



2B2.

NAME Julie Edwards

GROUP 2 B 2

SUBJECT History

17th Sept. 1974 How to set out work.

1. A title and date on each piece of work.
2. All written work must be in ink and all drawings in pencil.
3. Finished pieces of work to be ruled off
4. All work must be neat.

17, 9, 74, The Old Stone Age People.

1. Man first appeared on earth 1,000,000 years ago.
2. Man looked like an ape he was hairy and sometimes leant forward as he walked.



This is how man looked

3. Man lived in caves when the weather was cold. But in the summer they dug pits and lived in them. He discovered the taste of meat by accident. They were very good at drawing and they would put drawings all over their caves. When they killed an animal $4 \times$ nothing was wasted they would use bones for weapons the skin $fl \times$ for clothes and flesh for food.

These old stone age men were not real men but looked like apes. About 20,000 years ago real men appeared in Europe and crossed over in Britain because there was no sea separating us and settled here. They became hunters and fishermen but they knew nothing about farming.

4.



24, 9, 74,

— A hunting trap.

The people of those days used to kill animals for food. To kill mammoths they would use a trap like the one above. For smaller animals they would carry them over their shoulders. If meat was scarce they would eat nuts, berries and roots of plants. They would fish, using harpoons.

These people made boats from tree trunks and used animal skins for clothes with the help of needles made from bones. They also used thin flak, flakes of flint as weapons and covered the

walls of their caves with pictures.



— A flint weapon. An axe.

The New Stone Age People

These men lived about 7,000 years ago near the Mediterranean Sea. They were farmers with herds of cattle and sheep and grew wheat and barley. About 2,500 B.C. they crossed by sea to Britain and settled in small tribes. They began to build houses out of mud, grass and stone and soon they settled in villages surrounded by a wooden stockade to protect themselves from animals and other people.



A New Stone Age
— House

1,10,74

The Bronze Age People

Later men began to use metal which made life much easier. He found that bronze made from tin and copper did not break easily and could be used for weapons. These men settled in England, and became traders and merchants as well as farmers. These Celtic tribes were our ancestors and they carried axes, swords, spears and round shields and used a simple plough on their farms.

A Celtic Warrior.

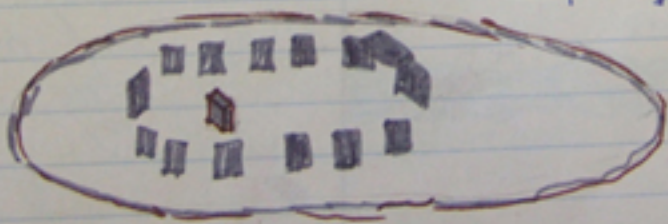


These men were well organized and had a tribal chief and a religion. They buried their dead in large earth mounds called barrows and worshipped their god in temples like Stonehenge.

Stonehenge.

The stones they used were very heavy. They sometimes weighed over twenty five tons. It was a very hard job to move the stones, so they thought of a way to carry them. The stones were put on sledges and they were pulled along by wooden rollers. It took over two hundred men to pull a stone over a piece of flat land.

A picture of Stonehenge.



3,10,74,

The Iron Age People

9. It was about 450 B.C. thx when the Celtic tribes came to Britain.
10. They used iron. They made iron by heating a fire. Then they would hammer it into shape while it was still hot. The things they ~~xx~~ made were swords, knives and lots of other things.
11. An iron age house was made from wood and thatch and turf. It was very hard work.

β
good ✓



An Iron Age House

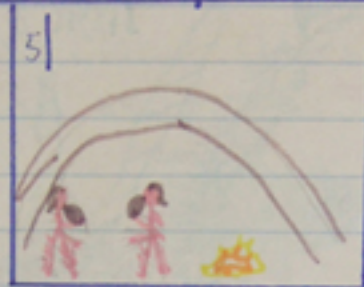
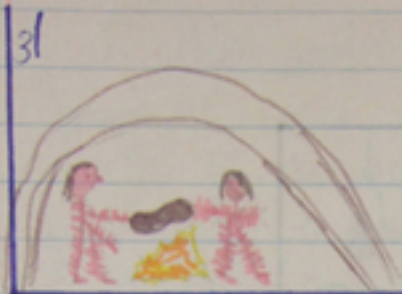
Story about early man.

5,10,74



21





1. First of all he goes out hunting for meat.
2. He arrives home, his wife greeting him carrying a piece of meat.
3. They then put it ~~to~~ begin to pull it in half.
4. But suddenly it drops and into the fire it goes.
5. Then he pulls it out and begins to eat it.

6, 10, 74,

Ancient Civilizations

Egypt

About 7,000 years ago a highly organized civilization began in the

fertile area of the River Nile in Egypt.



Ancient Egypt

1,10,14

This civilization lasted for thousands of years until it was finally defeated and became part of the Roman Empire in 31 B.C. The Egyptians worshipped many gods and the most important was Ra, the Sun God. When a King or Pharaoh died, a great pyramid was built to house his body and his belongings as he travelled to meet his god.

Pyramids.

Pyramids were great big things. They needed blocks of limestone, which weighed about two and a half tons. They were also very big pyramids which reached five hundred feet high. Many slaves were needed to build it as well.



A Pyramid.

The Egyptians also learned to write. They draw pictures called hieroglyphics which represented sounds and words.



Some Hieroglyphics.

They also invented a type of paper called papyrus.

β - This paper was made from riverside reeds. They used two lots of that pasted together. Then this made strong white paper.

19, 10, 74.

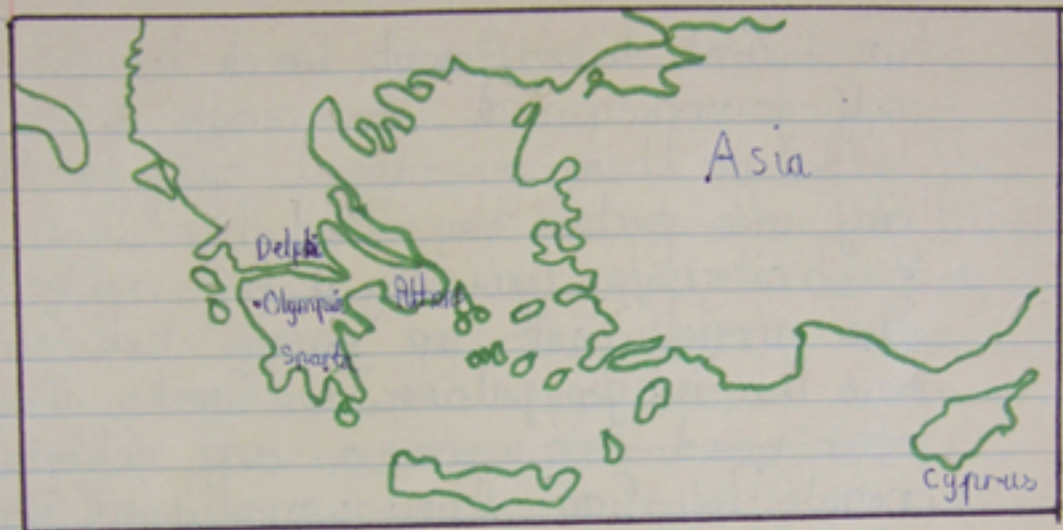
H/W.

Titli? Slaves

The sun burns out onto the hot sands of the desert. It is very hard work, building a pyramid. You have to pull and push tons of blocks of limestone to the place where you are going to build. Sometimes you are whipped if you don't work hard enough.

To move a block of stone to one place we use rollers, and how you use them is quite simple. First you get some wooden rolls of wood. Then put the block onto the wood, and then push and when it gets to the end bring the last roll of wood to the front.

5th November 1974
Ancient Greece



7/11/74

Ancient Greece

In ancient times, most Greek towns were self-governing and the people who lived in them were loyal only to the city in which they lived. The centre of each city was usually a fortress (called the acropolis) set up on a hill. On this was the King's palace. The Greeks were often ~~hard to~~ were a very religious people. The Gods they worshipped were often hard to please. In fact a man had always to be careful not to offend them, even when he was pruning vines. To find out the Gods wishes the Greeks consulted the priestess at Delphi.

2/11/74

Greece

Another important civilization which lasted for thousands of years was the Greek civilization. As it lasted so long it passed through many stages. The early Greeks belonged to small

states based around a large city like Corinth. Gradually two large City States grew up - Athens and Sparta - and for many hundreds of years they were great rivals. Eventually the Spartians defeated ~~the~~ ~~by~~ ~~the~~ Athenians in 404 B.C. but afterwards they were defeated by other Greek States. The Greeks worshipped many Gods and the supreme god was Zeus who was supposed to rule from the top of Mount Olympus.

