

Rosa Friend

History 7A1

TRN

Ms. Gordon

(Tuesday Period 4 weeks A and B
Thursday Period 4 week B.)

Year 7 Assessment One

'My Personal Timeline'

- Your timeline is drawn to scale and includes dates.
 - You have pin-pointed important events in your life.
 - You have pin-pointed important national and international events.
 - You have divided your timeline into periods of time.
 - You have collected evidence from a variety of sources.
 - You have illustrated your timeline.
 - Your presentation is good.
- Effort Attainment Teacher Date

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What is history?

17.09.02

- History is about people and what they have done in the past.
- History involves detective work and a search for evidence and clues to help us find out about people in the past.
- History involves looking at different types of evidence. e.g. artefacts, letters, diaries, DNA, archives, buildings, landscapes, ruins, posters, pictures, clothing.
- History involves understanding that evidence can be insufficient, biased, and open to different interpretations.
- History involves asking questions about why people did certain things, and what the results were.

Chronology

24.09.02

The correct chronological order for the picture story on P2 is: 2, 6, 3, 7, 2, 5 ✓

- Chronological order is the order of time, ✓ and events.



18th Century Woman

Spot the Anachronism

21/02

Rosa Friend

history we are studying, e.g. if we are studying Henry VIII we could use the letters as primary evidence.

① If we were studying second world war we could use Hitler's war plans.

Secondary source is one that comes from after the period we are studying, e.g. a textbook on the second world war written in 2002

* Sometimes it is difficult to establish if a source is primary or secondary, e.g. landscapes, ruins.

1066 - a year of crisis

12/1/02

What makes a ^{Good} King?

Rich

Popular

Leader

Historical skills

Fighter

Historians use sources of evidence to help them find out about the past. However, some sources may be biased.

Generous

Bias means only considering 1 point of view not the opposite of the other. It may be that the 'Anglo-Saxon Chronicle'

Bruce

are biased in favour of Harold and the Bayeux tapestry is biased in favour of William.

Wife

Provider

Fair

Healthy

THE DAILY DEATH

ANCIENT RITUAL KILLING-SHOCKS!

You would not expect to find a dead body in a bog, would you? Well someone just has in Cheshire and the body is around 2500 years old....

The body which has now been named 'Pete marsh' (as he was found on a peat cutting at Lindow Moss near Cheshire on the 1st of August) is said to be around 2000 years old but there is no exact date and many people who have tested Pete say he is from a completely different age.

The experts discovered that Pete Marsh was killed around 500 BC and was in his mid twenties, he had short dark hair and a short beard which enabled the scientists to know that the "body in the bog" was a man.

Experts also know that he was about 1.68m tall and weighed around 60kg (10 stone.) They could also tell that Pete Marsh had cut his hair with shears he also had very smooth fingernails

so had obviously done very little physical work, people have suggested he could have been a Noble or Chieftain. All this information comes from new technology, electron microscopy.

The experts have also identified Pete's last meal, this apparently consisted of a mixture of wheat (spell & emmer) barley oats and maybe rye.

Also found in his stomach Pete's gut were two intestinal types of worm. Yuck!

But perhaps the most interesting find by experts on Pete is that he was murdered!

It was clear from his injuries that it was not a natural death, he had been struck twice on the head quite probably with a narrow axe. A thin strip of leather around his head seems to be a garrote; Pete's neck was broken.

There was also a sill in his throat. So many gruesome injuries seem to suggest that Pete Marsh was the victim of ritual killing as it was not uncommon to have human sacrifices in Pete's time.

This is a fantastic discovery technology wise and historically, who knows what could be buried at the end of your garden?

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Year 7 Body in the Bog

- Written in the form of a newspaper article
 - Contains relevant detail
 - Mentions the use of technology and science in the investigation of the body *wasn't detail here*
 - Good presentation
- Attainment Effort Teacher *8* Date *18/2/02*

William Speech

24/1/02

There are lots of facts and sources to back up that William of Normandy should and shall be King!

It is a fact that William had the strongest blood relation to Edward the Confessor, as his Great-Aunt was Edward's Mother. Close and definitely closer than any other claimant!

