

Anna Bedford

61 Quindry Ave

Puttewell

History Notes

Volume I

Year I.D. ~~1874~~ 25

50,000 B.C. - 1176 A.D.





Stone Age man



Flint stone-headed axe



were lit, and afraid to  
men and children fed it  
it. Rain, however, put  
on for many months or

Some time later—thousands of years, perhaps  
—man discovered that, by rubbing wood  
against wood, he could make fire. Later on  
when chipping flints, he saw sparks and  
found that sparks set dry grass alight.

- 1191. CRUSADE OF R
  - 1216. GREAT CHARTER
  - 1226. SAINT FRANC
  - 1265. SIMON DE MON
  - 1282. WALES CONQUER
  - 1314. BATTLE OF BAN
  - 1315. BATTLE OF MO
  - 1346. BATTLE OF CRE
  - 1349. BLACK DEATH
  - 1377. POPE RETURNS
  - 1381. WAT TYLER AN
  - 1429. JOAN OF ARC SA
  - 1453. CONSTANTINOPLE
  - 1485. RICHARD III KI
- OF THE RO



In the beginning of the world  
were little better than apes,  
started by lightning, were a source  
terror to the wandering tribes.  
ably though— was a terrible



1191. CRUSADE OF RICHARD I.  
 1216. GREAT CHARTER.  
 1226. SAINT FRANCIS OF ASSISI DIED.  
 1265. SIMON DE MONTFORT'S PARLIAMENT.  
 1282. WALES CONQUERED BY EDWARD I.  
 1314. BATTLE OF BANNOCKBURN (SCOTTISH FREEDOM).  
 1315. BATTLE OF MORGARTEN (SWISS FREEDOM).  
 1346. BATTLE OF CRECY (HUNDRED YEARS' WAR).  
 1349. BLACK DEATH.  
 1377. POPE RETURNS FROM AVIGNON TO ROME.  
 1381. WAT TYLER AND THE PEASANTS' REVOLT.  
 1429. JOAN OF ARC SAVES ORLEANS.  
 1453. CONSTANTINOPLE TAKEN BY THE TURKS.  
 1485. RICHARD III KILLED AT BOSWORTH.  
 OF THE ROSES.



In the beginning of the world, when men were little better than apes, forest fires, started by lightning, were a source of great terror to the wandering tribes. They probably thought it was a terrible monster.



Filled with curiosity, the boldest men after a forest fire, returned to the smoldering embers, found the warmth good, and, picking up burning sticks, returned with them to their stinging grounds.



Now the first men saw the fire, they with their spears and bows, and their men had

of Wednesday there was no other  
 paintings by a man who has a rena  
 e history.  
 Sproald Cunningham Brown, who is  
 ivil Service in Malaya, was born in  
 arkshurst, Isle of Wight. He traveled  
 vely in Australia, South America, and  
 Europe, but was never interested in p  
 until recently.

He has been

10 CIGARETTES FOR 4p

WILLIS STANLEY CIGARETTES

since a tobacco  
 taste. Your friends, too, will  
 be charmed by a cigarette  
 you are proud to offer.





## History

is the true and exciting story of man on earth

Early man had no clothing, no tools, no fire, no speech.

He looked like an ape.

Old Stone Age (50,000 B.C.)

Last Great Ice Age - Britain became an island!

New Stone Age (10,000 B.C.) - men had huts, polished weapons, cloth, pottery, lake dwellings and fields.

Bronze and Iron ages - we still live in. The Celts first used metal in Britain about 2,000 B.C.

The Celts are called Ancient Britons. They built Stonehenge.

Poor Writing

## Ancient Civilizations

grew up in the warm river valleys

eg. R Nile - Egypt

R Tigris - Babylon

R Euphrates - Assyria

Men learned to write (in Egypt on papyrus, in Babylon on clay), to have a calendar, to build cities, to have laws and obey them, to have temples, tombs, pyramids; kings, armies, slaves, schools, doctors, etc

Hammurabi was a wise king of Babylon who made a set of good laws for his people 2,000 BC



A Persian King and his Councillor



Babylonian  
wrt. Tablet  
done on  
clay with  
a stylus



100,000 slaves worked 20 years to build  
one pyramid - 2, 300,000 blocks, average  
weight 2 1/2 tons each.