Ares - the god of War.

Aphrodite - goddess of love

Dionysus - the wine god

Hephaestus - the

Poseidon - god of the sea

Apollo - god of light

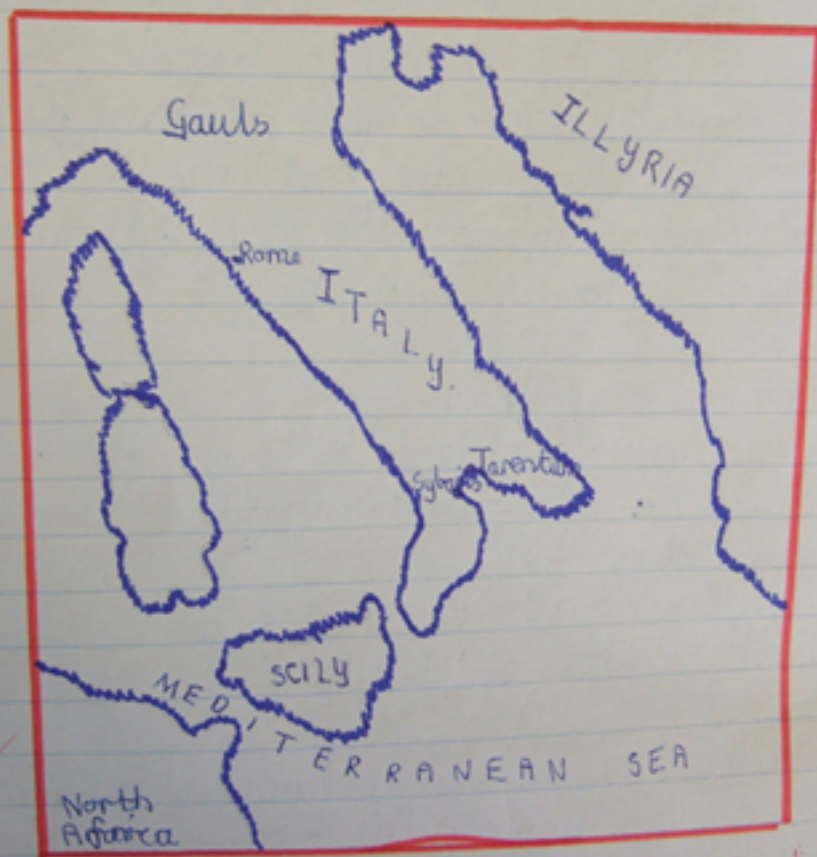
Each God was responsible for one aspect of human life - eg. wars, hunting or love, and they were worshipped in the temples or the Parthenon in

Athens where sacrifices were made to please them.

Parthenon is the greatest temple in Greece

19/11/74

Map of Italy.

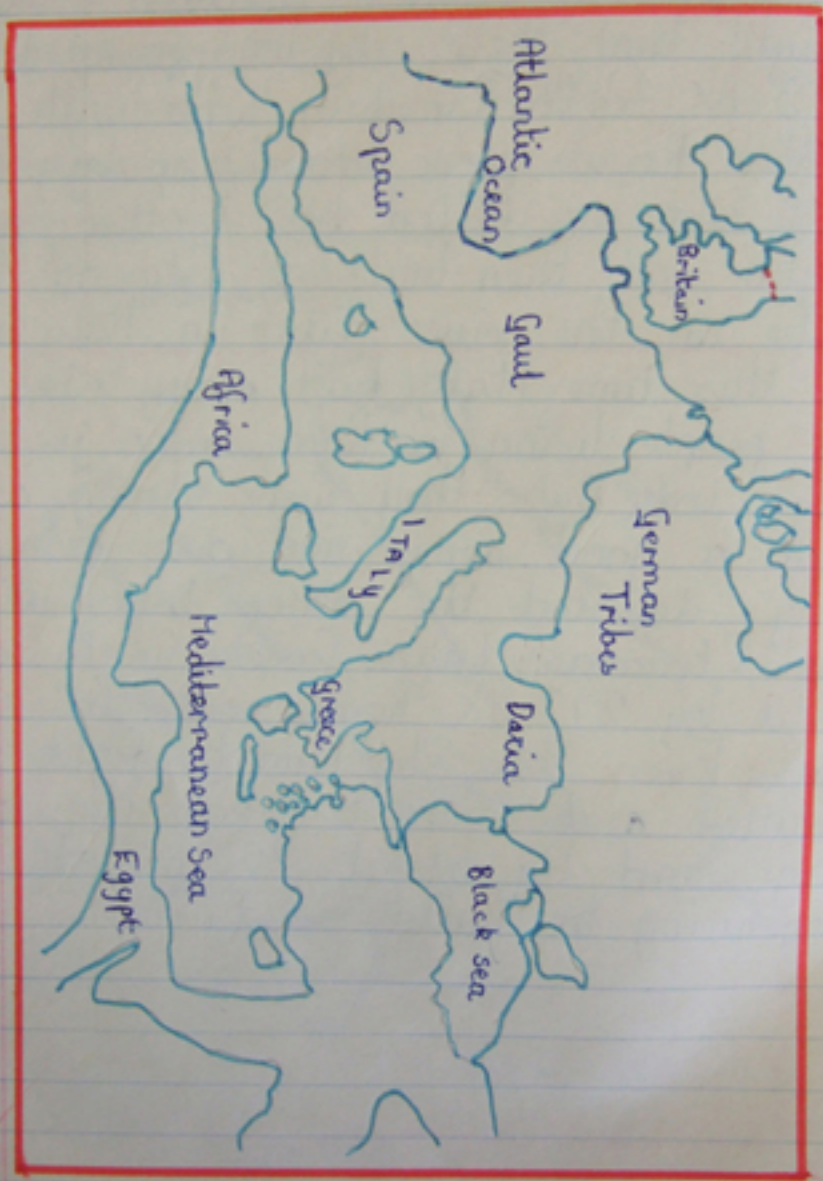


Early Rome

3,000 years ago Roman children were taught that their city was founded in 753 B.C. ~~when~~ ^{by} Romulus, who with his brother Remus, were brought up by a she-wolf. Romulus killed his brother in a fight and then built a City on seven hills on the river Tiber in Italy. In fact at this time Italy had many tribes and the people living in Rome were just from one tribe. But they were strong and had a good army and over many years they defeated the other tribes like the Etruscans, Latins, Greeks, Gauls, Samnites until by 272 B.C. Rome controlled all Italy. Even then she had to fight many battles and wars to keep her city safe and by about 200 B.C. she was beginning to build an Empire.

21/11/74

The Roman Empire.



26/11/14 Roman Times.

1. They wore small tunic like costumes -s. —

2. They also wore togas which looked like rolls and rolls of material across their shoulders —

3. The ladies liked to wear lots of jewellery such as ear-rings and necklaces. —

4. The richer people could afford to buy slaves to work for them. —

5. Now They used to watch chariot races and fighting —

Modern Times.

