

Charlotte Crow 3Kb  
History  
Ms Moore  
T22



Charlotte

#1.

recite



eggs 4 breakfast tonight



Silly  
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Never  
Said  
Anything  
That  
Interested  
Alvin

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black  
nooses

Halloween to-  
day 31/10/79

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paper sent: no

Bricker



pigg's  
chase



Mobs

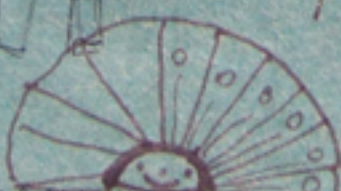
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fizzy

lemonade

The two  
front

back view  
of a  
baby quinn



N  
J.E

Exercise Book, No. 2 Ruling & Plain Alternate, Stock No. 203482

Whats big, ~~red~~  
& wet?

A sheet called ~~red~~ w....





# Voyages of Discovery 5.9.79

1. The following Explorers are famous because Bartholomew Diaz discovered The Cape of Good Hope and explored the coast of Africa Vasco da Gama a Portuguese like Diaz went even further, he sailed round the Cape on to India.

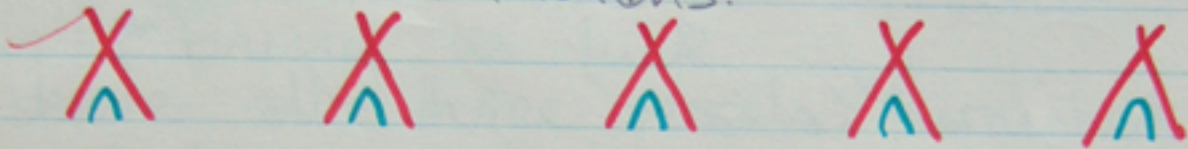
And Ferdinand Magellan made a voyage that was to be the first voyage round the world only he was killed on the way so his crew completed it.

2. Columbus was born in Genoa, a seaport on the Mediterranean. He went to Portugal where at that time the Portuguese were the best sailors in the world they taught him to navigate by the stars.

Columbus knew that the world was round he believed that instead of going to Asia by sailing to the east it would be quicker to go round by the west and get there quicker. but he needed a lot of money to carry out his plan and he had to ask the King of Portugal ~~Ferdinand~~ who didn't think much of Columbus's plan and wasn't interested. So then he asked Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain. who listened and said they'd consider his plan but they kept him waiting for seven years.



Columbus's three ships were called  
Santa Maria, The Pinta and the Nina.  
Columbus discovered America in  
the year 1492.  
When Columbus discovered America  
he was convinced it was Asia  
and so the brown natives that  
he saw he called indians and  
through the centuries they've kept these  
names - red indians.



V. Good though where is the map.



# The Day We Sailed

Friday August 3rd 1492

It is a great relief to me to be at last on this vessel - the Santa Maria I have had her name changed from La Gallega\* to the Santa Maria because I thought her previous name to be of unsuitable nature and I ~~hope~~ <sup>feel</sup> that Santa Maria is a name that will <sup>surely</sup> bring us luck.

I have all three vessels <sup>well</sup> furnished with provisions and I'm sure that my crew are at heart excellent men despite the fact that some of them are ex convicts.

It is indeed a great day for me ~~possible~~ ~~the~~ to at last be sailing after seven nearly eight difficult years of planning and pleading and trying to make others see what I myself see so clearly. Of course without the help of my dear friend Pinzón I might never have been able to get a crew at all ex convicts or not, he has a way of putting things so irresistably. My departure with Queen Isabella and The King was most satisfactory I'm sure now that they are convinced that this expedition is going to be of a very beneficial nature. I have a small speech that I must now go and de-  
~~the~~ \* The Women of Galicia.



# The Variables

The fair breeze blew,

The white foam flew,

The furrowed fellow'd free;

We were the first that ever burst

Into that silent sea





diver to my crew before nightfall.  
though I hope to keep this Journal written all  
through this voyage.  
Christopher Columbus.

## Suspected Mutiny.....

September 25<sup>th</sup>  
1492

I must write quickly what I have  
to say, its about the crew.  
Recently the men have been acting  
in distinct hostility towards me and  
I'm sure its because they think we  
are ~~not~~ lying hopelessly in this <sup>unmanage</sup> bed  
of seaweed never to get to the  
Indies and never to return <sup>to Spain</sup> they have  
no patience. The good omen is now  
forgotten since Pinzon sighted what  
we all thought was land but turned  
out to be a lowering cumulus  
cloud on the Western Horizon.  
I even suspect that they have  
conspired to murder me. I have  
told them though that there is no  
point in telling me to turn back  
or complaining as I am going to the  
Indies and I shall sail on until,  
with Gods help I find them.  
I have estimated that we are 707  
leagues from the Canaries but ~~for~~ I  
have told my impatient and ruthless  
crew that we are 584 leagues

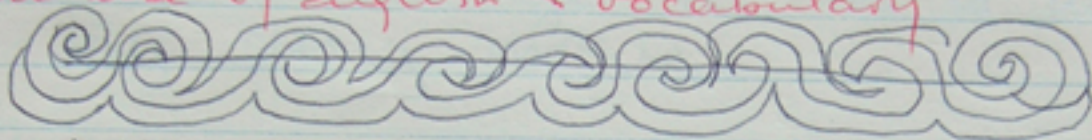


from there.

# Christopher Columbus

Excellent. — a very imaginative reconstruction of the thoughts & reports that Columbus might have had to make.

Good use of English & vocabulary



19/9/79

## copied Asking ~~Being~~ Questions in History

When writing about people and events in the past historians usually ask two questions.

1. What happened
2. Why did it happen.

To answer the second of these questions we need to consider people's motivation or reasons for doing certain things or acting in certain ways.

We also need to consider the CAUSATION of events (ie. the causes) some of these causes may be beyond human control and others which are the results of human failings



# Motivation why do they do it?

1. Economic motivation. the economic motivation is when money is the main reason for the action taking.
2. The motivation because of belief. when people have a strong belief about something they often want to change it. This is usually a very strong motive.
3. Limits on someones actions, Certain circumstances stop people from doing things (ie. you wouldn't or couldn't go swimming in the north pole!)
4. Political motives. when ~~that~~ something is done for power.
5. The Social motive is when whatever has been done has been done to increase status, to be in a higher position with Friends e.t.c.