A Mummy



Egyptian  
Writing  
(Cleopatra)

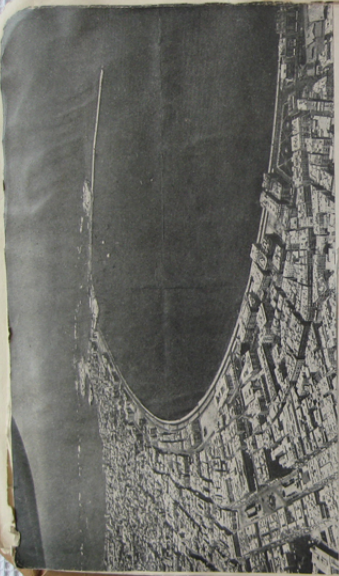


View of the Tombs of the Kings at Luxor, on the banks of the Nile, seen from the air. The Temple of Luxor was built fifteen years before the birth of Christ by Amenhotep III.



The Pyramids of Giza, the Great Pyramid is 480 feet high, the other two are 200 feet high, and the Sphinx is 240 feet long. They were built in 2500 B.C. on the Giza Plateau, on the left bank of the Nile, of which the Pyramids stand.





In Alexandria the age of the Ptolemies lives yet in the checker-board pattern of its streets. At the end of the gracefully curving quays stood the title of Pharos, and the lighthouse which was the first

PHOTODUPLICATION SERVICE



(By the courtesy of the Minister of War and Marine of Egyptian Government, Chicago shown taken by the Egyptian Army Air Force.

The last stand of the inundations from NILE FLOODS in the region of the PYRAMIDS in EGYPT. The year 1935 means the end of their existence ever since the making of the earth.

ATION



of Jeddah, where the oranges come from. An orange grove is being set up here, leading up from the canal cut across which can be seen on the beach. (This) A Red Sea Lido. A seaside resort where the children of Israel paddled and Pharaoh took a ducking. Western, Sacred to Christian, Jews and Moslems.



Egyptian Standard

## EGYPT

Egypt is a Sovereign State in north-east Africa with an area of nearly 490,000 square miles and a population of 14,000,000.

The east and west are largely desert, but in the valley of the Nile, due to the famous Assuan and other dams which provide water for irrigating 12 millions of acres, important crops are raised of wheat, maize, sugar and cotton.

In the north-west is the Suez Canal, 160 miles long, joining the Mediterranean with the Red Sea.

The Pyramids and the Sphinx are impressive reminders of Egypt's ancient civilization.

Cairo (1,000,000) is the capital, Alexandria (1,000,000) on the Mediterranean is the chief seaport.

The present flag differs from the one used under the Turks in that the background used to be red, and there were three crescents instead of one. The number of stars has remained unchanged.



## GREECE

Greece, a Republic since 1924, occupies mainland and island territories in the Balkan and Aegean seas in the Mediterranean and is essentially a Mediterranean country. Its area is about 194,000 square miles, the population over 7,000,000.

The main occupation is agriculture, the chief crops being wheat, olives, tobacco, cottons and grapes. Minerals include zinc, lead and iron, and there, with cereals, wine, figs, olives and tobacco, form the principal exports.

As long as two thousand years ago Greece had a civilization which advanced in culture, philosophy, art and literature.

The country, although with occasional exceptions, has a general Mediterranean climate.

The ancient city of Athens is the capital, with a population of about 412,000.

Light blue was adopted by the Greeks as the color for their flag in 1833. This was said to represent the Aegean or dark blue, but the present Republic, covering once again in its original colors.





Babylon Falls before Persia  
 About 600 B.C. Belshazzar, King  
 of Babylon was defeated and  
 killed by Cyrus, king of Persia  
 We read this story in the  
 Old Testament. (Daniel, Chapter  
 V).

EGYPT.



PUTTING THE PYRAMIDS IN THE SHADE.—A squadron of R.A.F. aeroplanes, modern wonders of the world, flying in formation over the Pyramids while practising for a display at Cairo.



Aeroplanes will soon bring Petra within reach of the tourist. The narrow gorge, cut like a gash in the rocks, leads to the rock-hewn El Khazneh, the Treasury. Here, according to legend, were stored the gold and gems of the Pharaohs. Below: The temple of Ed-Deir, carved from the living rock by workmen suspended from above. Ed-Deir is 120 feet wide and 220 feet high. Westminster Abbey is 100 feet wide and 100 feet high.