Nowadays we don't wear these costumes —

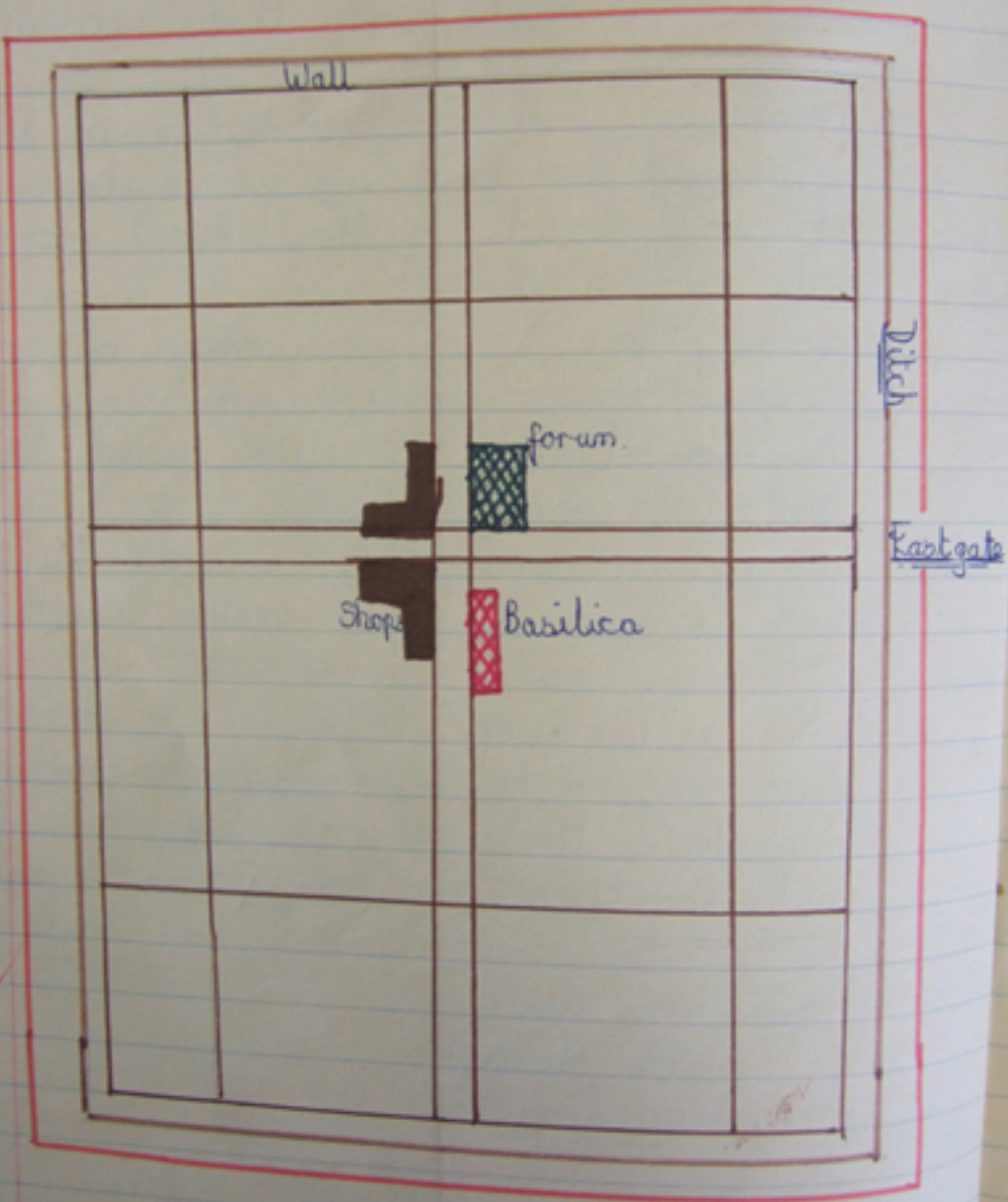
2. These People in India wear these dress like clothes (LADYS) —

3. The women of today also wear lots of jewellery and hair-pieces —

Now we do things for our selves. instead of slaves —

Today's we don't watch ~~walk~~ watch things like this we watch horse racing instead. —

5/12/74/ Plan of A Roman Town



Forum.

- 1) Meeting-place for people.
- 2) Buying and selling goods.
- 3) Stalls were set up by the country people to sell: hens, eggs, vegetables, fruit and meat.

Bot Basilica.

- 1) Merchants conducted business.
- 2) Law Courts at each end of hall

Outside Roman towns in Britain there was sometimes Amphitheatre. This was oval in shape and had sloping sides with rows of seats on them. Games were held in the middle, which was called the Arena. The ~~Romans~~ Romans liked watching gladiator fights. The favourite fight was between a gladiator with a spear and net and one ~~too~~ with a sword and shield.

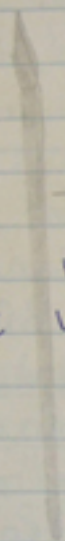
H/w

Gladiators fighting

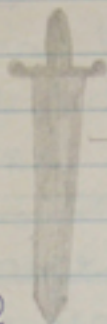


17/12/74

The Roman Army Legionary



Pilum is made of 4 ft. of soft wood and 2 ft. of metal.



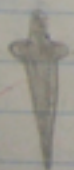
Gladius = 2 ft
2 ins



Scutum is made of wood and metal.



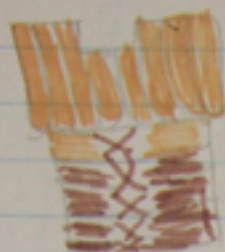
Helmet was made out of bronze and leather cheek pieces.



Pugio



Caliga was often made of leather



Lorica Segmentata

19/12/74

The Legion

The Legionary was the ordinary soldier in the Roman Army. About 80 legionaries formed a Company or 'centuria' under the command of a 'centurion'. Six companies equalled a 'cohort' and ten cohorts made a 'legion' - an army of 5,000 to 6,000 men. The army also had mounted men to carry orders on the battlefield but they did not usually fight like ~~the~~ Cavalry. Each centuria had its own standard bearer or 'Signifier' who carried the battle honours. During a battle the centurion would stay with the signifier and the legionary would then know where his company was. Each legion had an 'aquilifer' who

carried a large silver eagle which was the most valuable and most honoured piece of equipment in the Legion and which had to be protected. When the Romans invaded other countries they encouraged the natives to join the army, and these men were called 'auxillaries'. They might be slingers, bowmen, Cavalry or axemen. The Legionary also had to cook his food, sleep in the open or pitch his tent each night, build roads, level ground and many other jobs. So when he was on the march he carried a lot of equipment in his kitbag. #

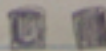
He carried 1) a kettle, 2) two bronze missives, 3) a saw, 4) pickaxe, 5) three days rations, 6) two pointed sticks, 7) a basket, 8) a hook, 9) a thong of leather and 10) part of a tent.

✓ 1)

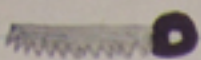
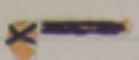



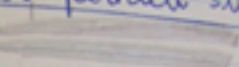
kettle



2)

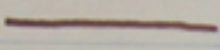


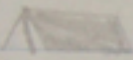
two missives

3)  - a saw 4)  - pickaxe

5)  - three days rations 6)  ^{two pointed sticks}

7)  - a basket 8)  - a hook.

9)  - a thong of leather.

10)  - a part of a tent.

January 14th '75

Topic card 15 Make-up

Dear Karen,

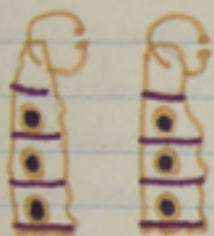
This afternoon I went to the ~~pub~~ public baths. The noise ~~was~~ ~~atrocious~~ of the people having their hair plucked from their armpits was very scaring. I heard someone singing to themselves ~~as~~ as they bathed. I enjoyed my bath as well
from Julie

D

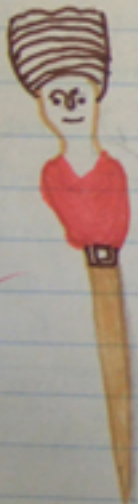


A hairstyle of the the first century A.D.

Today's hairstyles are not so complicated.



A pair of ~~earrings~~ earrings — Today we have similar jewellery



A pair of tweezers from Rome

We have tweezers but not with an elaborate top on like this

Make-up.

15/1/75

The Roman ladies spent many hours at their dressing tables with slaves at their sides. They had to

have their hair combed, set and then curled with irons, and then decorated with hair pins and pretty curls and plaits. They also sometimes had their hair dyed and they did not have mirrors as we ^{do} they had to make do with a piece of polished metal. Their cosmetics were not all that ordinary. For rouge they used galls a kind of red glue which came from bees. To get their face smooth and white they used chalk or white lead, to remove any blotches they used a mixture of lupins, beans, white lead, red nitre, the root of an iris plant and honey.

B

Food

Topic card II

1. They had small charcoal fires and their pots and pans were made of iron or bronze.
-
-

January 21st 1975

The Roman Invasion of England.

In 55 B.C. the Romans invaded Britain. Their Leader was Julius Caesar who was a great General but the Britons defeated him. In 54 B.C. he came back with a larger army but again he was forced to leave.

In A.D. 43 the Roman Emperor Claudius sent an army of 40,000 men to England and this time they defeated the Celtic tribes and stayed. They fought against the English leaders like Caractacus and Boadicea but by about A.D. 75 they had conquered most of Southern England.

