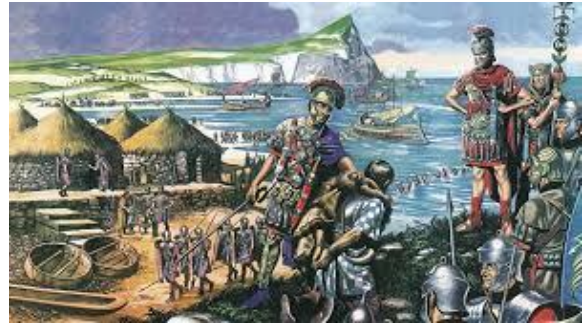


KS3: Year 7



Content
**This booklet contains an
overview of every topic you
will study.**

Celtic Britain

Society

The Celts lived in lots of small groups called *Tribes*. The leader of these tribes were called *Chieftains*. These were usually skilled warriors. Celtic tribes often fought one another, which meant that Celtic boys were trained to fight from a young age. Eventually tribes began to build their homes on top of hills for protection. These were called *Hillforts*.

There were many different jobs in a Celtic tribe such as: carpenters (woodworkers), farmers, and metal workers. People rarely left their tribes. The only group that did not belong to a tribe were called *Druids*. Druids offered tribes spiritual and medical advice. They were the only people that could read and write.

Religion

The Celts were *pagan* which meant that they believed in multiple gods. The Celtic gods represented areas of life that were important to the Celts: **War, Fertility, Farming, Nature, and Craftwork such as metalurgy**. The Celts would pray to individual gods based on what they needed.

For example: *If they would like a good harvest (crops) they would pray to Dagda.*

The Celts were eventually converted to Christianity by the Romans.

Key Events

- 54BC the Romans under Julius Caesar, try to invade Britain.
- 43AD the Romans under Emperor Claudius, successfully invade Britain and becomes part of the Roman Empire
- 60AD the Celts rebel and almost win against the Romans. Unfortunately, they lose at the Battle of Watling Street. The Romans then rule Britain for another 350 years
- 380 AD the whole of the Roman Empire convert to Christianity – including the Celts!
- 410AD the Romans leave Britain

Key Individuals

Julius Caesar – Leads the Roman failed invasion into Britain

Emperor Claudius – Leads the Roman successful invasion into Britain

Boudicca – Leads the Celts in revolt against the Romans

Paulinus – The Roman general who defeats the Celtic rebellion

Emperor Constantine the Great – Converts the Roman Empire to Christianity

Roman Britain

Society

The Roman Empire became the largest and most powerful Empire at the time. This was largely due to their advanced weaponry and highly skilled army. For this reason the Roman army was the most important group in Roman society. Roman society was not too different from the Celts, except that all countries had to follow Roman rules and listen to the Roman Emperor. The Romans actually advanced Britain dramatically with the invention of; **straight roads, aqueducts, public baths, trade with other countries, and converting buildings to stone.**

Religion

The Romans started off as *pagans*, because they had many different gods. They worshipped the gods either in shrines, temples or at home. The Romans believed that the gods had *divine* (special) powers and that if the Romans were nice to the gods, then the gods would be nice to them. The Romans also believed that the gods were a family, this meant that when they conquered a new country they would often marry one of their own gods with a god from the invaded country. For example: *The Roman god Apollo was married to the Celtic goddess Sirona. However, the Roman god would always be named first, Apollo-Sirona.*

The Romans then convert to Christianity between 313-380AD, forcing anyone in their Empire to also convert.

Key Events

- 73BC Rome was founded by Romulus and Remus, two sons of the god of war, Mars
- 54BC Julius Caesar tries to invade and conquer Britain
- 43AD Emperor Claudius successfully invaded and occupied Britain
- 60AD Boudicca's rebellion
- 313AD Constantine makes Christianity legal
- 380 AD the whole of the Roman Empire convert to Christianity
- 400's Goths and Vandals attack Rome and kill the Emperor

Key Individuals

Julius Caesar – General of the Roman army who takes over Rome and names himself Emperor (also created the month *July*)

Emperor Claudius – Peacefully rules the Roman Empire and adds 3 new letters to Latin alphabet

Emperor Constantine the Great – Establishes new city called Byzantium (modern day *Istanbul*)

Barbarian King Odoacer – Rules Rome after the barbarian tribes kill **Emperor Romulus Augustulus**

Saxon Britain

Movement to Britain

After the Roman army left Britain in 410 AD, many groups began to invade. These were called **Saxons, Angles, and Jutes**. There were many *push* and *pull* factors that brought them to Britain.

