

FRIEND RE

History

8As. (GS)

Mr. Burt

What do we know about Islam?

11/9/03

- Islam is a religion.
- Allah is what they call god.
- Most Islamic followers live in the Middle East.
- sp. • They pray towards Mecca.
Muhammad
Mecca
- Muhammad was born in Mecca, that's why they pray towards there as it is very sacred.
- Muhammad was a prophet, he received messages from God.

The Rise of Islam

TASKS:

1. Below the word search are the words/terms to be found in it.

They are words and terms which help to explain Islam and the Muslim religion and peoples.

Also in the word search are the meanings of those words/terms.

Find the the key words and terms and colour them **YELLOW**.

Find the meanings and colour them **BLUE**.

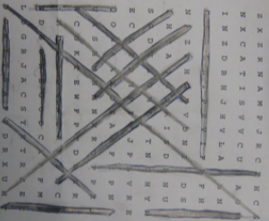
2. See if you can match correctly the meanings to the words/terms
e.g. Muhammad = prophet

EXT'N:

3. Pick out and write down the statements below which you think best describe Islam and the Muslim peoples:

- ~~Muslims did not believe in God.~~ true false
- ~~Muslims were selfish.~~
- ~~Muslims believed in only one God.~~
- ~~Muslims did what they liked.~~
- ~~Muslims followed strict laws.~~
- ~~Muslims helped the poor.~~
- ~~Muslims were cowards.~~
- ~~Muslims believed they should die for God.~~

TO STICK IN WORDSEARCH



FASTING
HALAL
ABSTAIN
MUSLIM
PRAYERS
QIBAN

FIVE
ISLAM
PRAYER
SHEETS

PRAYER
ISLAM
FIVE
SHEETS

17 of 17 items were found for this puzzle

Arabia before
Islam

September 18th

- cp.
1. If I was a traveller in Arabia (ancient)
 - a) I would take sandals (to protect my feet from the hot sand)
 - b) Something to cover my eyes, (from the sand in the desert) and loose clothing.
 - c) Something to trade (that we had in the U.K but they didn't have in Arabia)
 - 2) It would be hard for the archaeologists as they were not a civilised nation.
 - 3) It would be hard for a historian looking for written artefacts as the only people who wrote were professional scribes.

Lawrence of Arabia

Before 1914, twenty-six-year-old T.E. Lawrence worked for the British Museum digging among the Hittite ruins in Mesopotamia. The Oxford graduate had spent years in the desert developing an intimate knowledge and love of the Bedouin tribes that roamed the region. At the outbreak of war Lawrence was rejected as physically unfit for military service but his unique knowledge of the area made him a perfect candidate for the Intelligence Service at Cairo.

The life of Muhammed

18th September
2003

Muhammed was born AD570 in Mecca, a city of Arabia. His father died before he was born and he was a member of the Hashim clan of the powerful Quraysh tribe. Muhammed's mother, Amina, died when he was only 6. Muhammed went to live with his grandfather, who was the guardian of the Ka'aba. 2 years later his grandfather also died and from the age of 8, Muhammed was brought up by his uncle, Abu Talib, who was a merchant along the great camel trade routes.

As a youth, Muhammed grew up during a time of economic unrest and discontent concerning the vast difference between the very rich and the very poor. Muhammed detested idol worship and lived a morally pure life.

At the age of 25 he married Khadija (a wealthy widow) he produced 6 children with her, although all of them died except for the youngest daughter - Fatima. Muhammed and Khadija were married for 25 years. Later, after Khadija died, Muhammed married several

wives (polygamy). At the age of 40, he became very concerned about the state of his fellow countrymen and spent much of his time in meditation on religious matters.

During the month of Ramadan, Muhammed often retreated to a cave on the slopes of 'Mount Hira', 3 miles from Mecca. It was during one of these times that Muhammed began to receive revelation and instruction that he believed were from the archangel Gabriel.

These writings form the basis of the Qur'an. In addition to the Qur'an is the book of 'Hadiths'. The Hadith is the teaching of Muhammed and it is an important part of the life of a Muslim.

Muhammed proclaimed that the Qur'an was the final and superior revelation from the One Superior God. He banned the worship of idols, and taught that a Muslim's life must be wholly committed to Allah with ritual washing before 5 daily times of prayer facing Mecca. Friday became the appointed day for corporate worship at the mosque.



~~Wellam~~

Muhammed died in AD632 in Medina, Saudi Arabia

Muhammad - a personal Profile

1st October 2003



Name: Muhammad

Dates: (Birth) AD 570 - (death) AD 632

Birthplace: Mecca

Hometown: Mecca

Tribe and family: His mother died before he was born and mother when she was 6.