Julia

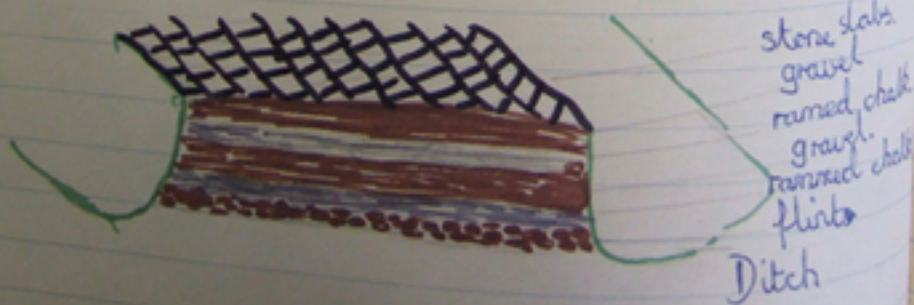
21st Jan
1975

Boadicea

Boadicea was Queen of Icenia. The Icenia ^{tribe} lived in a part we now call Norfolk and ~~Suffolk~~ Suffolk. Her husband was dying and he liked the Romans so he gave them half of his Kingdom. But they were greedy and wanted more. So they said that they owed them taxes. But Boadicea didn't like this. So they formed an army, and Boadicea said that the Romans called them Barbarians and wanted the British for slaves.

28/1/75

Roman Roads



Roman Roads.

The roads that the Roman Army built had to last a long time. They built them by putting one layer of flint then one layer of chalk then gravel, chalk again, gravel, then stone slabs. The roads were quite straight and they were curved because they had to let the rain fall off it. The roads had to be wide enough to let two lots of armies pass by. The roads were built straight so that if they were walking along they could see if any body was going to jump out on them.

ROMAN BRITAIN

Hadrian's Wall

A map showing the main towns and roads built by the Romans.



30/1/75

1. London - Londinium ✓
2. St Albans - Verulamium ✓
3. Colchester - Camulodunum ✓
4. Canterbury - Durovernum Cantiacorum ✓
5. Dover - Dubris ✓
6. Chichester - Noviomagus Regnensium ✓
7. Exeter - Isca Dumnoniorum ✓
8. Bath - Aquae Sulis ✓
9. Cirencester - Corinium Dobunnorum ✓
10. Caerleon - Isca ✓
11. Lincoln - Lindum ✓
12. Chester - Deva ✓
13. York - Eboracum ✓

A. Ermine Street

B. Watling Street

C. Fosse Way.

Home-Work.
31/1/75

See Your
Idol

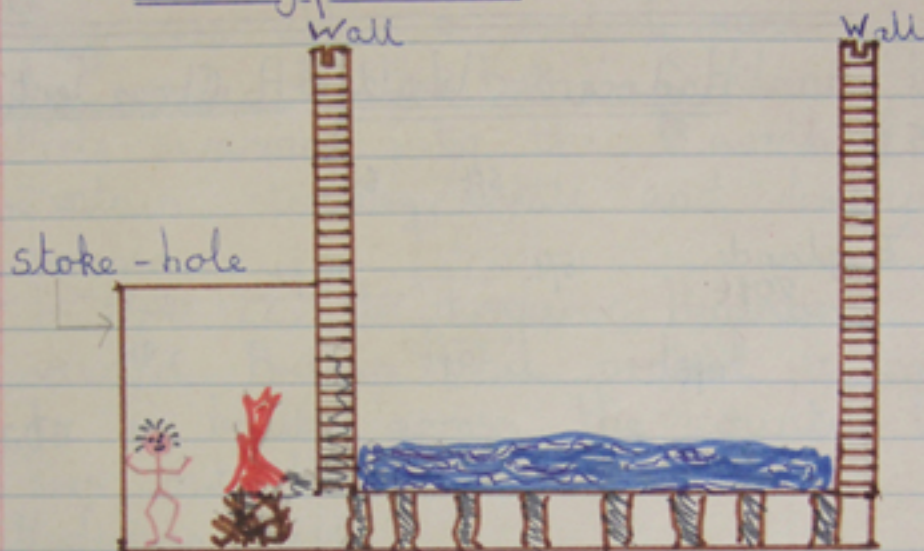


Fight

Cr

3/1/45

The Hypocaust.

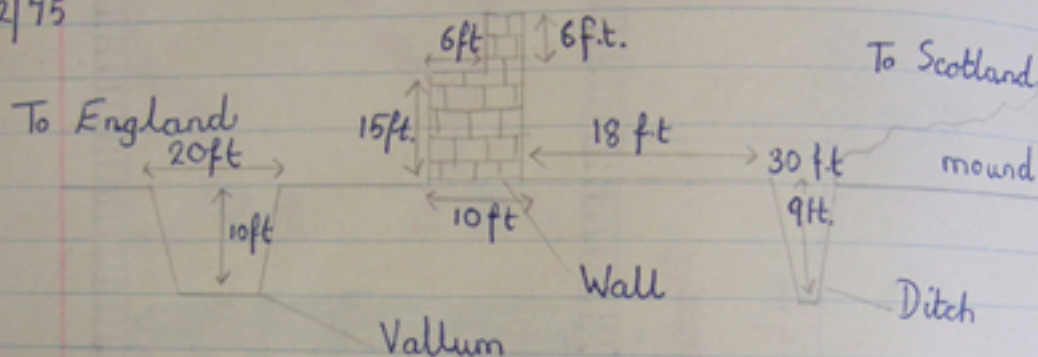


The hypocaust was made from burning twigs in a room called the stoke-hole. This is run by two men one getting wood and the other keeping the fire alight. The people who went to the baths, went through a lot of pain. Sometimes ~~they~~ had the men had their hair plucked from their chest. The hot air from the fire went up into the hollow walls and warmed

the water. This is called the hypocaust.

Hadrian's Wall. ← A Cross Section of

13/2/75



18/2/75

Hadrian's Wall



When the Romans invaded this country they were able to control most of the Celtic tribes. But in Scotland the Picts swarmed into the north of Britain stealing cattle and destroying houses.

In A.D. 122 the Emperor Hadrian visited Britain and ordered a wall to be built across the country to keep out the raiders. It is called Hadrian's Wall.

It took five years to build and is made of turf and stone. It is 73 miles long and stretches from the mouth of the River Tyne to the Solway Firth.

The wall was about 19 feet thick and 15 feet high with an extra 6-foot parapet to protect the soldiers. 18 ft from the wall on the Scottish side was a ditch 30ft wide and 9ft. deep. Above this was a mound of earth which gave added protection to the wall.

On the English side was a ditch 20ft wide and 10ft deep. This is called the Vallum. Along the wall were 16 large forts built every 4 miles, and they housed auxiliary troops. Every mile was a mile castle which housed 50 men and these small forts were two turrets which were just lookout posts

18.2.75. The wife On Hadrian's Wall. H/W
The coldness of the morning wiffed through the kitchen. I was cooking breakfast my husband is still on duty. He is based at one of the turrets with another man. The Scottish are trying to invade Hadrian's Wall. It was all quite quick when it happened they had tried to get out of the ditch. But the Romans had seen them and the alarm went up. The day dragged on. The wives of the soldiers had news on what happened and ~~whether~~ weather or not their

husbands had died in action. I was very sad, my friend's husband had been killed. Not an awful lot of men died, but it was enough.

MCMLXXV 1975 25th Feb

The Roman Calendar

Ianuaris - January
Februarius - February
Martius - March
Aprilis - April
Maius - May
Iunius - June
Iulius - July
Augustus - August
September - September
October - October
November - November
December - December

I	- 1	C	- 100
V	- 5	D	- 500
X	- 10	M	- 1000
L	- 50		

1. 45 - XXXXV or LV^x
 2. 176 - CLXXVI ✓
 3. 1,529 - MDXXIX ✓
 4. 1100 - MC ✓
 5. 276 - CCLXXVI ✓
 6. 399 - CCCLXXXIX^x
 7. 59 - LIX ✓ $\frac{6}{8}$
 8. 3,241 - MMMCCXLI ✓
-

27/2/75.

The Saxon Invasions

From about 300 A.D. the eastern coast of England was attacked by tribes - Jutes, Angles, and Saxons from Denmark and Northern Europe. At first these men only made short attacks and carried away any goods they could find, but the Romans were so afraid that they built a series of forts - the Saxon shore Forts - on the coast to protect England.

Later other parts of the Roman Empire were attacked by Barbarians - Goths, Vandals, and Visigoths. They destroyed

The Saxon Forts and the
Invasions from Northern Europe.



Key

- Invasions of Angles
- - - Invasions of Jutes
... Invasions of Saxons.