Good



# CAUSATION → Why did it happen?

Just as a person's actions are the result of a variety of motives so particular events are the result of a variety of causes some causes will be beyond human control others due to human failure or unintentional actions (i.e. not due to the individual's motives.)

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The Train CRASH may have happened because:

1. The driver of the passenger train ignored the signals. — a small possibility. *why?*
2. The brakes on one of the trains failed. — ~~this could have been the cause~~ because if it did happen it would be fatal. *How likely do you think it might be?*
3. One of the drivers was worried and finding it hard to concentrate. — One of the drivers - (Goods train) was due to appear before a review board on a matter concerning his health so he could have been ~~worried~~ about this but I don't think that this was the cause of the ~~accident~~ *- why?*
4. There was a failure in the signalling system. — This seems highly unlikely because the signalling system had only been installed ~~a~~ *2* ~~few~~ months previously.





5. The section of the line where the accident happened was due to be relaid. — This is impossible because we have already been told that the section of the line had recently been relaid.

*Good*

## Why Men Made Voyages of Discovery.

Many people were delighted by the riches that were brought back from the East by Merchants, silks and spices and gold and things. More and more people wanted to go there themselves but the route they used to reach India had been blocked by the Arabs and the Mings. The alternative was to sail round the cape of Good Hope but this was a long and tedious journey. Explorers like Columbus now realizing that the world was round thought that it would be a good idea to sail west the other way of course they didn't know that America was there and therefore a longer route.

*What about other motives and the circumstances?*



# Police Record Card

Schools Council History 13-16 Project  
 WHAT IS HISTORY?  
 2a Detective Work: The Mystery of Mark Pullen

WK  
 st O  
 }  
 Howe

Rank: Detective.

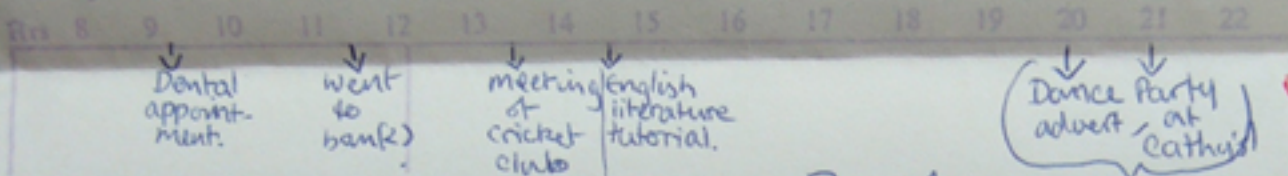
Name: Charlotte Crow

Details of accident victim:

Full name: Mark Pullen Age: 20 Occupation: student  
 Appearance: Dark hair fairly long thick, dark eyes no beard or moustache.

Contents of wallet: N.U.S card. Party invitation. Dentist appointment card. bank statement. Telephone message. lecture timetable. Meeting reminder. Football club pass. Entertainment advertisement card picture of a girl.

Time chart of his movements on day of accident:



Interests appear to be: English studies, Rugby and Cricket.

member  
 d 197

My theory of the accident: His friend Jeff couldn't take him to Cathys party because the car broke down (we know this from the telephone message) so I think he started to walk - hitch hiked a lift to the party in Dover when he was run over by a car who probably skidded & didn't see him.

*This could be more detailed*

People I would like to interview	I would ask them
1. his friend Jeff	what he was like and what he might have done in the circumstances when Jeff couldn't take him.
2. Anyone at the college who may have seen him before he left.	if he had said anything special before he left like hitch-hiking.
3.	