Muhammad was brought up by his grandfather for two more years, but the grandfather died, so Muhammad was brought up by his uncle, Abu Talb.

What he did and his beliefs: He did not believe in idol worship. He was a prophet who founded the religion Islam. His teachings and beliefs are in the Koran.

Likes: To live simply, by the rules of the Koran and Five pillars.

Profile Sheet

TARGET LEVEL: 7

Muslim dating formula - [X-622]1.03

needs column with + sign

THE RISE OF ISLAM

For this exercise you will need to look at pages 149-151 and 158-159 of "Contrasts and Connections". Fill in the dates of the events below to create a timeline. Use dates from both the Christian and Muslim calendar.

	A.D.	A.H.	
The birth of Muhammad	570	1	Muhammad had his first message from God on Mount Hira.
Muhammad begins to preach, urging the people of Mecca.	610	3	The HJIRA, a migration by Muhammad and his followers. They founded the first community of Muslims at Medina. This marks the beginning of the Muslim Calendar.
The Muslims defend the Meccans at the battle of Badr.	624	2	The Muslims take control of Mecca.
The Muslims survive the Meccan siege of Medina.	627	6	The battle of Qadisiya, Iraq, occurs under Muslim control and Jerusalem is captured.
The death of Muhammad. Almost all of Arabia is converted to Islam.	632	11	The Muslims advance into Persia, where they are beaten at the battle of Tinnis by Charles Martel.
The battle of Navasland. The Persians are defeated. Alexandria is captured by the Muslims. Islam can now spread along the North African coast.	632	15	
	642	21	
	722	104	
DATE A.D.		DATE IN THE MUSLIM CALENDAR	

What made the Arabs so successful?

15th October
2003

1. Divided Arabs were not a threat to anyone. When Arabs united, they became a new power.
2. Arab armies were brave, well armed and skilful.
3. Arabs believed that if they died fighting for Islam, they'd go to heaven.
4. They had a large number of different weapons.
5. The ~~war~~ more lands conquered meant more wealth to pay for more soldiers.

needs
to be
finished

Why was it so difficult for Arabs to keep united - despite Islam?

22/10/03

Despite Islam, Arabs still seemed to find keeping united impossible, but why, what were the problems?

One of the reasons seemed to be the tribes, and all the loyalties that came with them. Like, on the video 'Lawrence of Arabia' Lawrence was drinking from a well with his friend. The owner of the well came along and shot Lawrence's friend because he was from a different tribe. However, Lawrence who wasn't in any tribe was offered the water as well as help. This suggests greed, and rivalry between groups, perhaps just because of tradition.

can you
try and
finish
it?

a good start but it needs to
go further to talk about the
role of Muhammad + the
need to love God. Yes, even today
tribal/civil wars can cause
domestic

Camel History homework

Domesticated thousands of years ago by Frankincense traders, who trained the gangly cud-chewer to make the long and arduous journey from southern Arabia to the northern regions of the Middle East, the camel went on to become the desert dweller's primary source of transport, shade, milk, meat, wool and hides.

Technologically-advanced Saudi Arabia, even the Bedouin are not as dependent on the camel as they once were. These days, camels are valued more as thoughtless racing animals and sentimental images of the past than as the mainstay of transportation. But in many parts of Africa and Asia today, camels still pull ploughs, turn waterwheels and transport people and goods to market along desert routes unpassable by wheeled vehicles.

Behaviour Unpredictable at best, Camels have the reputation of being bad-tempered and obstinate creatures who spit and kick. In reality, they tend to be good-tempered, patient and intelligent. The moaning and heaving sound they make when they're loaded up and have to rise to their feet is like the grunting and heavy breathing of a weight-lifter in action, not a sign of displeasure at having to do some work.

Body temperature Camels do not perspire, and they perspire very little. Humans start to sweat when the outside temperature rises above the normal body temperature of 37°C, but the camel has a unique body thermostat. It can raise its body temperature tolerance level as much as 6°C before perspiring, thereby conserving body fluids and avoiding unnecessary water loss. No other mammal can do this. Because the camel's body temperature is often lower than air temperature, a group of resting camels will even avoid excessive heat by pressing against each other.

Colour Camels come in every shade of brown, from cream to almost black.

Ears A camel's ears are small, but its hearing is acute - even if, like the donkey or basket hound, it chooses to pay no attention when given a command. A camel's ears are lined with fur to filter out sand and dust blowing into the ear canal.

Eyes A camel's eyes are large, with a soft, doe-like expression. They are protected by a double row of long curly eyelashes that also help keep out sand and dust, while thick bushy eyebrows shield the eyes from the desert sun.