Edward the Confessor also swore to William that he would be the next King. He proposed this by sending the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Duke to appear him to the bar of the throne which had entrusted him.

How castles developed 21st January 2013

When castles were first built by William, they were an idea he had taken from Normandy. They were good for defence. While Saxons only had a motte the Normans took defensive buildings to another level. Though the idea of a motte was a good idea it was made of wood and could easily be burnt down. But the Normans made theirs of stone, it doesn't rot and will last for a very long time. But both the Saxons and the Normans used the idea of building their motte or castle uphill. The Normans used the idea of a castle for defence and an escape plan.

Fiefdom System

The fiefdom system got William a bigger army and gave his Norman friends a reward.

What William had to do 21/01/03

- o To protect the country from invasion
- o To keep the English under control
- o To collect Taxes.

Williams problems and solutions 28/01/03

He had to capture the castle at Dover. There were lots of soldiers there. - William went straight to Dover and killed all the soldiers in the castle, he left his own soldiers there instead.

There were still some English soldiers in London. He had to get them quickly and defeat them. - William marched straight to London burning down houses and killing the English soldiers who stood up to him.

The Danes were still in the north of England. The English people there might try and join them and stop William. - William sent soldiers to kill all the people who had rebelled against him. To punish them he destroyed farms and villages across a wide area of York and killed all the farm animals.

Many of the English lords did not want William to be king. He could not trust these lords to keep their men under control. William made the English lords to stay loyal ~~to him~~ if they did this then William let them keep their lands.

He had to have money to rule the country. Who could he get it from? William made the nobles (Lords) pay taxes to him.



William's Problems



William the Conqueror had five major problems to sort out after he defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

1. Some could be sorted out quickly:

Three of the problems were in particular places. Colour these problems in red.

2. Some of these problems would take a long time to sort out.

Look for the words money and control. Colour these problems blue.

1 He had to capture the castle at Dover. There were lots of soldiers there.

5 He had to have money to rule the country. Who could he get it from?

2 There were still some English soldiers in London. He had to get there quickly and defeat them.

3 The Danes were still in the north of England. The English people there might try and join them to try and stop William.

4 Many of the English Lords did not want William to be king. He could not trust these Lords to keep their men under control.

The red problems were the most urgent ones for William to deal with, so he had to deal with them quickly. The blue ones could take a bit longer to sort out.

Which problem do you think should be sorted out first? Remember William is still in Hastings - you could use a map to help you decide.

When you reach your decision number the red problems 1, 2 and 3. One being the most important and three being the least important. Number the blue problems 4 and 5.



William's Solutions



On the previous page you studied the problems that William the Conqueror faced after the Battle of Hastings. You listened to the teacher explain why William had to deal with them. Now read the solutions below that William came up with to deal with these problems.

Can you match up the solutions with William's problems?
Label them 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

William made the nobles (Lords) pay taxes to him.

William marched to London, burning down houses and killing the English soldiers who stood up to him.

William made the English Lords promise to be loyal to him, if they did this then William let them keep their lands.

William went straight to Dover and killed all the soldiers in the castle, he left his own soldiers there instead.

William sent soldiers to kill all the people who had rebelled against him. To punish them he destroyed villages and farms across a wide area around York and killed all the farm animals.

TASK

- Now that you have matched up both the problems and the solutions write today's date in your exercise book.
- Write the title "William's Problems and Solutions" at the top of the page.
- Copy out the matched up problems and solutions in the order of importance that you have decided.

On the previous page you studied the problems that William the Conqueror faced after the Battle of Hastings. You listened to the teacher explain why William had to deal with them. Now read the solutions below that William came up with to deal with these problems.

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The medieval Village

A, B, C, D - cottages E - Well F - Common land
G - Pond H - Inn I - Water Mill K - Church
L - Castle/Manor house ⊕ - Pecklease bridge



Workfile10/02/03

Person	Where they lived
John	Cottage A
Mary	Cottage A
Cowherd	Cottage C
Miller	Water Mill
Priest	Cottage D
Lord	Castle/Manor house

2 a) John farms 3 strips.

b) Flour to make bread.

c) The well or river.

d) From the forest

3 church, cottages, stream, trees, cows, mill, common, well

4. Many villeins lived in the village. Each villein farmed some strips of land. They grew food to eat. Many villeins also kept a cow or pig. The animals grazed together in the common. The cowherd looked after them.