*Good!*

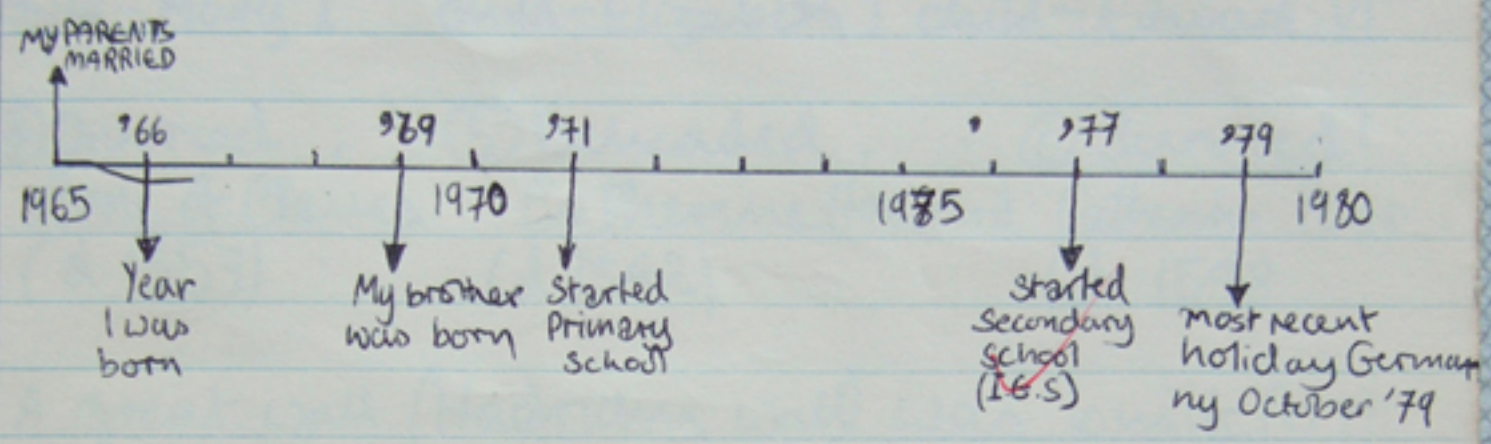
Signed: \_\_\_\_\_



c/wk  
31st Oct  
79  
Halloween

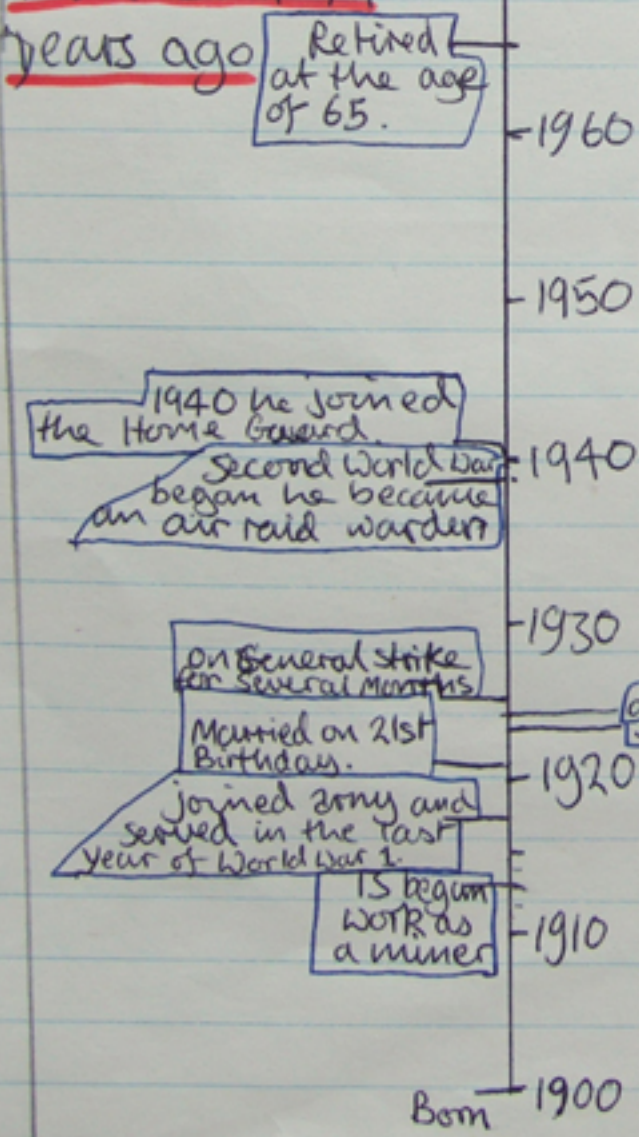
# Timelines

## A Timeline of me.



November  
2nd 1979

## Grandparents in Time, A Timeline of The life of a man born 79 years ago





H/WK 1. Henry VIII 6 wives were

① Divorced, ② Beheaded, ③ Died,  
Catherine of Aragon Anne Boleyn Jane Seymour  
(d. 1536) (d. 1536) (d. 1537)  
child - Mary I child - Elizabeth I child - Edward VI

④ Divorced, ⑤ Beheaded, ⑥ Survived!  
Anne of Cleves Catherine Howard Catherine Parr  
(d. 1557) (d. 1542) (d. 1548)

2. A great wall (Hadrian's wall) was built for defence, separating Scotland and England on Emperor Hadrian's orders.

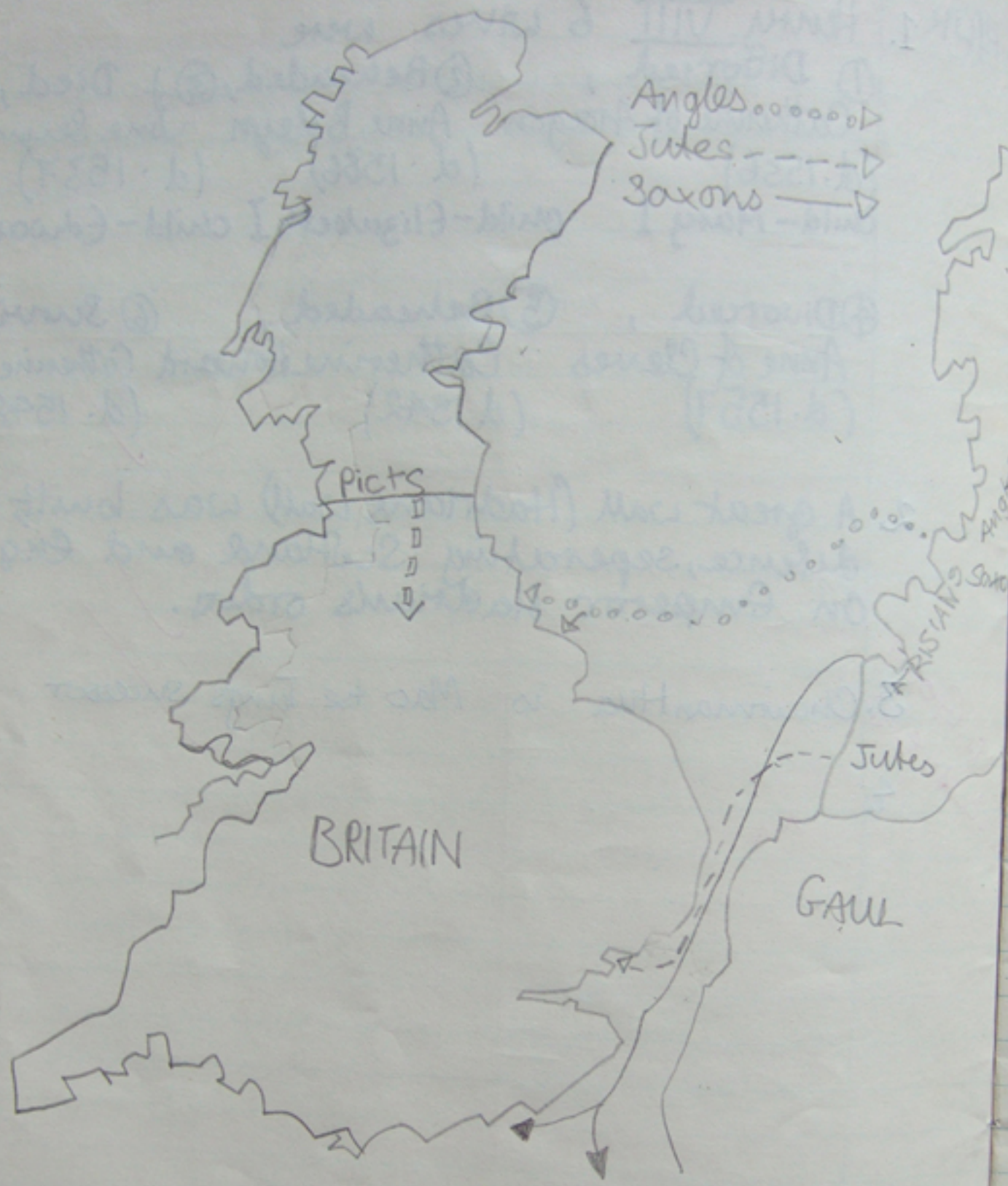
✓ Good answers

3. Chairman Hua is Mao Tse Tung's successor

4.