Feet Camels have broad, flat, leathery pads with two toes on each foot. When the camel places its foot on the ground the pads spread, preventing the feet from sinking into the sand. When walking, the camel moves both feet on one side of its body, then both feet on the other. This gait suggests the rolling motion of a wheel, explaining the camel's 'ship of the desert' nickname.

Food A camel can go 5-7 days with little or no food and water, and can lose a quarter of its body weight without impairing its normal functions. These days, camels rely on man for their preferred food of dates, grass and grains such as wheat and oats, but a working camel travelling across an area where food is scarce can easily survive on thorny scrub or whatever it can find - bones, seeds, dead leaves, or even its owner's tent!

Hair All camels moult in spring and have grown a new coat by autumn. Camel hair is sought after world-wide for high-quality coats, garments and animal brushes, as well as being used to make traditional Bedouin rugs and tents. A camel can shed as much as 2.25 kilos/lbs of hair at each moult.

Hard skin Thick callus-like bare spots of dry skin appear on a camel's chest and knee joints when the animal reaches five months of age. These leathery patches help support the animal's body weight when kneeling, resting and rising.

Height	A fully-grown adult camel stands 1.85m/6ft at the shoulder and 2.15m/7ft at the hump.
History	Scientists believe that ancestors of the modern camel lived in North America at least 40 million years ago, wandering across the Alaskan 'land bridge' to Asia and eventually Africa. In Asia, two groups separated to become the two chief types of camel known today: the dromedary and the two-humped, shorter-legged Bactrian camel.
Hump	Contrary to popular belief, a camel does not store water in its hump. It is in fact a mound of fatty tissue from which the animal draws energy when food is hard to find. When a camel uses its hump fat for sustenance, the mound becomes lumpy and shrinks. If a camel draws too much fat, the small remaining hump will flop from its upright position and hang down the camel's side. Food and a few days' rest will return the hump to its normal firm condition.
Legs	A camel's long, thin legs have powerful muscles which allow the animal to carry heavy loads over long distances. A camel can carry as much as 450kg/990lb, but a small and more comfortable cargo weight is 150kg/330lb. It is usual for a camel to work as a beast of burden for only six to eight months of the year; the remainder of the time it needs to rest and recuperate.
Life span	After a gestation period of 13 months, a camel cow usually bears a single calf, and occasionally twins. The calves walk within hours of birth, but remain close to their mothers until they reach maturity at five years of age. The normal life span of a camel is 40 years, although a working camel retires from active duty at 25.
Meat	The best camel meat comes from young male camels. It is regarded as a delicacy in the Arabian diet, and is gaining popularity in arid lands where it is difficult to herd sheep, cattle and goats. Although it makes for tough chewing, the taste is not unlike beef.
Milk	Camel's milk is much more nutritious than that from a cow. It is lower in fat and lactose, and higher in potassium, iron and Vitamin C. It is normally drunk fresh, and the water freely lipped, salty and sweet, is usually an acquired taste for the Western palate. Most Saudi Arabian camels are females reared for their milk in dairy herds.
Mouth	The camel has a large mouth, with 34 sharp teeth. They enable the animal to eat rough fibrous bushes without damaging the lining of its mouth, and can be used as biting weapons against predators if need be. A camel gulps down its food without chewing it first, later regurgitating the undigested food and chewing it in oral form.
Nose	A camel's nasal passages are protected by large muscular nostrils that can be opened and closed at will. When a camel nostrils its nose, it is cooling the incoming air and condensing moisture from its outgoing breath.
Speed	Normal 'ambly speed' for a walking camel is 5kph/3mph; a working camel will typically cover 40km/25 miles a day. Racing camels can reach 20kph/12mph at the gallop.
Tail	A camel's rope-like tail is over 15cm/6" long.
Water	Camels need very little water if their regular diet contains good, moisture-rich pasture. Although camels can withstand severe dehydration, a large animal can drink as much as 150 litres/33 gallons in ten minutes. Such an amount would kill another mammal, but the camel's unique metabolism enables the animal to store the water in its bloodstream.

My account of the Arabian Nights story telling

The king Samarkand wanted to marry a new girl everyday, sleep with her, and then chop her head off the next day. However, his city was running out of young girls. A young, beautiful girl named Scheherazade realized this and came up with a plan for the married him.

After the marriage ceremony, Scheherazade was taken to the king's bed chamber. Scheherazade brought a flower as a present for the king. When the king arrived, Scheherazade said to her new husband, "Oh, my husband, my King! I know what you will do with me tonight, and what will be done with me tomorrow morning. But, please, I have just one last request. I have a younger sister, and she is very beautiful. After I give you my flower, I want my sister to be brought here to your royal bed chamber, so that I can see her one last time. I will tell her a story."