The lord was the most important person. He lived in the manor house. He did not work in the fields. The villeins grew food for him. Opposite the church was the parish building in the village. The villeins stored their food with the priest.



Crop Rotation 4th March 03



Strips

- Each strip was 1 acre, divided in a field.
- Everyone had 3 or strips.
- One field rested for the whole year, it rotated, one year it would be the East field that rested then the South or North. It rested so the nutrients of the soil didn't go.

Common land

- The cowherd looked after the ~~animals~~ on the common land.
- It was everyone's land, the common land was communal and everyone had rights to it.
- Like "travellers" or "gypsies" today people ^{often} parked themselves on the land however nowadays "travellers" are moved on, but the travellers then had full rights to the land.

Harvesting

- During harvesting everyone pitched in, including the women and children. This was so they could get the food for winter. They also killed the animals (on the common land) as they could not look after them through the winter months.

My own words of Source 19 (modern)

A woman is a special thing

They do everything!

^{happy but busy}
Oh no! Oh no! she sings

But love and care she still brings

She ^{all the time} ~~helps~~ works for man both day and night,

She always tries hard too.

Oh no! Oh no! she sings

But love and care she still brings

By Rosa Freund

I think this poem was written by a guilty husband who one day realises how much his wife does for him and that he should appreciate her more.

It's for women, although it is slightly patronising.

Farming Game 11th of March 03

Round	What Happened?	Baskets of Corn		Total (SC)
		gained	lost	
✓	Poor sheep strong ground good pingman very quick you drop the seeds good summer	-	2	48
2		2	-	50
		-	2	48
3		10	-	58
4				
			3	53
5	Some of your crop is stolen and cut crops			10
6		20		

Round	What happened	Gained	Cost	Total
1	Quite good strip	1	-	51
2	Wooden plough bands	-	1	50
3	Good Sewing	5	-	55
4	Pupat Summer	15	1	70
5	Good Harvest	10	-	80
	Mice in the corn		20	60



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11
A day in the life of a sister 27/05/03

Qh I do love God, but why, oh why do we have to get up so early? Sometimes I wish I hadn't joined. Of course, then, I think of what could have happened, which is, too awful to think about. To be denied (which all girls are) an education, and to have to marry that man (if you can call him a man) He was such a vulgar creature, drinking day and night. Treating me like an animal. I would have no sleep everyday rather than marry him. The Lam church service is pure heaven compared to him!

Ram - back to bed at last! God I really, really love you but Sister Catherine's voice is enough to send anyone to sleep! It drones on and

on until you cannot concentrate on the reading, but only on letting your eyes rest. It's nothing much, but I do love this bed, if only it wasn't next to Sister Mary's bed. She snores so very loud!

Bum The water is icy cold (that we wash with) so I only washed my hands and face. I think I have a cold coming on. I was told off only yesterday for snuffing in church, which is rather unfair as I was only trying not to sneeze. I think I am getting all these germs from Sister Anne, she hardly ever washes!

We are so very fortunate to have food all year round, I can remember (before I became a Nun) the scare we all had that the harvest would be bad. But here I can rely on the bread, cheese and cider each morning.

Now time for cleaning, not one of my favourite parts of being a nun, but if order shall be kept I suppose it is a necessity! I cannot wait for Study time later, I am reading a book of poems, ha ha it's best.

Another reading in the chapel made me feel bad about all my sins, God, forgive me of my sins and trespasses, I feel awful of all my wrong things, I am sorry for idolizing and gossiping and complaining about the Latin church service, forgive me. I am determined to make the world a better place, but how? I am merely human!

Dinner was a quiet affair as usual, I sat thinking over my life, will I have the same reactions in 100 years? Of course, the only way I wouldn't would be if I married a terrible man, and am told to know the meaning, which of course, I would never, ever do. But is this all? In childhood I had dreams of marrying royalty (of course, this could never have come true, I was merely a village girl!) Or being a poet! But of course I have devoted my life to God and, I wouldn't want to change that....