11





The Invasion of Roman Britain

Pt  
Bx  
UG



21/11/79

# The Anglo Saxons

1. The Romans stayed in Britain for almost 400 years — the last of the soldiers left Britain by the year 410 A.D.
2. The Romans had to leave Britain because their own country's capital (Rome) needed defending.
3. The ~~Jutes~~ Picts came over Hadrian's wall from Scotland while it was undefended.
4. The Angles, Saxons and Jutes came from Germany and Denmark.
5. The people living on the coast were frightened of the raiders because they raided suddenly and destroyed houses, sieging the people for slaves. — They were first to be attacked
7. The Angles and the Saxons left all the Roman buildings — that were so sophisticated to fall to ruins and they built new homes that were much more 'barren'.
8. King Arthur defeated the Saxons in a battle in Somerset.
9. England gets its name from the Angles who used to give England the name Angletland

Pt  
St  
V. Good



stake

4 Saxon villages weren't nearly as sophisticated as the Roman ones usually they were built on a fairly high flat plateau with a wooden stake fence surrounding them. The <sup>le</sup>Chief's house was much bigger than anybody else's this was in the middle of the fort. The houses were made of mud with thatched roofs. The high stocade built around the village was not only to protect it from the British but from ~~wolves~~ and Bears that used to roam the land then.

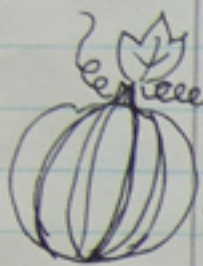


✓ Only a few villages near our school end with 'Ton' or Ham or Saxon <sup>ing</sup> names, these are them: Islington Newington



# Saxon Raid

Home Work.



Even the dogs who usually never slept soundly if at all, at night, were snoring with contentment for they, like everyone else that night had had their fair share of mead (spilt though it was.) Our village was fuller to-night than it had been for some many nights due to the splendid celebrations that followed the result of our bumper Harvest. ~~But~~ Now ~~the~~ villagers, relatives, dogs and all were far away dreaming of Pumpkins as big as the moon and earth as rich as figgy pudding. None of us were aware of anything other than our success and because of it we had scorned old Mother Burnet when she said that we were forgetting too much and she had a feeling of danger, so distinct that ~~she~~ <sup>though</sup> none of us knew it at the time. ~~I~~ <sup>she</sup> had moved right up into the hills to a small shack there, abandoned by a Hermit. I awoke at what must have been 3 in the morning having drunk too much mead and eaten too much partridge I needed to run outside to the garden and vomit, <sup>though, I could not when I was there.</sup> ~~at~~ big Harvest moon graced the sky and the sky was a deep, dark blue instead of a silky black. On my return to the house a sudden uneasiness caught me I had had the feeling before I thought. It was as if I had been purposely awoken to discover something, like when a cat or dog wants you to follow it yet at first you aren't sure whether it does or not. I heard the sea and its methodic rhythms soothed me as continued in a page.



A Complete Timeline

Ancient times

2000

1500

1400 Nefertiti, Queen of Egypt, married King Akhenaten who ruled from 1379-1368

1300

1200

1100

1000

500

0 AC  
AC

End of the Roman Empire (at change) Saxons takeover

500

Medieval times

1000

1485 another big change Henry 7 (Tudor) won a battle with Richard 3.

1500

1600

1700

Modern times

1800 Mao Ze Tung (1893-1986) led Communist revolution, leader of New Communist China.

1900 Indira Gandhi - born Nov 19th 1917 in Allahabad in India. Her father, Indira's first minister and she became prime minister later.

2000



margin

They always did, I turned round to view it through the two hills that, until you went down to the beach, snugly surrounded it, and my



heart missed a beat, 3 ships I could vaguely make out the shape of, were entering the harbour, but at this time of night?

I blinked twice to make sure the mead hadn't gone to my head and then wasted no time in arousing the men.

\*

\*

\*

Our house was one of the more isolated ones and my brother was sent to inform the house, nearer the harbour of the ships while my father who suspected the worst piled, Mother, Alison, Junige myself and little Ned out of the house with a few of the most valuable possessions. The twins could not see the urgency to evacuate the house just because of the sighting of a few ships, but Mother and myself now remembered the news that a few weeks back had been so easily forgotten, news of a group of ships that had mysteriously appeared further down the coast letting down big strong barron men who had raided the villages and massacred the people. The news had come with a travelling peddler the type that carry a good story wherever they go but even ~~the~~ I know that there is often a thread of truth in what seems an impossible story. and Only the regretful forget.

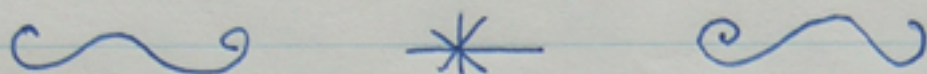
Father kissed ~~the~~ us all tenderly and blessed us all and Mother didn't let the little ones see the anxious fear that rolled quickly down her cheek.



Then a sickle under his arm Father vanished into the blackness. We never saw Father or Jamey my brother again, but as we hurried up into the hills we heard the Saxons raiding our village, we heard the screams of the people we knew, we turned back and saw the red glow of our burning houses and we knew that we owed our lives to his wise forethought.

A - a very imaginative and moving account.

AWK 30/11/79



## Saxon Settlements and Place Names

It took nearly 200 years before the Saxons' settlement was complete. The first settlers built their homesteads at the coast, along the river banks, or at the foot of hills. As settlements arose they were given names. The reason for the names varied greatly.

Some settlements were named after the chief. An example of this would be "Hrosta's people", the Saxon word for people is INGAS. This later became Hastings. Later settlers gave settlements names such as Ham or Ton, both of which mean village or hamlet. The 'town of the priests' became Preston. 'Daecas village' became Dagenham. Sometimes the endings ING, HAM, TON occur together: Hamlet of Beornmund's people (BEORNMUND INGAS HAM) became Birmingham. Later settlers had to journey further afield to find suitable sites for their farms and they often called their hamlets by names which meant they had cleared forest lands as 'Ley' or 'field': Beorns-ley = Barnsley, Waca's field - wake field. Other settlements







## The Vikings chapter II

3. Saxon warriors wore coats of mail over their rough woolly tunics, they wore iron helmets with horns sticking out from them. Wolf or bearskins hung from their shoulders. Thick skin leggings are attached to their legs by leather thongs criss-crossed upwards. Most important in the Vikings 'uniform' were their weapons



1. A VIKING SHIP



over  
from  
their  
school  
-  
he



# Account of Suffolk mounds or the mystery of the Empty Grave.

11 grass covered mounds lie on Sutton Hoo heath in Suffolk. The soil of which they're constructed ~~out~~ of is sandy and covered with grass and broken. They were first professionally investigated in 1938 though a number of them showed signs of having been robbed.