This seemed to the king to be a reasonable request. He could not see any harm in it. Also, he wanted to see how beautiful the sister of Scheherazade really was. Therefore, the king agreed, and later the sister of Scheherazade was brought to the king's royal bed chamber.

The name of the sister was Danyazade. When Danyazade arrived, she sat at the foot of the bed and said to Scheherazade, "Oh, my sister, I am so happy to see you one last time. Please tell me one of your stories, I long to hear your voice."

"Yes, I will tell you a story," said Scheherazade. And, with that, she started to tell a story. While Scheherazade was telling the story to her sister, the King of Samarkand sat and listened.

This was a truly wonderful story. However, Scheherazade only told half of the story to her sister. Then, Scheherazade suddenly stopped. "But, what happened next?", said the sister. "Please, I beg you, tell me the rest of the story."

"No," replied Scheherazade. "I will not tell you the rest of the story tonight. Go now to your father's house. Tomorrow night, if I am still here, and if my husband allows me, I will tell you the rest of the story."

The sister of Scheherazade then went home to her father's house.

All this time, the King of Samarkand had been listening to the story. It was a wonderful story, and the king was aroused and excited to hear the end. Finally, the king decided to allow Scheherazade to live just one more night, so that he could hear the end of the story.

The next night, the King of Samarkand called for the sister of Scheherazade to be brought again to his royal bedchamber. After the sister had arrived, Scheherazade finished that story but, as soon as she had finished, she said to her sister, "Now, I will tell you another story."

With that, Scheherazade started another story. This story was even more wonderful than the first.

Again, the King of Samarkand listened, while Scheherazade told the story to her sister. Once again, Scheherazade did not finish the story. Scheherazade only told half of the story and, once again, she said to her sister, "Tomorrow night, if the king allows me, I will tell you the rest of the story."

Once again, the sister left. Once again, the king decided to let Scheherazade live just one more night.

This continued for another night, and then another night and then another night. Every night, Scheherazade finished the story she had started the previous night. Then, every night, Scheherazade started a new and wonderful story. Every night, the king was so anxious to hear the end of the story that he decided to allow Scheherazade to live just one more night.

This continued on and on for nearly three years, for exactly 1001 nights. Finally, after 1001 Arabian nights had passed, the old king died.

And what were these wonderful stories which Scheherazade told to her sister? Why, we have them all today because, every night, when her sister went home to her father's house, she wrote down the story which had been told to her that night by Scheherazade. Some then, these stories have all been told and copied and copied into books and published and translated into every language of the world, so that every boy and girl can read them today.

And what were these 1001 stories which were first told by Scheherazade? Why, these are all the great stories of Arabia. There is "Aladdin and His Lamp" and "The Fish and the Forty Thieves" and so many other great stories, which every boy and girl in the world reads today. These are the 1001 stories first told on those 1001 Arabian nights by the greatest story teller of them all, Scheherazade.

Handwritten notes at the bottom of the page: "Scheherazade", "King", "Forty Thieves", "Aladdin", "Aladdin and His Lamp".

The Lewes 17

Toward the end of October 1554, a Bible-reading was taking place in the home of one Dirick Carver, a brewer from Brighthelmstone (now Brighton) with John Launder, Thomas Iveson and William Veisey. Under the command of Sir Edward Gage, the High Sheriff of Sussex, the four men were arrested at prayer. It was a short matter of time before they were brought before the court of Bonner, the Bishop of London in Newgate, London. They were kept there until 8 June 1555.

After forced confessions were signed, their fate was sealed.



© Peter Crispin - Sunday Express

On 22 July 1555, Dirick Carver, was taken by his Catholic persecutors, to Lewes town centre to be burned outside of the Old Star Inn, where the Town Hall currently stands. His Bible was taken from him and thrown into a barrel on the pyre. The crowd called to him, pleading God to strengthen his resolve and his faith. He knelt down and prayed, but was then forced to climb into the barrel too.

Carver took his Bible and threw it into the surrounding crowd. His final words were: "Lord have mercy upon me, for unto thee I commend my spirit and my soul doth rejoice in thee!" His Bible was preserved and is on display in Lewes Museum today. Clear evidence of his blood splattered on the pages of Judges, Zephaniah and Ruth is a graphic reminder of his physical ordeal.

On 6 June 1556, a further number of Protestants were taken to their flaming deaths in Lewes. Thos Hartland, John Oswald, Thos Avington and Thos Reed had all spent a great deal of time in prison, and still rejected the Mass and refused to go to a church where the language was one they would not understand.