Saxon Forts

- | | |
|------------------|--------------|
| 1. DEANWALLA | 7. DOVER |
| 2. DEANWALLA | 8. LYMPHE |
| 3. BLEDY CASTLE | 9. PORTMOUTH |
| 4. WELTON CASTLE | |
| 5. BISHOPSTON | |
| 6. RAINBORD | |

all the things the Romans had made and as these Barbarians reached Rome itself, Roman Soldiers had to be called back from the Empire. In 410 A.D. the Roman legions were called away from England and now the Angles and Saxons could attack this country without fear of opposition. Now they came to stay

4.3.75

The Angles Saxons


These people were very cruel. They came across the North Sea from Germany in their ships called long boat. They were often tall and fair haired. They stole food and clothes. They loved being cruel and were very fierce. Their armour was made of cloth with metal ~~the~~ rings sewn on it. ✓

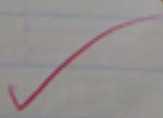
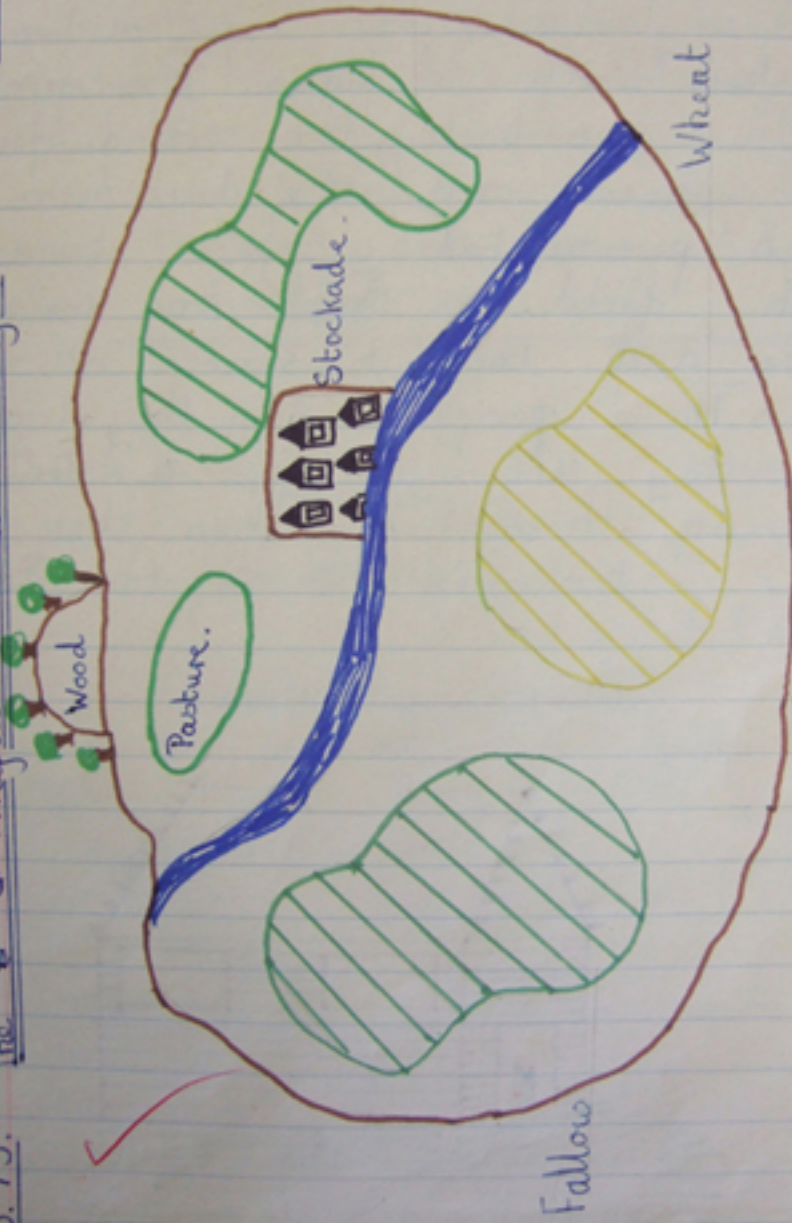
brooches



sword

ODY
Home - Work

4.3.75. The  & Angles Saxons Villages.



11.3.75.

Three Year Crop Rotation

The angles saxons crop rotation worked with 3 fields. The first field was barley, the second field was wheat and the last was fallow. Each person had a few stripes of each field. This ~~went~~^{goes} on for three years and then it starts all over again. These people, when they look for soil they like to have a stream flowing through ^{the land} ~~it~~. Then they build their stockades around the stream.

Saxons Houses



13th March '75

Saxons' Houses

The Saxons' houses were very simple and they were roughly built. They probably made ~~by~~ of logs of timber. Then the gaps were filled in with mud and straw or branches. The roof was thatched with straw and ~~at~~ there was a hole in the roof.

17th March 75

1.) AUGUSTINE ✓

2.) GODS ✓

3.) KENT ✓

4

ETHELBERT ✓

5.) CHRISTIANS ✓

6.) LINDISFARNE ✓ a monastery

7.) AIDAN ✓

8.) CHURCHES ✓

9.) GREENSTEAD ✓

Saint Augustine was a monk.

Thor and Woden were gods.

Augustine landed in Kent.

Ethelbert was a King.

The people soon became Christians.

They built a monastrey in Lindisfarne.
Aidan was a monk.
They built churches.

15-4-75

Saxon Religion

Moonday

Tiwday

Wodenday - King Gods. x Wrong
Thor.

15-4-75

Saxon Religion

The Saxons worshipped gods such as Woden and Thor. Woden was the King of all gods and Thor was ^{the} god of thunder and lightning. They were ~~beas~~ heathens and cruet. Until one day a monk from Rome came. He was walking around when he saw a group of fair-haired slaves. He asked where do these people come from. He said they

e. come from Britain. Gregory could not go to Britain so ^{to go} he chose a man named Augustine. So he set out with 40 monks. Augustine asked King Ethelbert if he could make ^{his} people be christians. He also made Ethelbert and his wife Christians.

Monday

Tuesday

Wednesday - King Gods

Thursday - Thunderer

Friday - Woden's wife

Saturday farming god

- ham

- ton

- wick

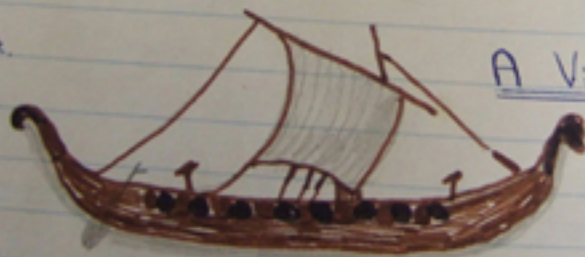
29th April

The Vikings

The Vikings came to Dorset ~~on~~ coast in the year 787. They were blood-thirsty and ~~very~~ heathens. Every time they

invaded a town they would first go to the churches, and raid the silver and they would kill the monks. They worshipped pitiless gods who rewarded men with death in battle. They also believed that if a man died in battle with his sword he would go to heaven which they called Valhalla. The word berserk comes from the vikings ~~which~~ from their habit of fighting without their warshirt on and with such blazing-eyes. They spelt it like this "bare-serks".

Home-Work.