The mounds were carefully dissected ~~nothing~~ <sup>nothing</sup> must have the chance to break. The <sup>earth around</sup> ~~second~~ mound was a slightly different colour and ~~seen~~ the archaeologists discovered that it contained rotten wood traces. The ~~barrel~~ <sup>was</sup> uncovered to ~~form~~ <sup>show</sup> a trench and gradually long horizontal rows of ribs appeared, binding together a Viking boat. Many interesting objects were found inside the boat, some needed to be expertly reconstructed like the gold and silver helmet, the front of which comes down almost like a mask with all the features of eyebrows and moustache. A shield found in the mound was damaged—and showed signs of use, maybe an heirloom. Birds and dragon like creatures seen a prominent decoration ~~of~~ <sup>on</sup> the shield and the mask both have. a stone object weighing some 7lbs is thought to have been a septre. Carved around its top and bottom are four stone faces; theories that these are the eight ancestors of whoever owned

PLAN OF MOUNDS

Mounds first opened.



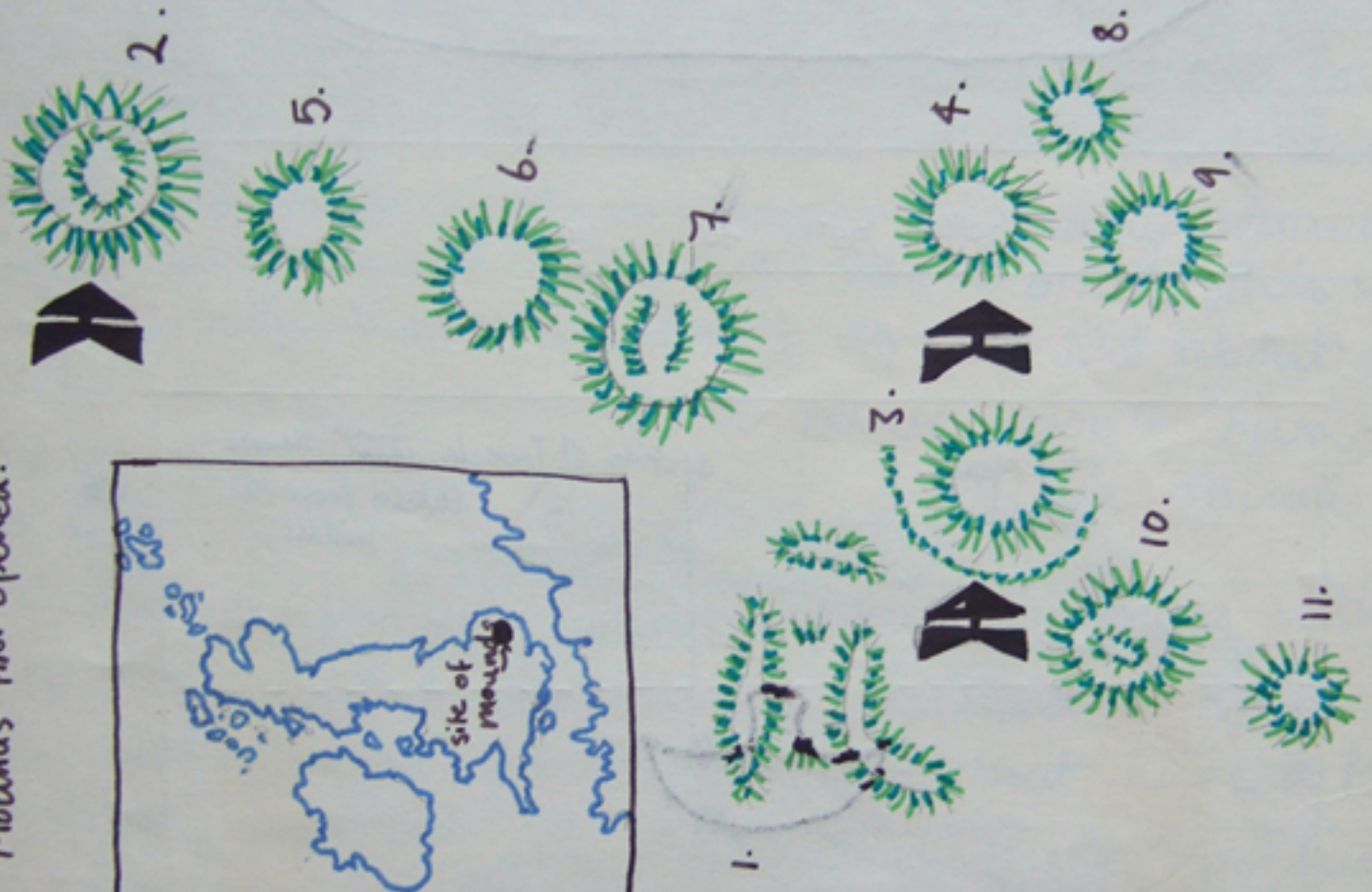
the septre, ~~and~~ or the possibility that it is the owner ruling all around himself North, East, South, West are held. In another part of the boat a bronze circle with a stag standing on the top was found, only recently archaeologists think that the circle should