I am praying for poor Sister Bill who was taken over the Infirmary (the leading girls' house who are ill) more of your complaining if a fear and the Infirmary now says she is really ill. Or get well Sister, Do get well!

Supper was interesting a brother came to dine with us so we were allowed to talk! He told us about a Sister who had become pregnant by a Monk! We were all shocked, were other Monks more rebellious than us? I am proud to say we all took by the neck! At least, I do!

Study time, pure bliss, I am starting to copy out the poems so I can have my own copy! Sometimes I do with study time was longer than half an hour, Sister Mary doesn't however, she says it is a waste of time when we could be in the chapel! That is only because she doesn't understand the meaning of poetry and she thinks she is superior to us. Necessity!

To bed, and in a few hours I shall start the day again. I have prayed for all the ill and elderly and thanked our heavenly father, goodnight!

Well write, get up to know about a companion leaving the convent

1405

Sept

24th of April
History experiment

A fact is a true statement e.g. our school is called "Priory School"

An opinion is a point of view/opinion of the observer.

A biased opinion is one-sided and often unfair.

Subjective means giving your own opinions and point of view.

Objective means trying to be more balanced, more factual in your views.

- ⑥ Opinions did not vary a lot, but sometimes they disagreed.
- ⑦ It is not good to use just one source when looking for information as people are often opinionative and are subjective.
- ⑧ Not everybody knew the answers to the questions.

History experiment

	Student 1	Student 2	Student 3
Face	Betty, Paddy	Not your	Monkey
Voice	High-pitched, soft.	softly	high
Build	Slender	Not great	slim
Interests	Singing	Singing	Singing, music, etc.
Education	Not that much	doesn't know	not much
Character	Spooky	doesn't know	funny, quiet, etc.

Analysis

- ① Fact - Saddam Hussein has a moustache.
- ② opinion - Michael Jackson looks like a monkey.
- ③ There were more opinions than facts.
- ④ people were more subjective and rather than objective.
- ⑤ Most people were biased.

Was the Magna Carta a failure? 22/05/03

1. The barons rebelled because John overcharged them. John lost the barons a lot of land. And John had caused the Pope to close all the churches in England.
2. Source 1 seems to portray John as a very weak unpopular, evil man.
- 3.

King John
the wrong

12/06/03



King John - an evil King? 46th 17th June 2003

Why -

Good things John did

John won battles against Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

he built up England's Kingdom

John made England richer

- more money for important things.

John made the rich barons pay a lot of tax

- This was good if he didn't keep the money himself.

John made the navy very strong

- This would help defend against invasions and fight battles.

John made sure that trials in courts were fair.

- This was a very good thing that still lives till today.

Bad things John did

John won battles against Wales, Scotland and Ireland

- he would of made lots of enemies

John murdered his nephew

John made the rich barons pay a lot of tax

- this would cause a rebellion and a backlash.

John quarrelled with the Pope.

So the Pope closed all the churches in England and no one could be married or buried.

- This would make religious people angry (mostly everyone) and sure that they're relatives couldn't be buried.

John lost battles against France and he lost lands again which

Good things John did

John fought a civil war with his barons.

- This would have made things fairer.

Bad things John did

belonged to England

- This would have caused an outcry among lands of people.

The worst thing John did was either quarrelling with the Pope, which would of offended lots of people or murdering his nephew which is irreversable.

John would make an awful leader as he was power-hungry (rather like George Bush)

I don't think John was an evil king, just a bit immoral and pathetic.

Magna Carta a failure? 24th June 2003

Magna Carta was signed in 1215. It was a document setting out the rights of the barons and bishops in England.

To judge if something is a failure or a success we need to ask what it aimed to do in the first place.

A Magna Carta setting out RIGHTS

1. All living creatures have a right to enough food.
Duty to enforce this - Where and when it is possible share your food with whoever needs it.
2. Everyone has a right to education.
Duty to enforce this - With your gifts and talents help teach those who want to know.
3. Everyone has a right to freedom of speech.
Duty to enforce this - Listen and accept other's opinions.
4. No one shall be discriminated because of race or sex.