A Viking Longship

B

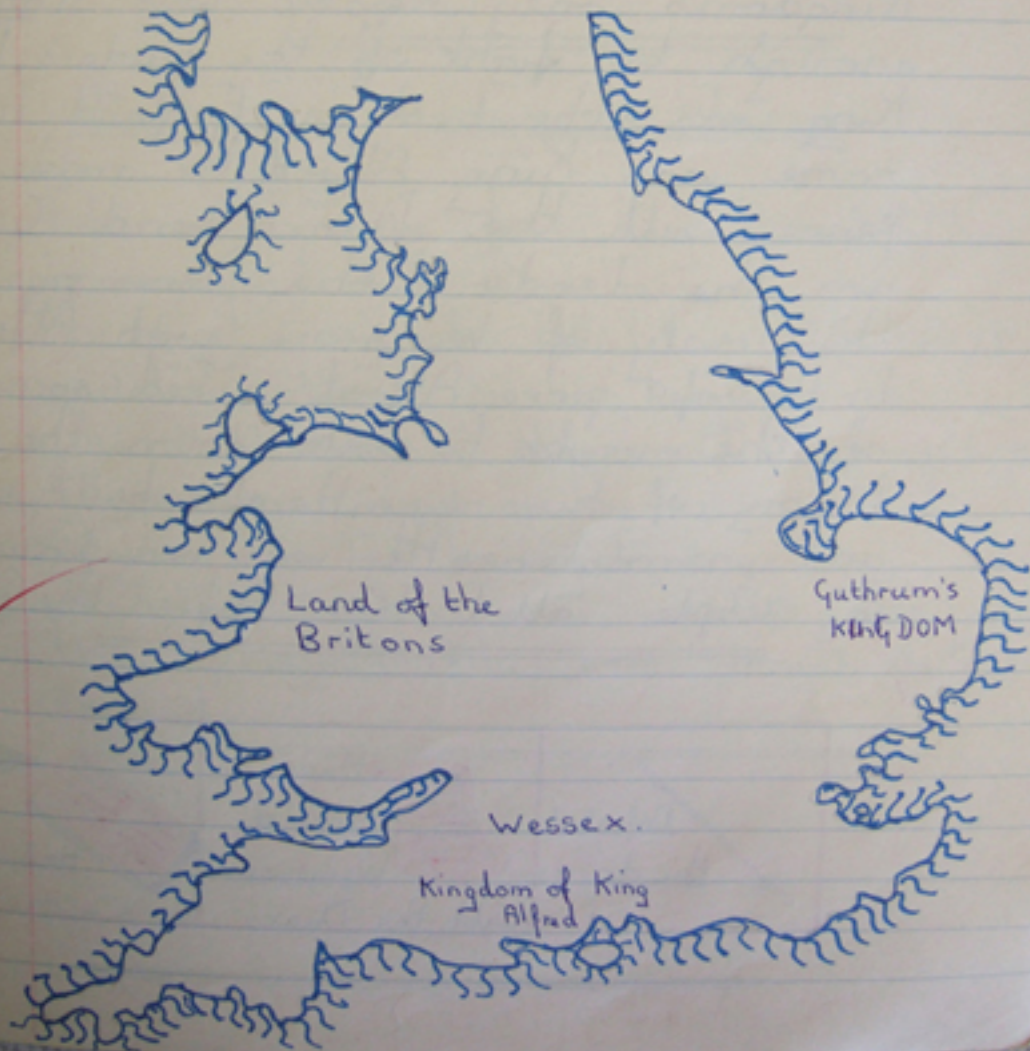
6th May '75

Alfred the Great.

Just wrong.

6th May '75

Map of England.



6th May '75

Alfred the Great

Just as the Danes raided the Saxons when they had ~~in~~ settled in England. From all the different Kingdoms, only Wessex was strong enough to fight off the raiders. Their King was the best in England his name was King Alfred. He made peace with the Danes and Guthrum the leader of the Danes signed the Treaty of Wedmore with Alfred. In the ^{years} of peace, Alfred asked some of the monks to write down the history of his reign. He also built schools and monasteries. He was very brave so people called him Alfred the Great.



B -



Built a Navy



Made a candle
dock

13th May '75

Kings of Wessex

Edward ^{the Elder} was the first king (900-924) he reconquered the Danelaw.

The next king was Athelstan (925-940) he added ^{Southern} Scotland to his kingdom.

The third king of this time ^{was} Edgar (959-975) Edgar was rowed on the river Dee at Chester in 973 by eight kings

Then the kingdom was ruled by Ethelred the Redeless (979) his name meant the "ill-advised"

22nd May

Invasion of England (1066)

King Edward ^{the Confessor} was a great leader and he was near to dying. Harold's was to be the king by right. Harold was a good king, and he had the hearts of his people. Although they believed him to be doomed. Because he had broken an oath over ^{holy} saints bones. In 1066 in the sky the people saw a comet.

• The people thought this was a sign of disaster. Though the Witan could choose the king, they also remembered William's story. That Edward had promised him the crown. Just by a stroke of luck Harold fell into William's hands. He had been shipwrecked on the coast of Normandy. The Duke treated them very well but he did not want him to go, so he made excuses that there wasn't any ships left. In the end he was only allowed to go back by swearing to support William in his claim to the throne of England.

The old king died and Harold became king. William won the battle and ^{he} became king. *More detail really needed here.*



A Norman Soldier



A Saxon Soldier

3rd June '75

Home-
Work

The Battle of Hastings

The battle began at 9 o'clock and the Normans ~~+~~ charged ^{and} ~~the~~ charged and it looked as if they would lose. Their ~~+~~ cavalry had failed to break the wall of shields. In the end it was William who won the the change for victory. It was the archers who won victory. The Saxon men died or fled away into the woods. The house carls refused to leave. They carried on fighting until dusk. They fought around their dying king and his dead brothers. Until then Normans were tired of the killing. So the battle ended at three o'clock. One B army had been destroyed a king and most of the nobles. William had won at last.

10th June

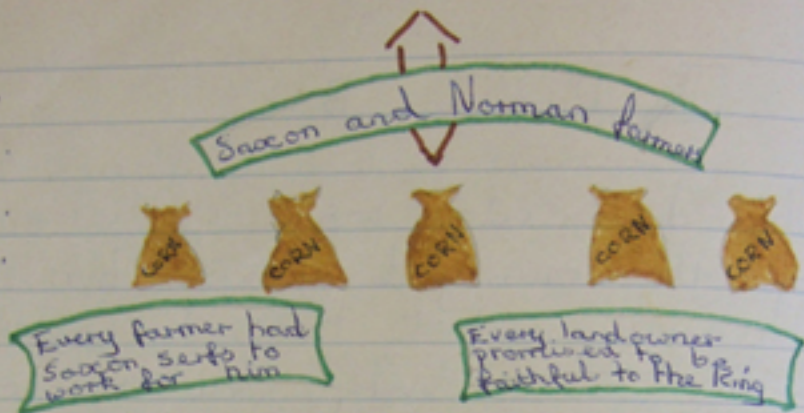
The Domesday Book

The doomsday book was a survey of the country. It showed him the wealth and what taxes he could raise. He was a very good master of the land. Officers called on every one of the leading men of every manor and asked them a few questions. Some of the manors were very small, while others were very large.

The Feudal System



P.T.O



12th June '75

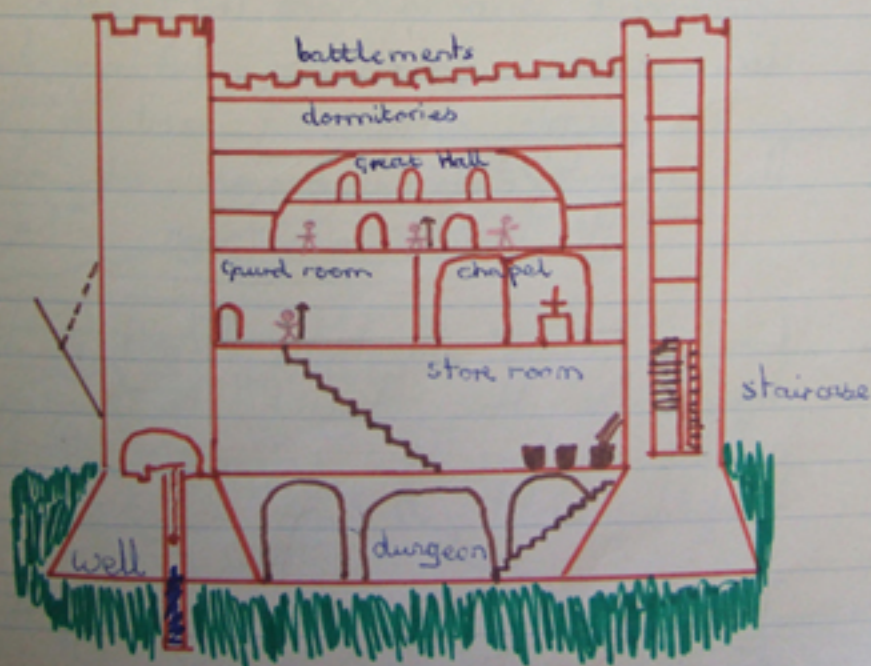
The Feudal System

William was at the top ^{he} owned all the land. He gave some to the church and some to the rest of his followers. The greatest of his followers were his "tenants-in-chief" - bishops, knights and abbots. The tenants-in-chief had to reward their own followers called lesser tenants. All the taxes, gifts and dues had to come from the work of the peasants in the fields.

17th June

Norman Castles

The motte was a mound on which the castles were built. There was a ditch around the castle with a draw-bridge leading up to an open space which is called the bailey. In the dungeon they kept men and women. They hung them up by their feet and tortured them.