Push: In Scandinavia there were constant floods meaning food could not grow also a powerful tribe called the Huns began attacking Saxon villages

Pull: Britain had no army after the Romans left. Also the land in Britain was far better for growing crops. Finally, the Britons invited the Saxons over to help fight against the Picts.

Society

The Saxons had 5 independent kingdoms; **Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Wessex, Kent**. Each Kingdom had a leader (king) the most powerful was **Wessex**. Eventually they take over and become the only King of England. Saxon society had a hierarchy order. This means the most powerful was at the top, **King (royal family)** and the least powerful **Serfs** were at the bottom. Although, Saxon society traded with people not in England they were *self-sufficient*. This was because each village (shire) would live off the materials either grown by them or around them e.g. wood from the forests.

Religion

The Saxons were *pagan* in their own countries **mainly around Scandinavia**. However, once they arrived in Britain, many converted to Christianity

Key Events

- 449AD the first Angles and Saxons arrive in England.
- 793AD first Viking attack upon England
- 886AD Alfred becomes King of England
- 1016AD the Viking king Sweyn defeats Aethelred and becomes king
- 1017AD Viking King Cnut takes the throne
- 1035AD Alfred (Edward the Confessor's brother) tries to defeat the Viking king Cnut and is blinded
- 1066AD *succession crisis* in England
- October 14th 1066 Harold Godwinson is killed at the Battle of Hastings

Key Individuals

- Alfred the Great** – Created the peaceful solution to deal with the Vikings called the Danelaw.
- Edgar the Peaceable** – Had no major wars while he was King of England
- Edward the Confessor** – Had no children causing a *succession crisis*
- Godwin Family** – Most powerful family in England around 1030's
- Harold Godwinson** – Last Saxon king of England
- Emma of Normandy** – Married to both a Saxon and Viking king

Viking Britain

Movement to Britain

The Vikings first attacked Britain in 793AD. Once they realized the wealth and fertility of the country they began to attack more often. The first city the Vikings successfully takeover is York. Eventually in 876, the Saxons and Vikings peacefully live in Britain. The Vikings lived in the north of England, this area was called the Danelaw. The Vikings had travelled around and even set up trade links in Europe around 40 years before they find England.

Society

The Vikings society focused on war and being a good strong soldier. This was due to their religious belief in Valhalla. Viking towns chose their king by voting for them based on their leadership skills. The word **Viking** means pirate raid, and that is what the Vikings were known for. They were masters of the sea because of their excellent ship building skills and ability to fight. The Vikings started by raiding areas and then over time began to invade and occupy land. In the east they were hired as bodyguards and respected traders.

Religion

The Vikings were *pagan* with most of their gods focusing on war. The Vikings held festivals and celebrations often in the name of their gods. The greatest honor for a Viking would be to die in battle as this meant they would get to go to Valhalla. Those who died naturally would go to Hel. The Vikings gods took part in every event in the Vikings life's e.g. wedding ceremonies, blessings and burials. Some Vikings did convert to Christianity once they lived in Britain but not all.

Key Events

- 793AD first Viking raid on Britain
- 1st November 866 AD The Great Heathen army takes York
- Danelaw created in 876 AD
- 1016 AD Cnut became king
- 1042 AD the end of the Viking rule in England
- September 20th 1066 AD Battle of Fulford
- September 25th 1066 AD Battle of Stamford Bridge

Key Individuals

King Cnut (Cnut the Great) – Became the King of England after his dad died in 1016 AD.

Harald Hardrada – Had a claim to the English throne following the succession crisis in 1066.

King Sweyn – Cnut's farther – they both invaded England.

Ivar the Boneless – Ragnar's son who led the Great Heathen Army

Herefoot – Cnut's son from his first marriage

Harthacnut – Cnut's son to the English queen Emma

Norman Britain

Movement to Britain

The Normans first come to Britain because the Duke of Normandy believed he was the rightful heir to the English throne. In 1066, at the Battle of Hastings, the Duke killed King Harold Godwinson. This made the Duke the new king of England. After this, many nobles and peasants begin to move from Normandy to Britain.

Society

The Normans followed a similar system to the Saxons with the King being at the top with the most power. The Normans called this the *feudal system*. Unlike the Saxons, the Normans gave more power to the Church and even introduced Bishops into the *feudal system* directly below the king. The Normans demonstrated their power over England by building big castles made of stone, to watch over the towns and villages below. These were called *motte and bailey* castles. The Normans have also played a large role in our language of today e.g. *parliament, beef and scent*. Language is one way you could tell who was high ranking in society.