THE HILLS AND FAR AWAY. Four Hawker Harts over the Indus Valley.  
A remarkable photograph taken at 13,000 feet.



THIS IS TO BE  
ALONE; THIS  
THIS IS SOUL  
TUBE.

These, in fact, are the  
"Hawker Harts" seen in  
the "Hawker" series of  
pictures. The Hawker  
"Hart" (Hawker-Hart  
series) cannot be  
seen in the center  
of the picture.



All the King's horses and all the King's mules  
are going to the sea.







From the frieze of the Parthenon  
at Athens



THE  
OLIVE  
CROWN



A simple oil  
lamp  
(olive oil)

Athens defeats Persia  
The men of Athens and Sparta  
refused to send earth and  
water to the King of Persia.  
King Xerxes determined to punish  
these cities, and gathered a  
huge army.  
Leonidas and 300 Spartans  
were killed in the Pass of  
Thermopylae. But the ships  
of Athens defeated the Persian  
fleet at the Battle of  
Salamis because  
Themistocles made a wise  
plan.



## The Greeks

were wonderful people.

They were famous for 3 things

1. Love of beauty, in buildings, bodies, carvings.
2. Clever minds, always asking questions
3. Their beautiful language.

Some famous Greeks are:-

Homer 850 B.C. poet who wrote Tales of Troy and Ulysses.

Thales (600 B.C.) wise man, measured a pyramid and cured a lazy mule



A Greek Woman



"Wonder Place of the World"

### ATHENS

#### THE ACROPOLIS, GREECE

The Acropolis, capital of the Republic of Greece, has for its main feature the Parthenon, which has a great number of columns. The Acropolis was built by the Athenians in the 5th century B.C. and is one of the most famous sights in the world.

The photo number is 100. No. 100.



ALEXANDER THE GREAT  
(FROM SILVER COIN)



THE CROWN THAT ARCHIMEDES  
MEASURED.

THE CROWN THAT ARCHIMEDES  
MEASURED.

Alexander the Great  
ruled Greece, and loved all Greek  
things.

He conquered the huge empire  
of Persia, and even reached  
India.

He tried to spread Greek learning  
wherever he went.

He died at Babylon 323 B.C.

g

Archimedes

another clever Greek. He lived  
in Sicily.

3 things he did:-

1. Emptied water from a boat by  
means of a screw in a tube.
2. Moved a loaded boat by  
means of levers and rollers.
3. Measured the king's crown by  
seeing how much water it displaced.

g



## The Romans

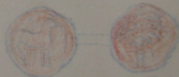
Rome was founded about 450 B.C.  
by Romulus

The Romans did not like kings,  
but were ruled by two consuls  
and a Senate. They were brave  
fighters and loved their city.

We must remember

- 1 How Horatius kept the bridge
- 2 How Cincinnatus saved Rome  
and then went back to his  
ploughing.

## ITALY



Old Corinthian Coin  
(both sides)



A Roman  
Soldier



## The Romans in Britain

43AD - 400AD

Famous Britons who fought the Romans were Caradoc and Boudicca

When the Romans had given our land PAX they taught the Britons:-

- 1 to build roads (see map)
- 2 " walls (Hadrian's)
- 3 " houses (villas)
- 4 " Public baths
- 6 to make mosaic tiled floors
- 6 " heat rooms
- 7 " read and write Latin
- 8 " know about Jesus.

Ly

## ROMAN ROADS AND TOWNS



note  
chester castra camp (Latin)

# THE ANGLO-Saxon kingdoms



BRITONS  
ANGLES  
SAXONS  
JUTES

## The Barbarian Invasions

From outside the Roman Empire about 400AD the wild barbarian tribes (Goths, Huns, Franks, Vandals) broke in and conquered the Empire and divided it up among themselves.

Two barbarian chiefs were:

Alaric, the Goth  
Attila, the Hun

The Angles, Saxons and Jutes conquered Britain, and set up several heathen kingdoms. New name for our land was Angleland (England)



ST. AUGUSTINE  
OF CANTERBURY

ST. AUGUSTINE  
is remembered  
in England on the  
28th. on the Con-  
fession on the 28th.  
was the first Arch-  
bishop of Canter-  
bury. He disem-  
barked in a 597.  
at Ebbsfleet near  
Sandwich, where  
Julius Caesar had  
landed with his  
Legions. There met  
the King of Kent  
on the Isle of  
Thanet.