4th December

Baghdad - city life

	Rich	Poor
Houses	Posh homes Palace, big servants furnitures	Huts, mud, wattle daub cramped and small 1 roomed families.
Clothing	Black robes, longer robes, turban, Jewellery Silk	Simple strips of cloth Plain, undetailed light clothes
Food	Large quantity, Exotic, quality. Harisa, Several courses and types	Cheapest, Harisa Small
Social Status	Lavish Gardens Royal Vizier	Street rats Peasant Slaves (lowest)
Jobs	Adviser, Trader	Tan leather, labouring, manual

Market Laws

10th December
2003

"Rabbits should only be sold skinned, so that the bad ones may be seen" - I think it is a good idea, as with a short supply of food, people should know they're buying quality.

"Egg sellers must have bowls of water in front of them, so that bad eggs may be recognised". Again I think this is a good idea as customers know it's quality.

"Grapes in large quantities must not be sold to someone who might make wine from them... Grapes are good for pregnant women and for the sick". I think this is a good rule as it's putting life and care before profit. However it would be a hard law to patrol for how would you tell if they were going to use it for wine or not?

"No barber may remain alone with a woman in his booth. He should work in the open market in a place where he can be seen and observed." I think this is a sexist law and it's just men trying to be controlling. And (in my opinion) it's a pity that the flexible law was and often is so sexist. However, if the rule is to stop women being assaulted and for their safety - perhaps it is justified.

"The bloodletter should only let blood onto a special jar with graduation marks, so that we can see how much blood he has let." It's a stupid thing to let blood anyway - under pressure reasons - however it's good that you can see exactly how much they've taken.

"The sale of cats should be banned" I don't know what they would do with the cats - what they're being sold for - but if it's just for a bit I don't think it should be banned as it stops strays and they get a home.

"The sewer man must be forbidden to dig holes in the street" I think this is a good idea as it stops the streets from smelling (so bad) and it's a nice living environment.

"Left over and rotten fish should not be sold" This is good - people deserve quality.

"The weights of the shopkeeper should always be unsuspected, for they are bad people." It's wrong to stereotype all shopkeepers as 'bad' however I think it's a fair law.

"The seller of grapes should have baskets in which to arrange them, as this is the best protection for them. Fair enough.

Cheese should only be sold in small leather which can be washed and cleaned every day. If it keeps the cheese healthy but I don't know if it's a good idea, would the leather really help?

"No slaughtering should take place in the market except in the closed slaughter houses, and the blood and the refuse should be taken outside the market. For hygienic reasons I think this is right."

TARGET LEVEL SHEET - KEY STAGE 3 HISTORY

Your target levels are assessed from Level 3 - Level 7 based on what you would be expected to achieve by the end of the Key Stage in Year 9. They are based on the Level descriptors for National Curriculum and are set out below along with a statement of commitment to the subject. It is your responsibility to meet your target level:

NAME: _____ TARGET LEVEL: _____

NATIONAL CURRICULUM LEVEL	NATIONAL CURRICULUM LEVEL
<p>LEVEL 3 You should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Put key dates into correct time order • Put together a simple timeline. • Remember simple facts and write them down. • Begin to understand why people in the past behaved and acted in the way they did. • Look at simple historical sources and make sense of what they are/say 	<p>LEVEL 4 Additionally you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make basic sense of the order in which things in the past happened • describe key things which show what the past was like • see that things began to change over a historical period • begin to realise that interpretations of the past can vary • write down information combined from several historical sources
<p>LEVEL 5 At this level you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • write in increasing depth about events in the past and have good factual recall of information • make links between aspects and features of different periods in the past • make links between the causes of events and their outcomes • put together more complex timelines to make sense of historical sources and consider their usefulness in looking at events in the past 	<p>LEVEL 6 Additionally you should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • make definite links between and across across historical periods • offer reasoned explanations of the causes events, changes and outcomes through extended pieces of writing • explain critically different interpretations of the past • pose questions about the nature and validity of historical sources
<p>LEVEL 7 At this level you should be able to</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • research independently through the use of historical sources and secondary material events and reach meaningful conclusions • explain clearly how and why there can be different historical interpretations of the past • produce clear and well argued pieces of extended writing about issues in the past • draw logical conclusions based on factual knowledge and analysis, ideas about the past e.g. whether change necessarily brings progress, whether present day values should be used to evaluate the way people in the past lived and behaved, recognise clearly elements of continuity and change when looking at the past 	<p>COMMITMENT STATEMENT You must be prepared to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • work to the best of your ability in the classroom and give the work your full attention • listen to the teacher and to fellow pupils and answer/ask questions related to the work being done • look after your exercise book, always write with a blue/black pen, use pencils for diagrams/maps/pictures and have the correct equipment for each lesson. Under no circumstances should you deface your exercise book in any way • do your homework to the best of your ability and allow only quality time without distraction in which to do it • always finish tasks set even if it means coming back to finish the work

Why did the Crusades take place?