Religion

The Normans were devout Christians. Pope Alexander II gave William, Duke of Normandy, the Papal Banner before the Battle of Hastings to show his support for the Norman's claim to the English throne. The Normans made a lot of changes to religion in Britain during their rule. This was because Britain was behind other areas in Europe due to their constant invasions by *pagans*. One change that the Normans made was the building of monasteries. They developed the idea of *purgatory*, where Normans believed that most people went after they died, to have their sins removed from their soul, before going to heaven.

Key Events

- 14th October 1066 William defeats Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings
- 25th December 1066 William is crowned King of England.
- 1068AD Godwin family rebel
- 1069AD Harrying of the North
- 1069-1070AD King Sweiyn of Denmark attacks
- 1087AD William the Conqueror dies
- 1100AD Henry I becomes king
- 1120AD White ship disaster
- 1135-1153AD a period called Anarchy

Key Individuals

William the Conqueror - Defeats Harold Godwinson and becomes the King of England.

William II (Rufus) – Second Son of William the Conqueror.

Henry I – Third son of William the Conqueror.

William III – Son of Henry I

Matilda – Daughter of Henry I

Stephen – Matilda's cousin

England and the Crusades

The Growth of the Islamic Empire

The Islamic Empire was able to grow for these reasons; they had 1 **Caliphate**, they were tolerant of other religions, there was a common language (Arabic). The Islamic Empire also had many peaceful interactions with the Christian world through; pilgrimages and trade.

The First Crusade

The **First Crusade** happened because Jerusalem was an important city for 3 main religions (Islam, Judaism and Christianity) also the war between the Sunni and Shia meant that pilgrims could not get to the Holy Land. The Pope declared this a '*holy war*' stating it was Gods will and that all those who helped sins would be removed. The **First Crusade** split into 2. One was the *People's Crusade* which failed due to being made up off untrained peasants and the *Princes' Crusade* which was made up of Princes from Germany, France, England and Italy. Because of the Sunni-Shia split the Islamic Empire could not send a full army to fight the *Princes' Crusade*. After 6 months the Crusader force surrounded Jerusalem and captured it.

The Third Crusade

The **Third Crusade** happened because the **Saladin** became the Sultan of Egypt. He then united all Muslims of Syria together. Following this he made his way to the Christian Kingdom of **Jerusalem**. The Christians and the Muslims fought at the *Battle of Hattin* where **Saladin** won. This crusade was known as the *Kings Crusades* because many Western European leaders and nobles (**Richard I** and **Philip**) joined. In 1191 the English and French joined forces and captured *Acre*. The **Third Crusade** ended when **Richard I** and **Saladin** reached a peace treaty which said: "*Christians were allowed to visit Jerusalem without paying tribute and that they would have access to Holy Places.*" **Richard I** accepted this but it meant he had failed to capture Jerusalem for the Christians.

Key Events

- 632 AD death of prophet Muhammed
- 632-661 AD Rashidun Caliphate grows across Arabia, Asia and North Africa
- 661 AD Sunni-Shia split
- 661-750 AD Umayyad Caliphate grows and spreads Islam into Europe
- 750-1250 AD Abbasid Caliphate
- 1081 AD an aggressive group moved towards Europe. The Seljuk Turks began to attack Byzantine (Christians)

Key Individuals

Sunni – Branch of Islam that believes the first 4 caliphs are true successors to Muhammed

Shia – Branch of Islam that believes that Ali and the Imams are true successors to Muhammed

Caliphate – Title given to a religious leader

Richard I - King of England 1189 - 1199

Saladin – Sultan of Egypt 1174 - 1193

England and the Crusades

Crusader States

The knights Templar protected the Holy Land and were supported by the Pope. They set up docks across the Holy Land and used money to build castles, ships and to buy weapons. Unfortunately, there was problems such as; outnumbered by the local population, language barriers (knights spoke French and the local people spoke Arabic) and that crusaders states started to become rivals to one another.

Kingdom of Jerusalem

This was the most important and leader of all the Crusader states. It was led by Godfrey of Bouillon

County of Edessa

This was the first crusader state and the leader was Baldwin of Boulogne

County of Tripoli

This had the most important ports as it was connected to Europe and its leader was Raymond of Talase

Principality of Antioch

This state had the best relationship with the Byzantine Empire so was mainly Christians and its leader was Bortiemund of Normandy

How has the Crusades impact today?