Pope Gregory,  
when a Deacon in  
Rome, saw some  
Angles waiting to  
be sold in the  
market - place.

Enchanted by their peaceful condition, golden  
hair and beautiful faces, he asked of what  
race they sprang, and was told, "Angles."  
"Rather," he said, "they look like Angles."  
They were never far from his mind, and as  
soon as he could he sent Augustine with  
some 40 monks, to evangelise Angle-land.

In England they were kindly received and  
allowed to preach the Christian religion.  
Their original dwelling, the "Stable Gate,"  
still exists in Canterbury.

Coming of Christianity  
(to Saxons worshipped)  
Odin, Freya etc (days  
week) |  
Gregory sent Augustine)  
monks to England  
led in Kent in  
and set up a church)  
Canterbury.

all England was  
converted. Many monasteries  
were built. One famous monk  
was Bede, translator and  
historian. (of St John's Gospel)

Poor

Mohammed

He was a teacher of a new  
religion, like Jesus and Gautama  
Buddha. He lived away in Mecca  
in Arabia about the same



Briton



Anglo-Saxon



British Chariot



Roman  
Standard  
Bearer



ST AUGUSTINE CHURCH  
CANTERBURY



Figure of St. Augustine, Sall-  
bury Cathedral, West Front.

# THE BERGNER GOES BACK 3,000 YEARS

THE BOY DAVID  
In the First  
BARRIE PLAY  
for 16 Years



David kneels for his golden head to be anointed by the prophet Samuel. (By John Martin Harvey).



The meeting of David and the prophet Samuel. Harle drama in a scene from Sir J. M. Barrie's much awaited biblical play, "The Boy David," which had its premiere at Edinburgh on Saturday night.

Elizabeth Bergner in the title role and Godfrey Tearle, a splendid regal figure, as King Saul, dominate the play. Sir James Barrie's first for sixteen years.

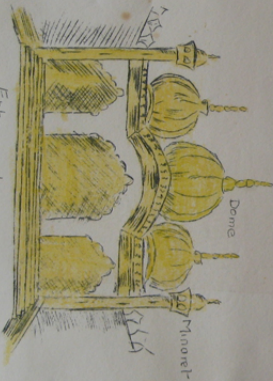
These pictures, taken during the performance by ordinary stage lighting, convey a vivid impression of the power of Elizabeth Bergner as "God's child with his dew on thy gracious gold hair" and something else of the majesty of the play's setting.





**7. Wonder Cities of the World**  
**DA-MAS-CUS**  
 Founded only in 636, capital of Arabia, Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Iran, the apex of the 8th-9th. The city was a great center of science and letters in the most fertile of all Arab cities. Some 200,000 of the Moslems, a form of Islam founded by Abdullah, Patrick, began in the 7th century.  
 To John Murray, p. 21, No. 13

Enhance to a  
 Mahomedan Mosque



time as Augustine lived)  
 He preached about Allah.  
 His followers are called  
 Mohammedans.  
 Their churches are called Mosques  
 Mosg  
 Their Bible is the  
 Koran  
 There of world



the Danes, Vikings or flow  
 Norsemen invaded England  
 about 800 A.D. There was much  
 fighting  
 The king who fought the  
 Danes best was Alfred the



great, King of Wessex. At last he made a treaty allowing the Danes to live in the Northern half of England.

✓ Great things Alfred did were:

- 1 Built a navy
- 2 Built schools
- 3 Translated books into Anglo-Saxon
- 4 Made new laws
- 5 Ordered Anglo Saxon Chronicle to be kept
- 6 He made a big candle clock & lantern

He was called Well beloved and Truth teller Died 901 AD

The Danish King  
After Ethelred the Unready,  
Canute (Cnut) the Dane

Extract from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle

A.D. 894 ... Hoesten <sup>had</sup> <sup>formerly</sup> <sup>built</sup> <sup>poet</sup> ge weore aet Beornfloete, <sup>was</sup> <sup>that</sup> <sup>went</sup> at Benflact and was pa ut oforen on hergop... <sup>thence</sup> <sup>out</sup> <sup>afar</sup> <sup>on</sup> <sup>raid</sup>