08.01.04

- To stop the ~~apocalypse~~^{apocalypse} from happening; he thinks that no there are no Christians in the East.
- To prevent Jerusalem from destruction.
- He wanted his own army.
- He wants to free Jerusalem which is a Holy City.
- 12th/14th • Power. So he'd gain control, and influence.
- To grow stability in Europe, so all the Europeans joined.
- So he'd offer some type of inducement to 'War Lords'.
- Help the Emperor.

Journal of a Crusader

21st June
2003

We have just got to Constantinople, only problem is, we're not allowed in. We've ventured here for weeks, months even; but still we're not allowed in!

I've heard many great things about Constantinople - even that it's ~~the~~ bigger than all the Western Christian cities; put together!

Apparently, even the water systems are grand, and the palaces like nothing you've EVER seen. News has come that some people have been let in (the smelly ginger man just told me) but seeing as there are 60,000 of us, I am not likely to get in. But what a thing it would be to tell people back home of the sights I had seen in Constantinople!

We've moved on, and I feel awful, but it has to be done, it has to; this is for God, isn't it?

Still I don't think that justifies cutting babies, who pees, roasting people

on spits. And worst of all is the wailing
scream of a babies mother as we steal
it away. But God is God, it's all for
him!

Good news! Good news! We've captured
a castle, a big one too. No longer
do we have to sleep next to hundreds
of other stinking, repulsive men - but we
get some space to ourselves (some)

Good news!

Bad news! Bad news! We have run out
of water, and the castle is surrounded
so we cannot go out to search for
water. I would kill a hundred friends
for a drop of water! Bad news...

Conditions have got worse, I am
so ill, actually, I'd rather die than
live here another day. Even if it's got
so bad, I dare say it: we killed our
horses so we could drink their blood.

^{god}
~~angels~~ We have surrendered to the enemy.
of time and we have the choice of
+ choosing conversion to Islam or death.

knowledge I choose death, and, today is my
+ undisturbed last day of life. If only I could
well speak to my parents - say goodbye.

parents Like I've taken babies away
+ clean from their screaming mothers, they're
some get taking me away from mine

only pitiful

5/6

Classwork 22nd January

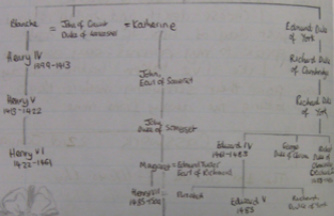
1.

The 1st crusade: - *Who's the?*
Violin Lesson

The wars of the roses
family tree

10.02.04

Edward III



Lancaster = White Rose
York



Arthur

Henry VIII
1509-1547

Lancaster =
Red rose



The battle of Bosworth

02/03/04



FIGHTING A LOSING BATTLE

22nd August 1485

Yesterday, at approximately 10.30 a battle began that was to decide who would take the throne and control of England - and which contender would die. We know the date, and what RESULT happened!

Three forces met at Bosworth Hill: Henry Tudor (a commander) and his army (about 5000 soldiers) and the King, Richard III (he had about 10000) and the Stanleys who had 9000 others. Henry Tudor needed the men, as Richard had a large majority.

However, Richard (who was determined to maintain his position of power) took precautions and kidnapped members of the Stanley's noble family and kept them hostage.

But, against this William Stanley and his 3000 men chose to fight the Tudors - even though it seemed that Richard was a win (he defeated several strong and powerful men, including William Brandon and John Aubrey).

Richard III showed impressive resistance - however he was fighting a losing battle - as after Stanley chose his side Richard did not deserve the poor King. He died a very painful and long death, and his crown was found on a bush. Edward's body was then taken to

Needs
to be
done
on 1st
Submission

Leicester. Although his life was taken, he kept his pride by fighting on till the end.

Henry VII - A new system of rule

18th March
2004

1. Henry fined the Earl of Oxford because he kept a private army and he had banned them so Barons would not rebel, like they had to Richard III.
2. Henry did not like Barons having their own armies as it was a risk to his place on the throne - and he was determined to keep it. rebellions
3. Henry taking money from the Barons ~~less~~ ^{passed} as it meant they could not afford more armies (which were banned anyway) or castles, which were very useful for defence. The extraction of money by Henry was called 'Monks' Fork' after Henry's chief minister, Cardinal Morton.
4. The star chamber helped Henry against the angry Barons as it took money off them - however it also looked fair and unbiased - though the judges were ^{Henry's} best.

h/w

23rd March
2004

How does Richard III get portrayed by Shakespeare?