The crusades have gone in history as a religious war but because it caused different cultures to interact this has had an impact on the world that we live in today. Both religions and cultures experienced new trade of food and clothing that has paved the way for our trade networks today. But the biggest impact the crusades has had is on Western education as the Islamic Empire was years ahead. After the crusades the Western world began to explore and question the world around them, bringing them out of the *Dark Ages*. Scientific and mathematical developments began to take place with even some of the numbers we use today originating from the Islamic world. As well as this Islamic architecture began to become popular in the Western world.

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England and the Angevin Empire

Thomas Becket

Thomas Becket was close friends to **Henry II**. Once **Henry II** became king of England he employed **Becket** as his chancellor (advisor). When the Archbishop of Canterbury died **Henry II** thought **Becket** would be the best choice. **Henry II** believed this would allow him to control the church. However, **Becket** began to make decisions about the Church which eventually led to the two falling out. In December **Becket** was killed outside a church by 4 of the king's knights.

Richard I and John I

Richard I was king following **Henry II**. However **Richard** ended spending most of his reign not in England but fighting in the **Third Crusade**. Despite not being in the country very often **Richard** has gone down in history as a great king with the nickname "*Richard the Lionheart*". While **Richard I** was away he Arthur in charge of England but John kidnapped Arthur and declared himself king. **John I** continued to increase taxes and loose land (e.g. in France) which caused most the population to not like him. **John I** was seen as a greedy king. **John I** has gone down in history for the signing of the *Magna Carta*. **John I** was forced to sign this after his barons rebelled against him. *The Magna Carta* restricted the power that **John I** had.

Henry III

Henry III is king following **John I**. Because he was young the barons (who rebelled against John) controlled **Henry III**. Like **John I** **Henry III's** rule was not popular because he broke many of the rules from the *Magna Carta*. This led to a rebellion against him where **Henry III** was forced to sign *The Provisions of Oxford* (which basically said the same as the *Magna Carta*). The rebellion was led by **Henry III** brother-in-law **Simon de Montfort**. **Simon** overthrew **Henry III** for only 1 year until **Henry III's** son **Edward I** defeated **Simon**.

Key Events

- 1154 AD Henry II becomes King of England
- 1155 AD **Thomas Becket** became Chancellor
- 1162 AD **Thomas Becket** become Archbishop of Canterbury
- 29th December 1170 **Thomas Becket** is killed
- 1215 the **John I** signs the Magna Carta.
- 1216 **Henry III** is king at 9 years old

Key Individuals

Henry II – King of England
Thomas Becket – Archbishop of Canterbury
Richard I – King of England 1189- 1199
John I – King of England 1199- 1215
Henry III – King of England 1216-1272
Simon de Montfort – Lead's rebellion against **Henry III**

Victorian England

Society

Victorian England is a period that had great achievements and developments (e.g. medicine, transport, and industry) however, it is also a time period where the poor were badly treated. This time period is called *Victorian* because it is during the reign of **Victoria**. England was undergoing social changes during the Victorian era as the poor began to fight for better rights.

Positives

During the Victorian period great steps began to take place that improved life in England. Transport became quicker and easier with **Brunel's** steam train. Medicine improved with doctors like **John Snow** investigated where/how diseases came from as well as the introduction of the many Public Health Acts. Britain was the leader of a great Empire which meant that it was able to trade all over the world. The poor began to demand more political rights and employers such as **Sir Titus Salt** realised that if people have a nice home life then they would work better.

Negatives

Although, life in Victorian society did improve in some areas they stayed the same. Circus that put people with disabilities on display were still popular and mental institutions were used as a place to lock away those who society did not see as *'fit'*. This was supported through the works of **Charles Darwin**. For the children who were poor many of them lived and worked in workhouses which provided very little nurture or care and because Queen **Victoria** re-enforced the idea that a women's rule is to be a good wife and mother very little progress took place for women's rights. Our understanding of what life was like for the poor is from the books written by **Charles Dickens**.

Key Events

- 1799 French Revolution
- 1837 **Brunel'** train
- 1838 Queen **Victoria's** coronation
- 1838 People's charter
- 1840 **Victoria** married **Albert**
- 1848 – 1900 Public Health Acts
- 1854 **John Snow** discovered the cause for Cholera
- 1859 **Charles Darwin** published he Origin of Species

Key Individuals

- Victoria** – Queen of England 1837- 1901
- Albert** – Prince Consort of England 1840-1861
- Charles Dickens** – Writer
- Brunel** – Inventor
- John Snow** – Doctor
- Sir Titus Salt** – Improved life for workers
- Charles Darwin** – Scientist