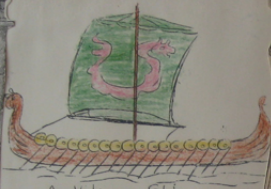
4 D 901. Her gefor Aelfred .. se was cyning <sup>he</sup> <sup>was</sup> <sup>King</sup> ofer eall Angelcyn butan <sup>Daem</sup> <sup>doel</sup> <sup>be</sup> <sup>over</sup> <sup>all</sup> <sup>Angle</sup> <sup>people</sup> <sup>but</sup> <sup>that</sup> <sup>part</sup> <sup>which</sup> <sup>under</sup> <sup>Dena</sup> <sup>was</sup> <sup>was</sup> <sup>under</sup> <sup>Danes</sup> <sup>was</sup>





Viking Swords

1, Found at Roskilde, Denmark. 2, Found at Vik, Norway.



A Viking Ship



A Seaver



Harold swearing on the relics. From the Bayeux Tapestry

Harold Sacramentum Fecit Willelmo Duci (Harold gave his oath to Duke William). He is represented as doing this by laying his hand upon a reliquary containing the bones of saints.

Great, conquered and ruled England very well then Edward the Confessor became king

The Norman conquest  
When Edward the Confessor died the Witan chose Harold, Earl Godwin, to be king. William, Duke of Normandy also claimed the throne. He invaded England with an army and defeated and killed Harold at the Battle of Hastings, 1066.

We can see the story embroidered on the Bayeux Tapestry.

marks How the Normans changed England

1. Our language gained new words, eg  
pig A.S. pork N.F.  
cow A.S. beef N.F.

king A.S. sovereign N.F.

2. They linked us closely with  
France and the rest of Europe

3. They had a new style of  
architecture (see diagram)

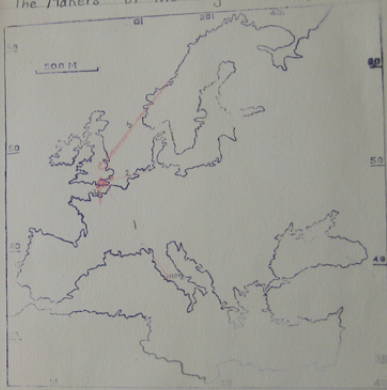
4. They changed our way of  
government. They had the  
Feudal System

The king owned all land, he gave  
some to his great barons in  
return for soldiers; they gave some  
to the lesser barons.

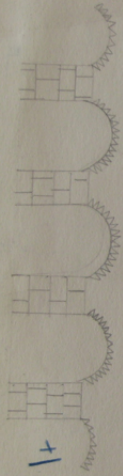
knights-in-chief and sub-  
tenants

Life in a Manor in  
The Middle Ages

## The Makers of the English People



1. Romans 43 A.D. - 400 A.D.
2. Angles, Saxons, Jutes 450 A.D. (circled)
3. Vikings 800 A.D. (circled)
4. Normans 1066 A.D.

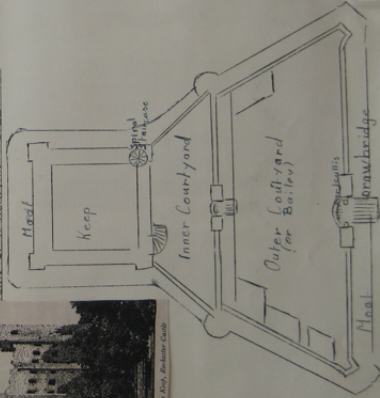


Round Norman Arches with zig-zag Ornament

NORMAN SHIP  
(FROM THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY)



PLAN OF A NORMAN CASTLE



The Norman Keep, Rochester Castle

chief people:

- 1 Lord
  - 2 Bailiff
  - 3 Reeve
  - 4 Freeman
  - 5 Villeins
  - 6 Serfs
  - 7 Parson
  - 8 Smith
  - 9 Miller
  - 10 Hayward
  - 11 Surgeon
  - 12 Reeve
- The villeins "paid" for their strips by working on the lord's land and paying certain goods. Money payment, "farm" grew up later.
- The Manor Court settled all local affairs. Many Manor Rolls still exist.

The church in the Middle Ages was very important because:

- 1 The was only one church
- 2 All the learned people were churchmen king's advisers churchmen, eg Lanfranc, Anselm.
- 3 The churchmen all spoke Latin and could travel in any land.







THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS

REDUCED FACSIMILE OF A PORTION OF THE BAYEUX TAPESTRY



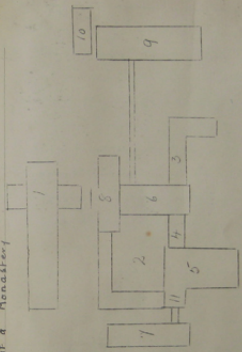
Domesday Book. From the original in the Public Record Office, London



The Strong Box in which Domesday Book used to be kept

THE PLAN OF THE MONASTERY OF ST. MARTIN, BISHOPSTOWN, DUBLIN

Plan of a Monastery



- |                  |                   |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Church        | 6. Dormitory      |
| 2. Chapter House | 7. Guest House    |
| 3. Nave          | 8. Chapter House  |
| 4. Transept      | 9. Refectory      |
| 5. Refectory     | 10. Wash House    |
|                  | 11. Kitchen       |
|                  | 12. Barn          |
|                  | 13. Washing House |

Arch  
Fund

4. The church had its own law courts
5. The church was rich,  $\frac{1}{3}$  of all the land in England belonged to it
6. The Pope claimed to be the head of the church, and above all kings; they must obey him

### Life in a Monastery

The monks were busy and important people

They

1. copied and wrote books
2. taught children
3. nursed the ships sick
4. entertained guests
5. cared for the poor
6. built churches
7. kept fine herds of cows, sheep etc
8. cooked, washed, cleaned, etc
9. grew crops fruit etc



THE STATUE OF WILLIAM THE CONQUEROR AT FALAISE



Possessions of Henry II  
 Land ruled by K. of France



- 10 held 5 to 8 services a day
- 11 Their 3. way, vassals
- 12 Fealty 2 Chastity 3. Obedience

The Norman Kings  
 William I (the Conqueror) stern  
 at just. Bath of Salisbury

Domesday Book

Lanfranc - Archbishop

William II (Rufus) a bully

Anselm Archbishop

Henry I (Lion of Justice)

married an English princess

by Stephen 19 yrs civil war with  
 Matilda

The Plantagenet Kings  
 Henry II and Becket

Henry was a great and busy king.  
 (over 2 pages)

# The Kings of England

William I	when
William II	will
Henry I	her
Stephen	stupid

## Plantagenet Kings

Henry I	Henry II	having	had
Richard I	Henry II	had	remember
John	Henry II	help	just
Henry III			how
Edward I			easy
Edward II			each
Edward III			endeavour
Richard II			remains



Seal of St. Thomas

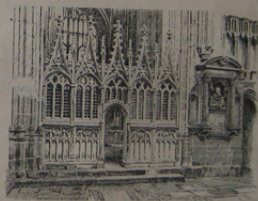


Mitre of St. Thomas



HENRY II REIGNED  
1154-89.  
DEATH OF BECKET, 1170.

Murder of Thomas a' Becket - 1170  
(Henry II)



Transept of Martyrdom, Canterbury Cathedral





Death of Becket.

(After the painting by John Cross, in Canterbury Cathedral.)

He ruled most of France as well as England.

He began the use of jury, and sent out travelling judges.

Henry quarrelled with the Church because he thought it had too much power. Thomas à Becket, his Archbishop was murdered. Henry was sorry, and did penance.



Silver Penny of Henry II

### Richard I The Third Crusade

The Crusades were Holy Wars fought to regain Palestine from the Turks.

Richard I

Phillip Augustus of France  
Leopold of Austria

The 13 led the Third Crusade  
The Crusade failed because



THE TOWER OF LONDON

+ 2p.

Map to illustrate Third Crusade

Saladin's Empire



A PILGRIM.



King of Henry II. The  
the land of Jerusalem

the leaders quarrelled  
Also the Turks had a great  
leader called Saladin

ly  
(5) The Crusades are important  
because:

1. Trade grew up with the east  
cities like Genoa and Venice  
became rich.
2. Luxuries became known silks  
muslins carpets mirrors  
melons lemons etc
3. Knowledge grew up e.g. numbers  
medicine, paper, windmills
4. Many men wanted to explore  
new lands e.g. Marco Polo

Robin Hood lived in the reign of  
Richard the Lionheart & John when he  
came back from the crusade he was  
knighted as his old title Sir Robin of  
Loxley



Knight Templar



Tomb of Richard I, Lionheart