Not very well, at all in the middle ages. being deformed was a sign of the devil, and Shakespeare said Richard had a hunch, and deformed shoulders.

He also said it was definite that Richard had killed the Princess in the tower, however there was no real evidence.

Shakespeare got his information from the Tudor chronicles, ^{which} were very hostile.

He portrayed Richard I as a power-greedy monarch who was desperate to be king, and would do anything to get there - however during his lifetime, Richard had a high reputation, not conspiring to murder, as far as his kingdom knew.

How reliable is Shakespeare's view of Richard III?

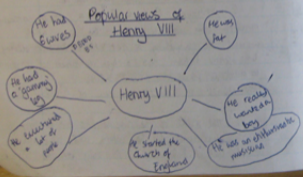
In some parts of the play he has got a very reliable account of the story and has much of the detail. Especially as he only had the chronicles.

OK
but
more
detail
e.g. on
character

e.g.s. as a source. In the Battle of Bosworth, he got most of the detail, remarkably.
Even the detail he got wrong, may not have been ignorance, it may have been deliberate.

again detail
- motive of
- logic of
- time
- relevance

After all he was a playwright, not a historian so Richard's evil persona may have been for dramatic purposes.
But even if it was, it's rather unfair, as Richard will now always be remembered as the evil deformed murderous King, that and because of his greed for the throne.



Renaissance 28th March 2004

"Renaissance", French for "rebirth," perfectly describes the intellectual and economic changes that occurred in Europe from the fourteenth through the sixteenth centuries.

During the era known by this name, Europe emerged from the economic stagnation of the Middle Ages and experienced a time of financial growth. Also, and perhaps most importantly, the Renaissance was an age in which artistic, social, scientific, and political things turned in new directions.

Problems with his (Henry VIII) marriage to
Catherine of Aragon

- 1/ Henry questions the legality of his marriage because Catherine had been married to Arthur, his brother.
- 2/ Henry only has a daughter - Mary - by Catherine.
- 3/ Catherine is becoming too old to have any more children.
- 4/ He meets the younger Anne Boleyn.

Issue: Who would succeed after him as King? Henry felt that it was preferable that a son should succeed him. He was very concerned that there should be no rebellions against the crown. He looked at his family and saw the struggle of Wars of the Roses.

22nd April 2004

- 2/ Henry only has a daughter - Mary - by Catherine. As a King, you look for a successor, and preferably a boy. As Kings in Tudor times had to fight (especially as they recall War of the Roses still lingered in Henry's mind) and women could not fight. Catherine was

getting too old to have children, so it was very necessary that Henry had another child, a boy, an legitimate one. He had other children - but they were mothered by women who he'd had flings with.

- 3/ Because Catherine is getting to the age of the menopause, she will not be able to have children soon.
- 4/ Henry meets Anne Boleyn and falls head over heels for her, and writing her love letters, filled with passion. "Mine own sweetheart, this shall be to tell you of my great loneliness that I find here since your departing." She is slightly weary, however, as her sister had become pregnant - and Henry was the father.
- 1/ Henry's wife, Catherine of Aragon, had been married to Henry's brother, Arthur, beforehand. However they'd never made love.

Henry and the divorce 27.04.04

- * 1527 meets Anne and decides to ask the Pope for a divorce.
- * The Pope sends Cardinal Campeggio to hear the case at Westminster. Catherine refuses to accept that her marriage is illegal and walks out of court.
- * Divorce would take away both Catherine and her daughter Mary.
- * 1533 Anne was pregnant and divorce became a necessity.
- * 1534 Act of Supremacy, King becomes head of the Church in England. More, Fisher and the Carthusian monks were executed for not accepting this law.

Henry VII and the dissolution of the Monasteries

6th Nov 2014

Canterbury tales - Friar Hubert

There was a Friar (a travelling monk) he was merry and laid back. He is ^{seen as} respectable in his church, but always does the wrong thing. not that the church knows this.

He drunk a lot, and kept things to give to pretty girls - not ugly ones! He preferred to spend his time with pretty girls in pubs ^{rather than} ~~to~~ look after ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~poor~~ ^{the} ~~and~~ ^{and} ~~all~~ ^{all} ~~people~~ ^{people} - who for his job ^{the church} ~~should~~ ^{should} look after ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~poor~~ ^{poor} as a friar, he should look after.

He was very good at using his wit to extract money from even the poorest people.

2. The monks slept with no woman, not only one, but many at a time (source A) also, they gambled, which was not allowed, says the Bible, this was

in Chaucer's Canterbury tales.

3. The Sources A and B, and Chaucer's Canterbury tales are similar because they both mention the drinking and all the women. Perhaps suggesting that this is true?