26th June

The Monasteries

They believed that if you were to be a monk you must promise to be poor when ~~they~~^{you} enter ^{and} they were not to be married. If you did not go to church you were fined or taken to prison. The monasteries were very cold and they were a kind of school. They had three services before breakfast. The first one was at midnight. The jobs they did were farming, fishing, looking after sick people, gardening, writing ^{and} building. The monks day began at midnight.

A Monk's Day

Long before daylight, Brother Hugh went down to the church to say prayers called Matins. The next service, Lauds, lasted until 2 or 3 o'clock.

The monks went back to bed until daybreak then came service called Prime.

1st July '75Henry II and Becket

- 1) Henry II was very easy to get on with and fond of a joke.
- 2) His one weakness was that he had a very bad temper.
- 3) He pulled down their castles and said people must have belief in the law.
- 4) He went to France many times

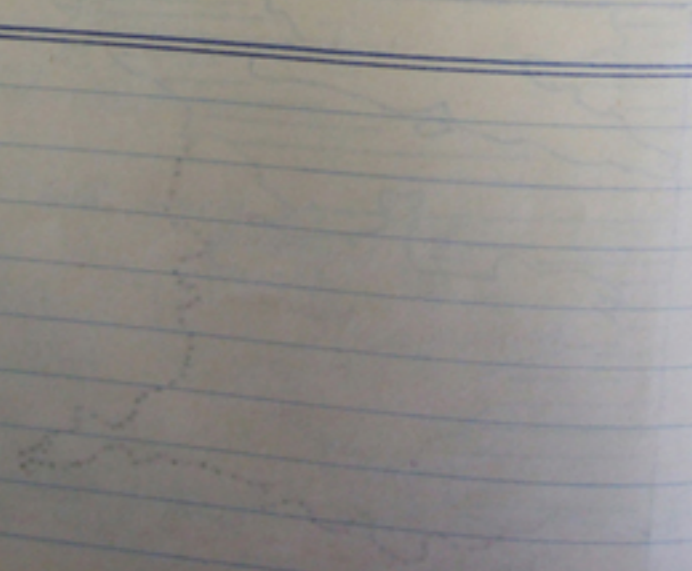


6) Henry left behind Thomas Becket to look after his affairs in England

7) Becket was strong and like his King he loved power and riches

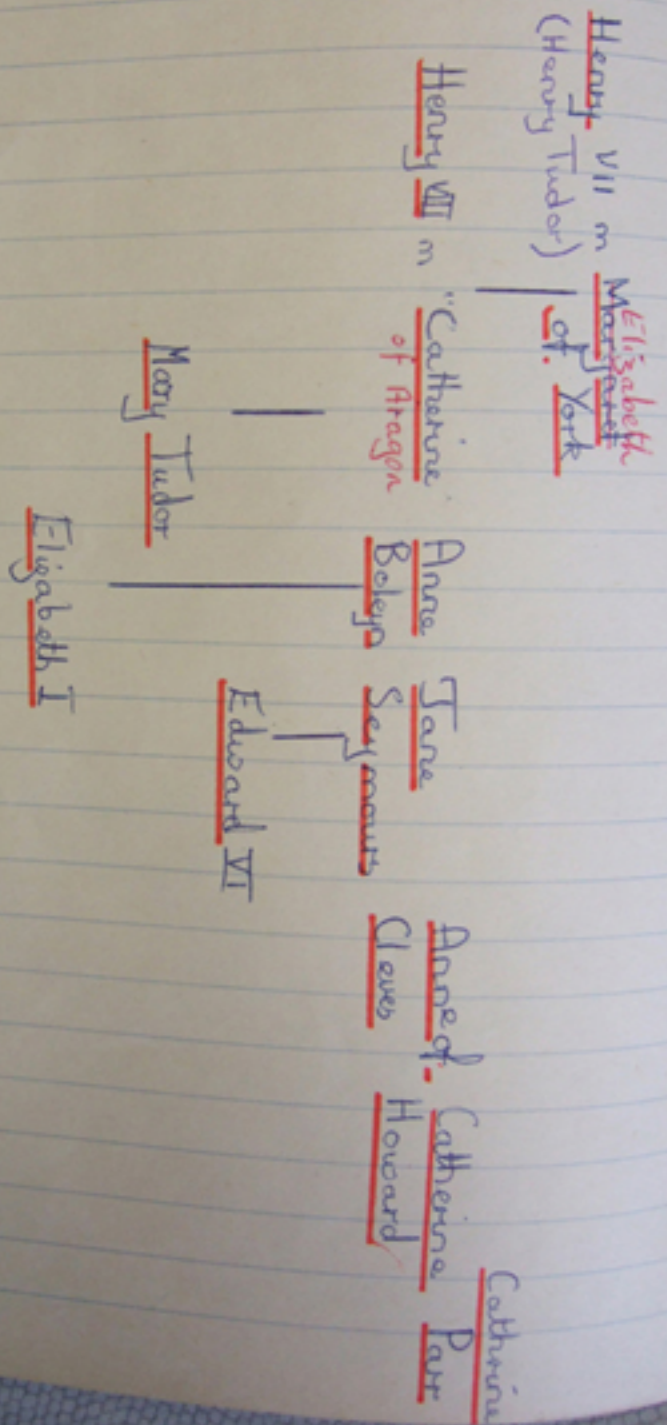
8) Becket visited France because he was to arrange marriage between Henry's son and a princess

9) William Under William I anyone connected with the church who committed a crime was tried in a C



11th September

2nd Year Term



The Tudors

11th September '75Things to Do

- 4) Edward the VI was made ~~dx~~ King before his sisters because he was heir to the throne.
-

16th SeptemberLeonardo de Vinci

- 1) Leonardo was an inventor^{or} as well as being an artist. He built machinery and made such things as cranes for lifting weights. He painted the Madonna and St. Anne. For many years he ~~was~~ had been working on the duke of Milan riding his horse.
-
-

The Renaissance in Europe

25th September

The revival of learning -
New schools founded
new universities set up
New ideas in navigation

The printing press -
allowed ideas to
spread and knowl-
-edge to travel
quickly (Gutenberg) in
Germany, Caxton in
England

Great flowering of
the arts - painting,
sculpture, architecture,
-ure, literature
(Da Vinci, Michelangelo)

Discoveries about the
universe -
Copernicus earth moved
round sun Galileo
later proved this
theory

New men of Science -
Galileo: fundamental
discoveries in regard
to the thermometer,
telescope and magnet
Fores shadowed Newton's
Laws of motion

The Discoveries -
Opening up of a new
world New
wealth, new knowl-
ledge
(Columbus, da Gama,
Magellan)

To the
Middle Ages

to the modern
world

NEW IDEAS ABOUT MAN and GOD WHICH LED TO THE
CHURCH AND THE POPE BEING CHALLENGED
BY RELIGIOUS MEN LEADING TO THE REFORMATION
OF THE CHURCH IN SEVERAL COUNTRIES.

Christopher Columbus

30th September

The New World

Christopher Columbus was born in 1451 in Genoa. Columbus went to live in Lisbon and there he went on many long voyages and he learnt a great deal about ships. He said that if he sailed west he would reach Japan, and China he believed that the world was round but he had no money. For several years he asked very rich men if they would help him. At last Queen Isabel of Spain helped him. He had three ships, but he had to get men to go on the ships with him at last a 120 men set sail. First he went to the Canary Islands they took fresh supplies and then started to sail to the west. The sailors were afraid that

They would never see land again.
At last one night a light was seen. The next morning Columbus and his men found that they had found the shores of a lovely ~~wood~~ wood. Their men said prayers to god to thank him for their safe journey.