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PLAN OF MOUNDS

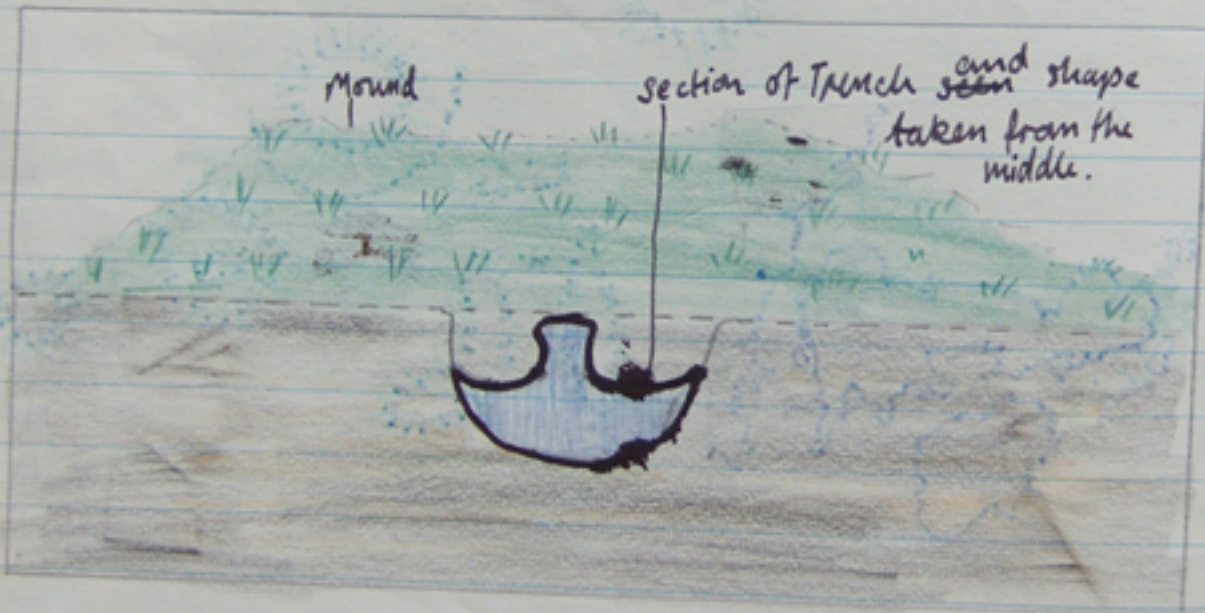
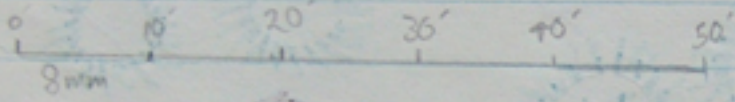
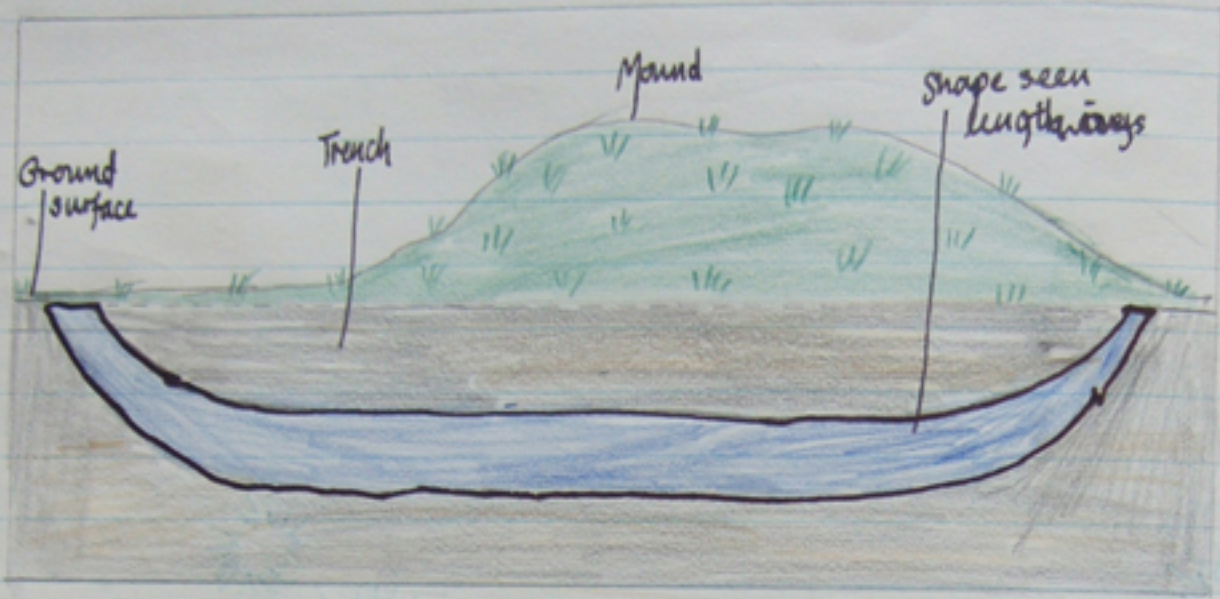
Mounds first opened.



V.G.



# Cross Sections through Trench.




✓  
B.

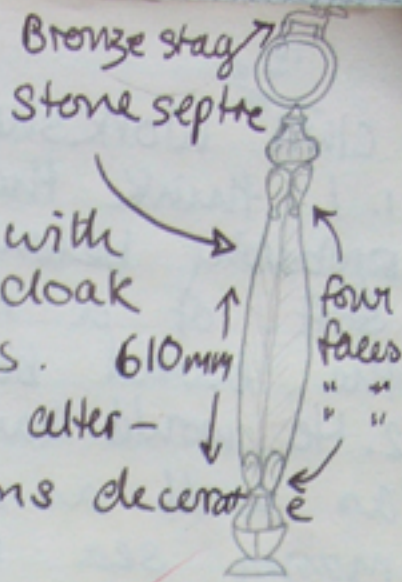
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be somehow connected to the septr.  
A beautiful clasp made of gold inset with garnets was found, probably to clasp cloak at shoulder for special occasions. Small chequers of glass are exquisitely altered.



the  clasp. Again birds and dragons decorated



The lid of a purse made as beautifully as the clasp covered a leather pouch/purse which contained **37** coins unfortunately only one of the coins heads could be distinguished; as one Frank king (Franks) a tribe who lived in Norway, Germany Denmark, France) who ruled from 595 AD to 612 AD. This was a very important discovery as it just about dated the burial, providing the purse wasn't buried 10-30 years after the boat and <sup>it's</sup> obviously rich and powerful owner.

Other interesting finds include two silver spoons with the names 'Saulus' and 'Paulus' inscribed on them in Greek and a set of silver bowls that have a flower/leaf design on them set in a cross. These two finds are both connected with Christianity. <sup>In the Bible</sup> Saul changed his name to Paul when he became a Christian, and the bowls bear the cross, <sup>Christianity came to England at the time of the</sup> only the <sup>separates</sup> burial wasn't a normal Christian one, it involved cremations.