- Duty to enforce this - No one shall be left out.
5. Everyone has the right to live in peace.
Duty to enforce this - Wars should be justified and have permission from the UN.

An Interpretation of a 19th century picture of King John signing the Magna Carta 25.06.03

1. King John is Figure D.
2. He has an unhappy sign on his face because he is being forced to sign something that loses part of his power.
3. The barons are making him sign the Magna Carta.
4. The barons are threatening King John.
5. The advisors are standing between King John to protect him from the soldiers' sword blades.
6. There are quite a few barons.
7. ~~They~~ If King John hadn't signed the Magna Carta the British world of probably isn't people.

a battle with him and tried to kill him.

8.

9. The monks are wearing cloaks.

10. The monk and the bishop are ~~to~~ discussing whether ~~in~~ or not John would sign.

12. ~~to~~ The artist is trying to show that the situation was ~~un~~dangerous and a deceiver.

13/14 The artist is also showing that with the 3 other peasants that they are all hurt and in despair!

14. To make him look small.

16. The storm clouds have been painted overhead to show that danger was still coming.....

17. To keep the paper clean?! No to give a big impression.

18. I don't think the painting is very useful to the historians as, is there evidence for it? The story from the painting is pretty true however the details are near impossible.

The different people are:

- King John
- Advisors
- Barons
- Peasants

They have made the Barons strong by making them look tall and bold plus very confident.

The artists have made the churchmen look poorer.

Rough Work

10th September 2012

1. What is history about?

History is pastimes, learning about past periods. It is important so learn about history so we know how life was before now.

2. What history have you done?

Tudors, Romans, second world war, Egyptians, Vikings.

3. What did you enjoy learning about?

My favourite history topics were the Tudors and the second world war. In the Tudors I enjoyed learning about the royalty and their amazing lives while in the second world war I enjoyed learning about the English joining together and the amazing men who fought for their country. And how families dreaded being told about their loved ones had died. (like in the Pink)

4. How do we find out about events, people in history?

Archaeology, diaries, posters etc.

A. J. King Historical Sources of evidence (Rough Work)

a.k.a

A list of sources to find out about a First World War Soldier, 1914-1918

Murdered Man

- Letters
- Diaries
- Military Archives
- Internet
- textbooks
- library
- people (maybe some alive)
- history lesson
- Songs
- stories
- clothing
- weapons
- graffiti
- bones
- battlefields
- landscape
- identification
- T.V

Rough work



2/10/21

Spot the anachronism in the sketches!

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none"> anore thing a car letterbox lighting hinges, rollers sofa stone cher | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> honeycomb windmill wireless binby amusement park microaster big wheel | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> photos automatic photo celling board! carriage paper styling of letters parade bowling |
|--|---|--|

Daily Death

1984

3500 yrs ago
3000 yrs bc

Experts have just found out a body.

You would not expect to find a dead body in a bog would you? Well, someone just has in Cheshire and the body is 3500 years old!

The body which has been named 'Pete Marsh' was found while on a peat-cutting farm in at Lindow Moss near Cheshire on the 1st of August.

The experts discovered that 5000bc Pete Marsh <sup>(and his 15
years old
son?)</sup> was killed around 500bc and was in his red trousers he had short dark hair and a short beard which enabled the modern experts to know that the 'Body in the Bog' was a man.

Experts also now know that he was about 168cm and weighed around 60kg (10 stone). They could tell that Pete Marsh had cut his hair with scissors he also had very thin smooth fingernails or had obviously done very little physical work, people have suggested he could have been a Noble or chieftain. All this information comes from our technology called microscopy.

They ~~to~~ experts have now also identified his last meal, this apparently consisted of a mixture of cereals including two types of wheat (Spelt & Emmer) and barley, oats and maybe rye. Also found in Pete's stomach were the remains of his gut were two intestinal types of worm. YUCK!

But perhaps the most interesting part by experts on Pete is that he was murdered! It was clear from his injuries that it was not a natural death, he had been struck twice on the head quite probably with a stone axe. A thin strip of leather ^{made out of} seals to be a garrote; Pete's neck was broken. There also was a slit in his throat.

So many exact gruesome injuries seem to suggest that Pete Marsh was the victim of ritual killings as in the Iron Age (where Pete was alive) human sacrifice was not uncommon.