Amerigo Vespucci

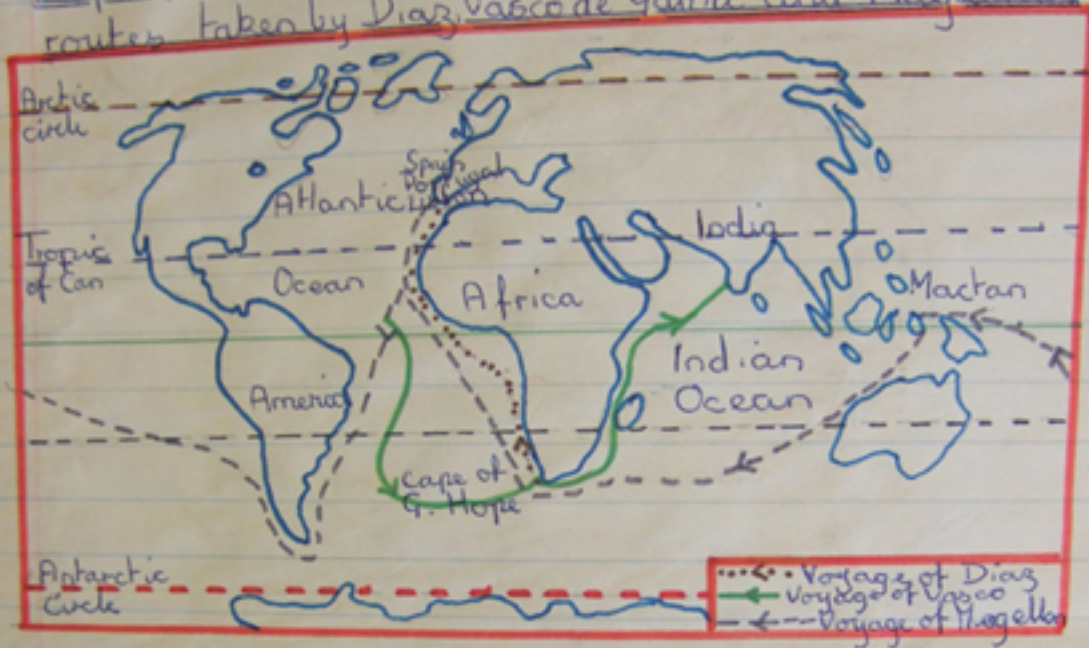
Vespucci said I have found a new world more thickly inhabited than Europe or Africa.



Map of the World showing

6th October '75

routes taken by Diaz, Vasco de Gama and Magellan



6th October

Magellan

✓ Magellan was a Portuguese adventurer and sailor. He believed that there was a quicker way to get to the Spice Islands. The Spanish king gave him five old ships. He left Spain and crossed the Atlantic to South America.

Northern Routes to the East

9th October



Sir Hugh Willoughby

Willoughby ~~was~~ left England in 1553 and sailed north to find out whether he could reach the East.

Martin Frobisher

Frobisher was born in 1534. He also

✓
C+ sailed to the north. In 1576 he reached the coast of Greenland but he dared not go ~~to~~ to shore because the ice was so thick. So he sailed on to the north coast of America.

14th October '75

Spain and Portugal would not allow other countries to share their newly found trade routes. British explorers thought that they would try sailing north to see if they could reach the Spice Islands by a different route. They never succeeded.

Willoughby and Chancellor sailed north from England then east towards what they hoped would bring them to the Spice Islands. Willoughby was blown ashore at Lapland and he and his crew perished. Chancellor sailed on until he came to the north of Russia and then travelled inland by sledge to Moscow [Vasco de Gama had sailed east too after first sailing south].

✓
Another Englishman, Frobisher, sailed

woody
+
MK.

WOOD X 4 MK.

north from England and then sailed west hoping to reach the Spice Islands that way. [Not as Magellan had sailed west after first sailing south] Frobisher reached the coast of North America but there was no way through to the Pacific and he returned home disappointed.

The Reformation

20th October

Luther was born 1483 he came from Germany. Luther decided that he would become a monk. In 1515 the cost of building the church St. Peter's was heavy that a special sale of Indulgences was arranged. Martin Luther was angry and he opposed Tetzel and having written 95 arguments against Indulgences, He nailed his paper to a church door.

Calvin

Calvin was a french man he was born in 1509 ~~at~~ ^{Calvin} ~~Frenchman~~ would have no clergy only ministers chosen by ~~Protestant~~ their congregation. He spread his religion through Switzerland.

Tetzel

Indulgences

Tetzel was a friar

WRONG

I am Tetzel

Indulgences

I think that Indulgences are quite all right Luther is quite wrong about being angry with me. The money from the sale of Indulgences go towards the rebuilding of St. Peters which is in Rome. They are pieces of paper like certificates which said that people who bought them would be forgiven

some of the punishment.

H-W

Reasons for Henry VIII 4th November 1975

Quarrelling.

The reason for ~~the~~ Henry quarrelling with the Pope is that he wanted to persuade the Pope to free him of his marriage with Catherine. But when the Pope would not free him he became very angry with him. Henry was so angry that he sent him away from the court. After wards in 1536 ~~the~~ Pope ^{Wolsey} died on his way back to London to be tried as a traitor.

Reasons for Luther Quarrelling with the Pope

Luther's reasons for quarrelling with the Pope were that he was angry with the Pope for selling indulgences. He was so angry that when Luther received a set of orders about, if he did not deny that he had been teaching the people he and his friends would be excommunicated. He threw them on to a bonfire and burnt them all. This made the Pope even more angry.

C+

2nd December 75

H:W.

Queen Elizabeth II

Elizabeth became Queen in 1558. She was tall and dignified she had auburn coloured hair and bright eyes. She wished to make her court happy and clever, so that everyone would admire it. She ^{was} also very glad that she had learnt to speak French, Italian and Spanish so she could talk with the messengers that came to give her messages. Elizabeth liked Reading and she was fond of music. At night she played cards or chess. She had very good health and hated to be ill. Sometimes she became very angry. Once when she was in a temper she boxed an earl's ears. She loved to be praised and was very witty. Her other facets
She also loved dancing in the great dining-halls.

B-

16th December

The Reasons for the Poor Law.

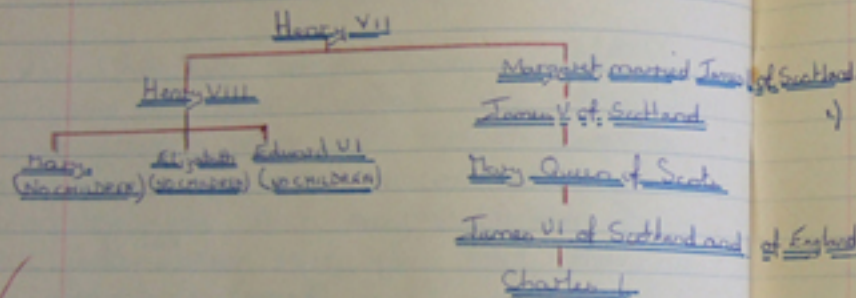
Many people were out of work and the Queen's Council were very troubled. There was not many jobs but there was too many men. Some of ~~of~~ the men who were without work were country men who had lost their jobs through enclosures.

✓ The rogues made for London, whose crowded streets offered better pickings than the forest. The cloth industry offered the best employment, but it was very unstable. The poor law was first issued in 1597. People who were poor were looked after by charity.

B-

Spring Term '76

13.1.76



History Home-Work

13.1.76

Questions p. 130 v.w.

- 1.) They were disliked because they would not go to the church of England's services and for plotting against the King.
- 2.) No because they didn't have much fun. They didn't even wear fancy clothes and ^{parties} did not let themselves play games or dance on Sundays.
Very little here

19th January '76

Who Should Govern England?

1) Who governs England today?

We decide: Parliament governs England. They make the laws for people to obey. They decide how long people should go to school and other laws like that.

2) Who governed England from 1285 to 1603?

Kings and Queens ran the country then. Henry VIII decided in his days what England should do.

3) How did James I and Charles I think that England should be governed?

They believed that God had made them kings and as long as they did what they thought God wanted them to do they had a right to be there. They also thought

They ^{they} should decide all the affairs of government.

B+

22nd January '76

Buckingham

This man brought about war with Spain in 1625. Many soldiers were captured, and were taken to Holland with orders to help Elizabeth and her husband. He made no arrangements for feeding the men. Buckingham advised the King and everything turned out badly.

Pym

Under Pym there was a strong party opposed to ~~the~~ the King. John Pym was the leader of commons. Pym and Hampden rode about the country encouraging men to vote for Puritans. He was

Killed in a battle.

Westworth

For many years Thomas Westworth had been ruling Ireland with severity that his way of government was known as "Thorough". Men trembled at the thought of Black Tom Tyrant might be brought over to England. He was King Charles I chief adviser and later he became Lord Stafford.

Laud

He was also a chief adviser to the King. He was energetic and clever but was often bitter about the things he said. He encouraged people to do country dancing and play games and archery.

22nd January '21

Home-Work - Widening Word = p. 112
Things to Do no 1

1.) a) Charles asked rich men to become knights. If they did become knights they had to pay him for the honour.

But if they did not become knights they still had to pay for refusing. So he got money either way.

Charles also fined all the people living on the land that was really royal forest. The men had to pay a lot of money.

When he wanted more money he ordered people living in towns a long way from the sea to pay ship money.

These should have been divided as asked.

Julia Edwards