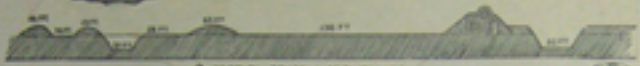
Sautonius Paulinus

Anglesey: massacred the Druids

HOME WORK

1. BRONZE HEAD OF HADRIAN FROM THE THAMES

2. HADRIAN'S WALL.



3. SECTION OF WALL AND VALLUM

JULIUS AGRICOLA

1. COIN OF CLAUDIUS

2. COIN OF CLAUDIUS REPRESENTING HIS BRITISH TRIUMPH

4. CLAUDIUS

BOUDICCA

CARACTACUS IN ROME

9
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Further Notes..

Boadicea

1, Her real name was Boadicea

2, Ruled tribe called Iceni.

Agricola

1, Buildt a wall across narrowest part of Scotland.

Hadrian

1, Hadrians wall was eight feet thick, 18 ft high, was 73 miles long

Emperor Constantine

1, Was born at York.

2/ In year 306 an Emperor died had time to set up his son Constantine.

3/ Founded a new capital in the East called Constantinople

4/ First Roman Emperor to become a Christian.

5/ Made law that in the Roman ~~that~~ Sunday was day of compulsory

6-1

70

OWN WORK.

1/ IN FOURTH CENTURY APPEARED AN EMPEROR CONSTANTINE (A.D. 306-377.)

2/ WAS RULER OF SPAIN, GAUL AND BRITAIN.

3/ DID NOT WANT TO LIVE IN ROME SO BUILDT HIMSELF CAPITAL AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

4/ SET UP A GOLD STONE AT CONSTANTINOPLE TO SHOW IT WAS THE CENTRE OF THE CIVILIZED WORLD.

5/ FIRST EMPEROR TO BECOME A CHRISTIAN MADE SUNDAY THE SABBATH.

6/ HE WAS NOT ACTUALLY BAPTIZED TILL NEAR HIS DEATH.

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THE NEW ILLUSTRATED UNIVERSAL REFERENCE BOOK.

ENGLAND AND WALES
ABOUT THE TIME OF BEDE.
734 A.D.

Results of The Anglo-Saxon Invasions.

1, They influenced our character e.g. doggedness.

2, Our language is based on theirs

3 Ideas about Government. Their Witan was ancestor of our Parliament

THE DANISH INVASIONS

The coming of Christianity

1. Pope Gregory I sent Augustine with 40 monks landed at Ebbsfleet in 597 a.d.

2. The King of Kent, Ethelbert, became a Christian after listening to Augustine who founded a Church and a school at Canterbury

3. Ethelburga, Ethelberts daughter married Edwin King of Northumbria and took Paulinus with her. Christianity thus spread northward.

4. Edwin however was slain in battle by Penda King of Mercia so Christianity died out of Northumbria.

5 Edwin's nephew and heir - Oswald - fled to Iona to a monastry

6 Hearing of the death of Penda he returned to Northumbria and re-introduced Christianity getting Aidan a monk from Iona to help.

7 Aidan built a monastry at Holy Island and so Christianity returned.

Further Notes on the Comings of Christianity

St. Patrick

1/ Some preachers fled to Ireland and preached the Gospel there St. Patrick was the greatest.

2/ St Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland

3/ Ireland became chief home of learning in Europe.

Aidan

1/ Oswald King of Northumbria brought Aidan from Iona to help Christianity

2/ He loved to give to the poor

3/ Helped rich and poor when in difficulty

Alcuin

1/ Came from Northumbria.

2/ Was taken to court of Emperor Charlemagne.

3/ Built schools to encourage learn

Bede

1/ Was brought up in a monastery

2/ Wrote books on History of England

3/ Read many books and learnt music

4/ He knew Latin, Greek and Hebrew

5/ Died at the age of 63, in 735

OWN WORK

(Further Notes on coming of Christianity)

BEDE

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Saxon and Danes.

Description of Vikings

1 Came from Iceland, Norway & Denmark.

2 Went to Britain, Italy, Ireland, Spain and France.

3 Some landed in America before Christopher Columbus.

4 Came to England in 789 A.D.

Alfred the Great.