Another silver bowl with a Roman head on it was found the head is a woman's.

How did the boat come to be buried there? Not such a mystery as there is a river rice and close by.

A- Excellent work.



16  
4 2  
CLWK Worksheet 25.1.80.

1. I think that the objects found inside the barrel probably belonged to somebody of high rank, some sort of a ruler even a king it is obvious that the buried body was very rich.
2. He would have probably been an excellent warrior as well as a ruler and ~~poss~~ he may have made many sea voyages, that is why he was buried in his boat.
3. I think he would have had a high position in society and would have been a highly respected man (no expenses were spared in his burial).
4. Maybe the buried body and his people moved into a deserted Roman settlement when the Romans left. This is why he was buried with a bowl with a Roman head. The bowl could also have been a war tribute. *what about the items buried with him?*
5. It appears that the coins come from a tribe called the Franks they could have been a gift kept as family treasure. Although experts can work out from what date the coins come from (about 625 AD) they have no way of telling when the purse containing the coins was buried.
- 6.7. The theory that 40 coins were buried in order to pay the 40 oarsmen needed to row the boat into the land of the dead, has been suggested by one coin expert.
- 8.

incomplete.





V. Good.



# Archaeological report

Charlotte Crow

East Anglia (Suffolk)

Sandy heath covered with grass and broken.

## The Excavation

1. What was the first discovery made in the mound? (Find 2a, b, c, Clue 1) The rivets and the wood panels of the remains of an ancient ship was first uncovered. My theory is that the boat was used as some kind of burial chamber. (1)

Supporting evidence: A similar discovery was made in Norway in 1904. The bodies of two women were found inside this boat. All its treasure had been robbed but objects like; beds, tapestries, a cart, looms and lamps, 4 sledges were found along with the bodies of many animals.

2. What objects were found in the mound?

(Find 3, 4, 5) 3 groups of objects were found in the mound. ① Weapons and personal belongings - giving evidence that the owner of the tomb was very rich. ② 37 coins dating from 625 A.D and before. ③ A set of silver bowls decorated with crosses and two silver spoons, - this group that the owner may have been Christian.

3. Were there any human remains in the mound? (Find 6)

Traces of burnt bones were found in the burial chamber but there is no proof that these were human. The archaeologists realized that acid sand could have dissolved all traces of human body.

4. When was the hoard of treasure buried?

(Find 4, Clue 5) The treasure was probably buried around 600 AD. As it appears to be Saxon though a Roman bowl was also found among the loot.

Supporting evidence: Coin experts have worked out that the coins were put together in the purse around 625 A.D. (But they cannot tell when the actual purse was buried.)

5. The owner of the hoard

(a) How important was the owner of the treasure? (Find 3, Clues 2, 3, 4)

The owner of the treasure discovered was obviously of very high rank and rich. The Sceptre found, with its 8 faces pointing to the North, East, South and West, possibly suggests that its owner ruled in all these different directions. The treasure found is supporting evidence that its owner was very rich he also had a very grand burial, the kind given to heroes of the time. The burial includes a standard used to hold a banner.



I think that the owner was Anglo Saxon judging from the objects found in his tomb which appear to come from that time. The mask/helmet however is more like a Viking one, covering more of the face than the picture of the Saxon one does. We can guess from the treasures found at about what era they come from and thus what period their owner came from.

(c) What was his religion?

(Find 5, Clues 6, 7)

Was he a Christian or a pagan?

Your theory: I think that he was possibly both a Christian and a pagan during his life this would account for the Christian bowls and spoons and also for the burial mound, animals, weapons, etc. (Pagans believe that food, animals & weapons are needed in the after life but Christians say that you don't need any of this stuff). Christians were not buried as it prevented them rising to heaven. They were buried or burned but when they were burned their intimate personal possessions were laid by their ashes that were put in Urns. The fact that there were no obvious human remains in the mound may mean that the burial was a kind of compromise and the body was buried in a more Christian manner, near a church.

(d) Who was he? (Clue 8)

Your theory: From the clues on pg 8 I think that it is possibly one of the two Kings: Raedwald, died 625 AD. or Aethelhere, died 654 A.D. The first was High King over all the Anglo Saxon kings - which could account for the expensive burial. He became a Christian but later changed back into a pagan. This King tried to serve both Christ and Ancient Gods. King Aethelhere also became a Christian but later joined the side of the pagans. He was killed during a battle against a Christian king from Northumbria. The battle was fought close to the River Winwood (Weeds). This had been swollen by heavy rains and the area around it flooded - many warriors drowned and King Aethelheres body was never found.

Comments and conclusions

Although the date of the death of the first King seems to correspond better with the probable date of the burial. The facts around King Aethelheres existence also mean it could be his burial.

Signed

Charlotte Crow

(Director of Excavations)