4. The extract from the Canterbury Tales support source D because it's saying that Meke behaved like that over a hundred years ago.

5. Monasteries kept cattle and sold the cattle to make money for the poor, and then, and put them up for the night. They also did cheap food at the market, and usually looked out for their welfare.

Bogues and Vagabonds

29th June
04

The angler begged in town, with a wooden stick. He looked for clothes or valuables. Later, he would put a hook onto the stick, and steal the clothes (on washing lines) or valuables.

• The clapperdudgeron tied arsenic to his skin to make it bleed, then tied rags to the wound, and begged for money.

The counterfeit coin pretended to have epilepsy, sucking soap to make himself foam at the mouth, and having pretend fits.

Tom O'Bedlam pretended to be mad, dressing half naked and making strange noises.

One night, two fellows were drinking in a pub. They had plenty of wine and some good food. One of the fellows was a thief, and the other did a bit of pick pocketing, and handled stolen goods. They both had plenty of money in their purses, and wore the finest clothes. They could always find a victim to steal a purse or two from.

A woman came into the pub and one of the fellows said to the other, "What a great ^{young} woman, good clothes. I think I'll buy her some booze."

The woman said, "Shut up, I wouldn't drink with a thief like you, you'll end up before the mag, share."

Being a ~~wise~~ ^{thin} woman, said the thief, "I wouldn't buy you a glass of milk anyway, you've got a face like a horse anyway!"

"Don't call me a horse, you dirty

thief," said the woman, "you and the other fellow will rot in prison or dangle from the gallows one day. Shut up mate!"

Cover lesson

15th July 09

1.2



George Villiers, Duke,
Marquis and Earl
of Buckingham,
Earl of Coventry,
Viscount Villiers
Baron of
Whadden,
Great Admiral
of the Kingdom
of England and
Ireland.

1. I think that the 'Divine Right of Kings' is a horrible idea, how are Kings like God? He is putting himself

up there with the best although he clearly is not! Why should the King get to choose when people die? How is he more important than other people?

2. Three words describing the Banqueting House in Whitehall are grand, beautiful
3. It is incredibly grand, making the King look grand.
4. No you did not get a choice of whether or not you lost his money.

142

Muslim dating formula

$[x - 622] \times 1.03 = \text{Christian years in Muslim years}$

Lawrence had to turn round.



- landscape - buildings - clothes - animals
- riches - trade - way of life

-Weaponry

Big buildings - white, gold with lots of temples
Selling buildings, could be from gold, silver Wife, or a camel

Q
Horn

al - Riches Offerings and free

8-10

Bright spotty clothing a bit of exaggeration
 Lots of tropical fruit - would it be around then?
 Fertiliser? Links if he'd of "walked a piece"
 Jesus - is not a tree? he really could have been held.
 punts - no. machinery?

Cracker. Lark + Key?

Microphone Show "themes" Car
Bullocks

GSS
History

Viktor

1. Who was Richard III? Why did he die? Why is he referred to as the King in the North? What was his role? What were his reasons for being there? Did he have any children?
2. Who supported Richard III? Why did he die? Why is he referred to as the King in the North? What was his role? What were his reasons for being there? Did he have any children?

Hill: Henry Tudor (a contender) and his army, Richard III's army and the Stanleys. Even on the day, no one knew who the Stanleys would fight for - so there was a more than a hint of uncertainty in the air.

Richard III ^{was determined to win} took precautions and kidnapped members of the Stanley's noble family and kept them as hostages.

However, against his William Stanley and his 3000 men chose to back the Tudors. After it seemed that Richard was to win, ~~after~~ after (a) defeat of several strong & powerful knights, including William Brandon and John Clancy.

Richard III showed impressive resistance, however he was fighting a losing battle - as after Stanley chose his side Richard's men deserted the poor King, to die a very painful death, and his crown ~~the~~ was found on a bush. Richard's

Controversy

Soldier got lost in 8 at a time. (Not much considering there was 60,000)

It was bigger than all the western Christian cities put together.

It was grand
Killed Christians

Cut babies to pieces
roasted people on spits

German Captured a castle - got stuck no water... so drank there ~~was~~ blood and a sewer. They surrendered, either death or convert to Islam.

~~Sketches peaces portrait~~



Newspaper article

Yesterday, the 22nd August 1485... at approximately 10.30 a battle began that was to decide who would take the throne and control of England - and which contender would die. ~~He~~ He was the truth; and what really happened!

Three battles joined not at Ambien forces

~~Swampy Forest~~
FIGHTING A LONG BATTLE

body was thin padded around unhumorously.
~~in the day of~~ Hopefully this Heavy
lasts longer!