1 By the peace of Wedmore Guthrum and Alfred divided the country between them.

2 Danish portion called.

Danelaw

(a) Saxon portion was called Wessex

3) Alfred was called "the Great" because (a) Father of the English Navy. (b) He kept the Danes at bay & gave a troubled land peace

(c) Encouraged learning - schools were built, caused a record of event to be kept in the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

(d) Kept order by just laws.

6 (e) Rebuilt London, made Winchester his capital

Struggles with The Danes.

The Saxon Kings who succeeded Alfred were:-

1. Edward.

Sometimes called "King of the English"
Recovered most of The Danelaw
The Danes were not

united.
The King of Scots even submitted

2. Athelstan.

His reign was full of fighting
The Danes became united again
A great battle in Kinestrushire
— "Brumanburgh"
The Danes were overthrown

3. Edmund.

carried on the struggle

4. Edgar.

Conquered the whole of the
Danelaw
was called the "Peaceful".
Dunstan became the first
Archbishop.

The Witan was called together

Ethelrede

Called the 'Unready'.
Very foolish King
Instead of fighting bribed the Dane.
Paid them money. 'Danegeld'
at last plotted to massacre them.
Massacre took place on St. Brice's Day (1002)
Among those slain was Gunhilda - The King of Denmarks sister

Sweyn - came over the following year to avenge her death
Ethelrede fled to Normandy.
Took his eldest son Esmund

called Ironsides.
Remain behind to fight Danes.

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OWN WORK.

Ethelred the Unready

KINGS WITAN

ETHELRED PAYS DANEGELD. 991

KING ALFRED.

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OWN WORK.

SHIP OF ALFRED'S TIME.

5/20

The Saxon Kings Restored

1. On death of Edmund "Ironside" Danish Kings ruled England

2. The Greatest Danish King was Canute; the last was Hardicanute who left no successor.

3. The Saxon Witan therefore chose Edward the son of Ethelrede as King He was known as Edward The Confessor

4/ Edward had spent 25 years in Normandy and when he became King surrounded himself with Norman friends.

5/ This angered the Saxons especially Godwin Earl of Wessex who owned large possessions, and wanted to enlarge them farther. He was exiled

6/ During this time Edwards cousin, Duke of Normandy visited England to –

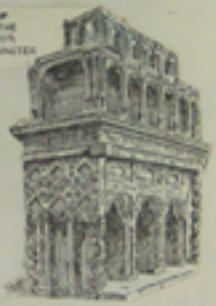
1. obtain a promise of the Crown
2. spy out the land.

8/ Edward died leaving no sons.
10

Own Work.

(Edward the Confessor)

KING EDWARD THE CONFESSOR. (BAYEUX TAPESTRY)



SHRINE OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR IN WESTMINSTER ABBEY

SEAL OF EDWARD THE CONFESSOR

COIN OF EDWARD THE

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Harold King of England.

The Rival Claims

Harold

1) His sister had married Edward the Confessor.

2) Succeeded his father as King of Wessex

3) Said Edward had given him the crown on his death bed.

William

1) Partly claimed throne through a great aunt

2) Said Edward had promised him the throne

3, Said Harold promised to support him.

Battle of Stamford Bridge

1, Harold's fleet + army followed Tostig his brother to N. of England.

2, Met at Stamford bridge (1066 A.D.)

3, Tostig was beaten

The Battle of Hastings

1, While Harold's army was in N. of England, William with his army landed on the S. coast

2, They met at Hastings (1066 A.D.)

7

10 3, For six hours results were unfavorable, soon after Harold was slain.

OWN WORK

(Harold King of England)

HAROLD AND GUARDS FIGHTING AT THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS


BERKHAMPSTED
LONDON
CANTERBURY
DOVER
WINCHESTER
PEVENSEY
ENGLISH CHANNEL
NORMANDY
ROUEN
SEINE
DIEP
MAP TO SHOW WILLIAM'S ROUTE FROM NORMANDY
TO LONDON 1066AD

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William I (1066 - 1087)

The Conquest of England

1. William was crowned on Christmas day 1066, but he had yet to conquer the country.

2. The conquest took him five years (1066-1071)

3. The chief rebellions were:
   (a) Exeter - caused by Harold's mother. by why must we have a foreign king that can't speak English. After city had been besieged for eighteen they surrendered.
   (b) Yorkshire (1069) - got help from Scots + Danes.
   (c) Scots + Danes retreat and William captured all land from Solway Firth to R Tyne.
   (d) He did this to punish the people - to

leave vast ground between England + Scotland.