This is a fantastic discovery technology wise and history wise, who knows what could be buried in your garden?

had entrusted him to.

Ross William is also leader of Normandy in France, and is doing a great job he stands up for what he believes in and has established a safe land, him and his army are strong and would win any fight or battle which is important in a leader. He is a courageous fighter.

Parisse Then there is the Bayeux tapestry showing Harold making an oath to Harold William confirms his trust promise of the throne to William of Normandy.

Vote for William if you want the best
Welfare for [England]
"You Will Vote Will!"

Video notes

Featuring X/5 of our simple life
certain good can't grow rich I wanted to be pure
peak minister - denied summer
I want very much on street teacher
was based on hand
albeit ^{the} decided who should be punished - pilgrims brought from

VOTE WILL!

17/11/02

1. Who has a closer blood relation than an uncle? Harold
2. Who was ^{by favour of the Confessor} told to take the throne? William!
3. There is evidence ^{the original Bayeux tapestry} that Harold Godwinson (Don't get me started on him) did an oath over holy bones that Will would was next to be king.
4. Edw Will was the Duke of Normandy - experienced

MC There are loads of facts and sources to back up that William of Normandy should and shall be King! Here are just a few of them...

Parisse It is a fact that William had the strongest blood relation to Edward the Confessor, as his great-uncle was Edward's mother. Not that close - and definitely closer than any of the other claimers!

Lena Edward the Confessor also swore to William that he being ^{that he} heirless would be the next King. He proposed this by sending the archbishop of Canterbury to the Duke to appoint him the heir to the throne which had

Use of
History of
Britain

is a necessary! When I am doing cleaning
to keep me going I think about my studying
here! I will ~~write~~ write a poem today!

What were the Middle Ages like?

"The middle ages were not an exciting and
colorful period"

- o And it certainly was! With castles from Carlisle to
Newcastle, even to Lowest
With castles, knights, congresses

One of the things that made the medieval
period set apart from the rest ^{was} its
beautiful ^{art} ^{and} ^{architecture}

Although peasants just wore warm
clothes, that were practical, ~~however~~
Medieval Aristocrats always dressed
in style. Ladies (as well as ^{looking}
stylish) enjoyed hawking or falconry
both for sport and ^{practical} ^{reason}.

A day in the life of a nun

I am, I am, I do love ~~the~~ God but why do why
do we have to get up so early? Sometimes God I wish
I hadn't joined of course then, I think of what
could have happened. Which is, or ought to be that there, or is
divine (as all get out) an education, and to have
to marry that man if you can not have one. The best for
Such a vulgar creature drinking day and night
feasting me like a child! I would not have to
sleep everyday rather than many times. The last church
service is pure heaven compared to him, anything
at!

Even - best to bed at last, God I really really
love you but Sister Catherine's voice could
send anyone to sleep, it disturbs me, and on
which you cannot concentrate on the reading
but only on letting your eyes rest. It's nothing
much but I do love this bed, if only it
wasn't next to Sister Mary's bed she there
it had!

It is now time to close, one of my favorite parts
of being a nun, but is order shall be kept I suppose

Women in the 14th century wore long-sleeved undergowns fastened to the hips and overgowns, women's accessories included the belt chain. Women kept purses on a chain under their gowns, which had slits for the hands to pass through.

Long foot shoes (they look like pixie shoes!) were a big fashion in medieval times.

The woman's gown reveals the revealed the lacing of her gown (basserie) simple hats were worn with it to compliment the outfit.

www.activehistory.co.uk

www.learners.org

Timeline 5 Clothes

Used Medieval
Illustrations
by Barry Steale

'Life was hard and dangerous. There was many diseases and many forms of cruel punishment'

Crimes and Punishment

There was certainly a lot of punishment in Medieval times however like, on a market stall if a peddler or hawker who gave poor value would be pulled through the market on a sledge, with a piece of stinking meat or fish hanging around his neck.

Clothes

Many people say that the medieval fourteenth and fifteenth centuries were what was the start of 'fashion' princes and noble's wore fine clothes while peasants wore hard-wearing, practical clothes