Date

2.2.80

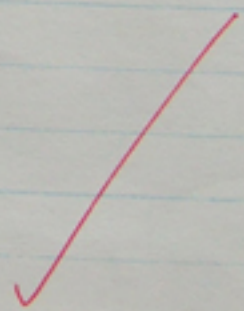
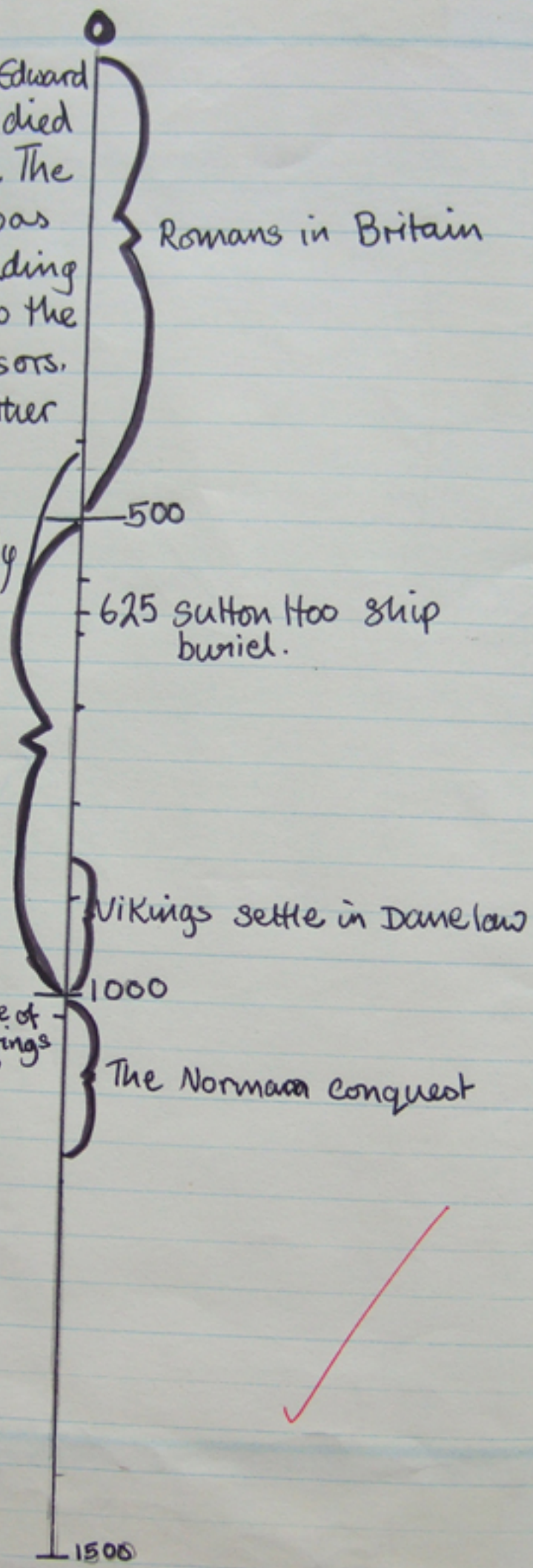
(A)

A really excellent analysis of the burial mystery. You argue your case logically and coherently.



# The Battle of Hastings

In 1065 the Saxon King, Edward the Confessor fell ill and died leaving his throne free. The most obvious successor was Harold Godwinson, a leading Saxon earl who was also the choice of Edward's advisors. However, there were 2 other rivals for the throne, Harold Hardrada and William Duke of Normandy (continued overleaf)







✓ Good.



29.2.80

## NOTES

1. Harold Godwinson was the King of Norway and was descended from King Canute who ruled England earlier in the 11<sup>th</sup> century. He was a Viking. Harold believed he should become King and planned to invade England.
2. William of Normandy was also a descendent of the 'Northmen' who had settled many years before in Northern France (Normandy). Edward had spent much of his reign at William's court and William claimed that Edward had promised him the throne on his death. Also Harold had been William's hostage after being shipwrecked on the Normandy coast and again William claimed Harold had promised to give up the throne to him.

## The Battle of Hastings

HLWR

2/3.3.80



We know more about the battle of Hastings in 1066 than we do about most other battles, thanks to the Bayeux tapestry. It is a 272 scened story of the battle, <sup>embroidered</sup> on a strip of linen that hangs in the little village of Bayeux in France. The story of the battle all begins when Edward the Confessor dies leaving the throne of England free, having had no children. The two main rivals for the throne were William duke of Normandy and Harold Godwinson. William claimed that Edward had promised him the throne on his death, ~~but~~ while he was in Normandy, Harold Godwinson was going to be elected as King in England, even though sometime back ~~he had~~ <sup>→ Harold</sup> been shipwrecked off the





coast of Normandy where instead of being treated like a prisoner (as was the custom) William made him his guest, in return Harold had to promise to give him the throne when Edward died. Anyway Harold ignored his promise and was declared as King. Only William wasn't his only rival. Godwinson had a brother, Tostig, and together he and a Harald Hardrada wanted to fight Godwinson to make Hardrada king. They came with 300 boat loads of people, to invade Yorkshire. Godwinson had to march north where he had the battle of Stamford bridge on <sup>Sept 28<sup>th</sup></sup> killing both Tostig and Hardrada. News came to him directly after the battle that the duke of Normandy had landed with his <sup>small</sup> army in Sussex, there was no alternative Godwinson had to go with his exhausted army to meet William at Hastings. When he arrived, he did have the advantage of being up <sup>on top of</sup> the hill, his army built a shield wall and for him things weren't going too badly. William however, had a small army and he knew that unless the battle ended within the day Harold's reinforcements would arrive, cleverly he retreated knowing that Harold's shield wall army would follow, once they were down the hill William found it easy; he order his men to shoot arrows vertically up into the air, these came down on top of Harold's men and one arrow shot Harold in the eye killing him. England had a new King, The Duke of Normandy who became better known as William the Conqueror.

A: You remembered the story well - well done!





# What They had to do for their land.

## Great Barons (tenants in chief) to the king

- 1, Provide knights from lands for king's army
- 2, Swore homage to king
- 3, Paid money in taxes

## lesser barons and knights to the tenants in chief

- 1, fight as one of his lord's men (see above)
- 2, pay money

## Serfs to knights (Lords of the manors)

- 1, work on the land of the manor's (and
- 2, pay the lord finer on important occasions.
- 3, use the lord's mill, oven and brewhouse
- 4, could not leave the manor



# THE FEUDAL SYSTEM

Some kept for himself



Some for the Church

King = owner of all the land

Some they kept for themselves

Some for the great Barons (Tenants in Chief) = 200-300

Some for the lesser barons and knight. Each knight had one or more manors and divided the fields among

= A few thousand.

The serfs and freemen each of which had between 2 + 12 hectares = 1-1 1/2 million



## Homework

Sea captains keep what log books  
Imagine - Columbus - on Santa Maria

Day 1 - day you sailed

Day 2 - the day the men began to mutiny

Day 3 - the day on which land was sighted.

Describe a Saxon raid as if you were either a Briton living in a coastal village or a Saxon raider

## Notes

Bayeux tapestry - strip of linen whole story 72 scenes  
who would succeed Edward - who promised throne to Duke of N  
Harold shipwrecked  
Godwinson going to be elected as king  
Will Norm kindly promised he'd give throne to Duke of N  
Godw. declared as king - his brother Tostig and Harold H  
300 boats invade York shire [HG marches north of Stamford  
Ford Bridge Sept 28 W. of N lands in Sussex small army. News  
at once to H.G. <sup>meets</sup> Duke of N cut Hastings men first  
Harold has shield wall advantage on top of wall W.  
attacks. / retreats is chased by Harold battle