(a) Isle of Ely - English found a leader Hereward.

(b) William could not attack of marshes and fens

(c) William built a causeway, captured Isle of Ely, Hereward escaped.

William I's character

(a) Kind father

(b) loud voice

(c) loved hunting

(d) was shy

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The Feudal System

1) This was a system from the the King in return for military service.

2) Tenants-in-chief held their land directly from the King.

Sub-Tenants held their lands from the Tenants-in-chief

3) The unit of land was called a manor. These were given to William's Norman followers and were usually scattered about, expect on the borders of Wales + Scotland where powerful barons were allowed compact lands.

4) To make sure that all his subjects paid their proper amount of taxes (in goods) William had the Domesday Books made

5, The Inhabitants of a manor were;-

The Lord
The Steward
The Bailiff
The Reeve
Freemen, villans, cottars or bordars, and
6 10 serfs.

The Norman Kings

William I at 1087.

1, Quarelled with his sons. Had difficulties with his rebellions

William II 1100

1, Was William the first's second son.

2) He quarelled with the church-Anselm

3) Built Westminster Hall

4) Killed in the New Forest. Buried at Winchester.

Henry Ist 1135

1) He strengthened his claim to the throne by:-

(a) Marrying a Saxon wife.

(b) Promised to obey the laws of the last Saxon King Edward the Confessor

(c) Expelled William's justiciar Randulf Flambard

2) He introduced the wool into England from France - Cteaux Monastry.

Stephen 1154

1. Civil war between Matilda, Henry the first daughter and Stephen

2. After much fighting an arrangment was arrived at, namely Stephen was to remain King. At his death Matilda's son Henry was to become King.

3. "He was a mild man soft and good and do no justice"

7 4. Barons built castles and tortured the
10 people for 19 years

The Church in the Middle Ages

1. Then there was one religion - Roman Catholic now many.

2. The only educated people were connected with the church - monks and priests

3. One common language - Latin.

4. Very powerful - much land, our courts. claimed to depose kings.
   e.g. Henry IV was compelled to seek forgiveness at Canossa from Gregory VII (Hildebrand).

5. There were, therefore many quarrels between Church and State.
   e.g. Henry II of England and Thomas Becket

7
20 The quarrels were about
   (a) The Trial of Clergy.
   (b) The appointment of Bishops.

STYLES OF ARCITECTURE

MEDIARVAL.

1066–1190	WILLIAM II STEPHEN HENRY II	NORMAN	ROUND ARCHES AND WINDOWS, COLUMNS STONE AND MASSIVE ROUND DOORWAYS, ZIG-ZAG ORNAMENT
1190–1270	RICHARD JOHN HENRY III	EARLY ENGLISH	POINT ARCHES AND WINDOWS; LOFTY AND SLENDER COLUMNS, STIFFNECKED FOLIAGE, AND DOG-TOOTH ORNAMENT.
1270–1370	THE THREE EDWARDS	DECORATED	WIDER WINDOWS; CURVED LINES OF TRACERY; RICHLY CARVED FOLIAGE ORNAMENT.
1370–1560	HENRY IV, V, VI EDWARD IV RICHARD III HENRY VII, VIII	PERPENDICULAR	LARGER WINDOWS DIVIDED BY VERTICAL STRAIGHT LINES; THE ROOF AND TRACERY.

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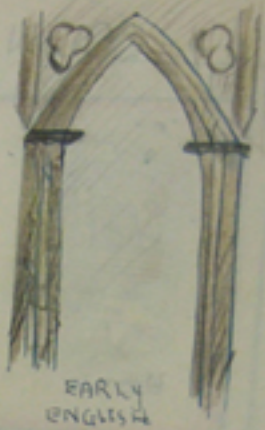
NORMAN


EARLY
ENGLISH

OWN WORK

William I

1, When conquering England had no mercy

2, Took land from his English foes and gave it to his followers.

3, Buildt Castles to stop people rising against him. He Buildt Tower of London.

4, Had The Doomsday Book made, everybodies possessions & land where wrote down.

William II

1, Was called William Rufus or the Red King.

2, When a bishopric or abbey was vacant; refused to appoint a successor so that he had all the money belonging to the future bishop.

3, When very ill he was begged to appoint Anselm bishop after doing this quarrelled with him and drove him out of Country

4, Was killed in New Forest by an arrow

NEW HISTORICAL READERS
By S.R. GARDINER (Longmans)

New Half Year.

April 1936.


HENRY II's POSSESSIONS IN FRANCE
NORMANDY
BRITTANY
CHAMPAGNE
MAINE
ANJOU
BURGUNDY.
POITOU
GUIENNE
BORDEAUX
GASCONY.
TOULOUSE
MAP OF
FRANCE.
IN HENRY II's TIME.
PART UNDER CONTROL HENRY II.
REST OF FRANCE UNDER CONTROL
PART UNDER CONTROL OF KING OF FRANCE
(e.g. CHAMPAGNE, BURGUNDY, TOULOUSE.)
OF DUKES, COUNTS, ETC.

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Henry II (1154-1189)

1. First of new line of kings called Plantagenets

2. He obtained his large possessions from (a) his mother he obtained England.
(b) From his Father he obtained Anjou and Maine.
(c) From his wife he obtained Aquitaine.

3. Character and Description
(a) Loved reading
(b) Very restless
(c) Never stopped in one place.
(d) Was short, bow legged, short red hair and grey eyes.

4. His method of ruling
He created order by

(a) pulling down the barons castles.

(b) Had trials by jury instead of ordeal.

(c) Sent travelling judges round the country to see that his laws were obeyed

5. His quarrel with Thomas Becket

a) Causes

Becket opposed the kings taxation

(b) Who should try clergymen who had committed crimes

b. Events

(a) Becket fled abroad for six years.

(b) When the quarrel was made up he returned.

Result

a Was murdered by four of the Kings Knight at Canterbury, on December 29th 1170.

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OWN NOTES

Thomas Becket.

1. Was Born ~~or~~ in London 1117 or 1119.
2. Was educated at Oxford and Paris.
3. In 1158 Henry II appointed him chancellor.
4. On death of Theobald 1162 was appointed Archbishop
5. When he returned to England he resumed his office
6. Was murdered by Reginald Fitz-Urse, William de Tracy, Hugh de Morville and Richard Breto.

BECKET'S SHOE

MITRE OF BECKET

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IVORY GRACE CUP OF BECKET

8 MURDER OF BECKET

THOMAS A BECKET

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Richard I (1189-1199)

1 This reign is mainly concerned with the Crusades

2 There was eleven Crusades of which the first Three were the most famous

3 a) The first was successful-captured Jerusalem

b) The second unsuccessful lost Jerusalem

c) Third was the most famous. Failed to capture Jerusalem

Causes of the Crusades

1 To capture the Holy Land from the Mohammedians

2 To stop the pilgrims being ill-treated

Pope Urban and Peter The Hermit

1, Pope Urban called upon Christians to help against Mohammedians

2, Peter The Hermit rode from town to town in Germany and France preaching to get people to join

The First Crusade

1, In 1096 the first crusade started from Constantinople to the Holy Land

2, At first only poor people could join, most of these never reach Jerusalem

3, Later many knights joined, most of these reach Jerusalem

The Second Crusade

1. The Second Crusade started out in 1147

2. English fleet help to capture Lisbon from the Moors

3. Mohammedans found a great leader who was honest, gentle, generous and regular in prayer and fasting

4. Under his leadership again captured Jerusalem

Third Crusade (1189-1199)

Leaders

1. One leader Frederick Barbarossa went by land but was drowned in a river

2, Other two leaders were Philip Augustus King of France and Richard I.

3, Moors found a new leader in Saladin.

Events

1. Captured Acre when Richard arrive

2. But failed to capture Jerusalem

Importance of Crusades

1. To open new roads to Far East

2. To begin a new learning

3. To increase wealth and ~~trad~~ trade of foreign towns

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Own Notes of Richard I

1, When returning from Crusades Richard he was captured for aransom by Duke Leopold of Austria. England payed ransom and Richard returned

2, While Richard was away, ~~Richard~~ John broke his pramis and came to England, with the help of the King of France he tried to get the English Crown.

3, Did not remain long in England and went to Normandy and spent rest of his life fighting King of France.

4, Both sides put into practice the new ideas of fighting they learned in the East.

English people of the past
Whicher & Mitchell

PRINT

RICHARD I STATUE OF WESTMINSTER

6/10


THE THIRD CRUSADE
CHRISTIAN KINGDOMS OF TRIPOLI AND ARMENIA CREATED
AFTER THE FIRST CRUSADE AND STILL EXISTING IN THE THIRD

John (1199-1216)

Description

1, Worst King England ever had.
2, Very cruel.
3, Cared little for religion
4, Very superstitious
5, Mean and cowardly

His Quarrels

1, Murdered his nephew Arthur.

2, had to war with King of France

3, Quarreled with Pope Innocent III, to who should be Archbishop of Canterbury

4, Third quarrel was with his English subjects because they wanted more freedom

Magna Carta

1 Was signed at Runnymede June 12th, 1215

2 Was forced to sign it by barons

3 It said that all people when to have more privilages.

4 There was 36 clauses there was clauses about towns and their customs, trade and merchants but the most important one was that

NO FREEMAN SHALL BE TAKEN OR IMPRISONED OR DISPOSSED OR OUTLAW OR IN ANY WAY DESTOYED, NOR WILL WE GO AGAINST HIM UNLESS BY THE LAWFUL JUDGMENT OF HIS EQUALS OR BY THE LAW OF THE LAND

6/10

OWN WORK on JOHN (1199-1216).

1. French King captured English possessions in France but John said "Let go, let go, one day I shall win it again".
2. In 1214, John made last effort to recover Normandy, but barons in north would not follow him, defeated by French.
3. Was made to sign Magna Carta by barons at Runnymede (1215)
4. Accounts of 25 barons was made to see that John carried out terms of the Magna Carta
5. Magna Carta became very famous
6. After catching too many fevers and drinking too much wine John died at Newark in October 1216.

WICHER + MITCHELL
ENGLISH PEOPLE OF THE PAST

TOMB OF KING JOHN
WORCESTER CATHEDRAL

badly written out

6/20

Henry III (1216-1272)

Character

1, Was faithful and kind to his family

2, In some ways he was good in others he was bad

3, Religious.

4, Loved beautiful things

5, Well educated

6, Extravagent

7, People say he had a "heart of gold"

His Advisers

1, One was William Marshall,

Earl of Pembroke

8. His life started in Stephen's reign.

9. He ~~saw~~ served faithfuly, over fifty years, first Henry II and then Henry III.

4. He died in 1219.

5. The second adviser was Hubert de Burgh.

6. He was well educated and religious

7. Ruled thirteen years

The First Task

1. To rid England of the French.

3. A cavalry skirmish in Lincoln drove them from North.

4. A sea battle was fought in Straits of Dover, the English won thus cutting off all help from France.

5. Treaty was made in 1214 and all the French returned.

The Kings Relatives

1. The King had troubles with his relatives. Count of Provence had four daughters that all married kings.

2. One married Henry III.

3. These daughters had eight

uncles three came to England.

4 One became the King's Advisor, another became Archbishop of Canterbury, another became an Earl, these brought other who were given posts in England

5 Naturally the barons and citizens did not like all these foreign people getting all the best posts and bishoprics, and many heiresses

Simon de Montfort.

1 The barons grumbling increased and by this time they had found a leader Simon de Montfort

2) He opposed the Kings policy

3) There arose various difficulties

which led to war. There was a battle at Lewes 1264.

4 Simon de Montfort was beaten

5 Soon fresh difficulties arose, and fresh war broke out, Simon de Montfort's son's forces were defeated

6 While he was at mass kings soldier surrounded the church and killed him.

7 The last seven of Henry's reign was peaceful home and abroad.

8 In 1272 Henry at the of age of 65 died, after reigning 56 years

6/10