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5000 Old Stone Age

4000

3000 Pyramids

New Stone Age

2000 Abraham

Bronze Age

1000

55 Romans came to Britain

0 Jesus born

410 Romans left Britain

1000

1485 Battle of Bosworth Field
Britain Before the Romans

At the time of Christ, England was ruled by the Celts who were tall, fair people. They did not stay this way because they intermarried among the local people and made a mixed race. In war the Britons had a terrifying appearance with their red dyed beards and hair and blue arms and legs but they were not savage. They were good at weaving cloth and making clothes, and were expert metalworkers and potters. These men were ruled by Druids and their belief gods were Gods of Nature. The Britons were chiefly hunters and herdsmen, but they did grow some wheat and oats for food and drink. They also sold tin, gold, slaves, and pearls to their Celtic cousins across the channel.
The Romans Invade Britain

The First Invasion - 55 BC. By an Eye Witness

All week Caesar had planned the Invasion of Britain, and when, one autumn morning in 55 BC, I was awakened at 2 am, I found Caesar was ready to sail. We had 100 ships and 10,000 soldiers all ready to punish Britain for helping the Gauls.

At 2:30 am we set sail from Boulogne to cross 30 miles of choppy water to Britain. There were many soldiers seasick but most survived and at 9 am we saw white cliffs through the mist on top of which were thousands of fierce looking men. My legion was the 10th and we were among the front ships. The Britons followed our slow-moving flotilla as we sailed along the coast trying to find a good landing place. We found that Romney Marsh was best and here we were to land.

But when an unorganised
army came running at us with loose skins on, blue legs and arms and red hair and beards we were terrified and stayed in the ships. Then my standard bearer leaped into the swarming mass. My men had to follow or be digged so they followed and advanced as an army, shields interlocking above their heads. At first our men found it difficult to fight in formation in the seas but when they reached the beach they found the Britains retreating everywhere. Thus was the first victory over the Britons achieved.
A Roman Soldier of 10th Legion

A Roman Standard

A Briton in Woad
Second Invasion 54 BC

The second invasion was led again by Caesar and this time they met no opposition and moved to Canterbury. By this time the Britons were ready and a running battle took place as the Romans advanced on London. But there was a rebellion in Gaul and the Romans withdrew that same year. They had reached Wetherhamstead.

The Invasion of Claudius

43 AD

Claudius invaded Britain because he had soldiers to spare and also because of the tin and lead, whereas because slaves and it could have been used as an assembling base by the Gauls. Despite some mutiny the invasion was successful and the Britons fled to more remote parts e.g. Wales.
Two Opponents to Rome.

Bartalus

Bartalus was the chief of the Silures, and he realized that S. Wales would be a good place for refuge from the Romans. There he proved he was a great leader and a troublesome one to the Romans. He used guerrilla tactics which proved successful. But the Romans forced a pitched battle and the Britons were defeated, but Bartalus went north to the Pennines to seek sanctuary from the Queen of Brigantes but she betrayed him and he was sent to Rome in chains. There he was paraded before the Emperor but because he spoke his mind the Romans gave him a house but confined him to Rome.
Boudicca 61 A.D.

Boudicca was the Queen of the Iceni and she occupied the East Anglian area. They were very cruelly treated by the Romans who left towns behind them as they moved northwards, leaving not many in East Anglia. Boudicca at first was very successful and she plundered and burnt Colchester, St. Albans and finally London. This caused a brutal rebellion in which cruelty was often shown. Eventually Boudicca was defeated by the Roman legions and to avoid capture she poisoned herself.
A Roman Galley
The Romans Leave Britain

Between the years 150-300 AD, the Romans started to leave Britain because the Roman Empire was in great danger, for men were slowly taking the Empire of Rome. By 428 AD, the Romans and Roman civilians had left Britain completely, leaving behind roads, buildings and a mark on the British language.

The Romans in Britain

The Romans decided to give up their attempt to conquer the Picts in Scotland and as an alternative built a wall, separating the two areas. The wall was built from Newcastle to Cartil and was finished by 123 AD, and it was 73 miles long. At intervals there were 17 forts.
castles every mile and turrets
This was inspected by Hadrian who walked along it.

Cross Section of the Roman Wall

Hadrian's Wall was built from stone quarried near by. Twenty years later the Antonine Wall was built further north. It was only 30 miles long and was made of turf with no mile towers castles or towers.
A Mile Castles on Hadrian’s Wall
A Day in My Life

By a Roman Soldier

My name is Julius Cantaca and I am stationed at Brocolitha, a castle on Hadrian's Wall. The fort is square and has two roads running through it at right angles; therefore, four gates are needed. My job is to patrol the main gate which, like the rest, is double arched. After marching this all day, I am glad to be able to go to the barracks for a good night's rest. We have a meal chiefly of cereals and vegetables although officers sometimes have meat and oysters. We grumble about this and also because they have better quarters which are central heated. We always drink wines and oils imported from Europe. After
a good night's rest, I am awakened
and I put on my uniform which
consists of a short kilt, an iron
breech plate, a helmet, a shield,
a sword and a spear. We are
always prepared for action, because
you never know when the kids
will attack. When I get on the
wall I overtake the buildings.
There is a storeroom, the barracks,
stables, ovens and toilets. Although
there are all these buildings the
castle is not crowded. One
thing we look forward to is
leave and it is usually spent
in Carlisle.

CROSS SECTION OF ROMAN ROAD

KEY:
SMALL STONE
ROUGH CONCRETE
FLAT STONES
Roman Roads

Why the Romans built the roads.

The Roman occupation depended on the soldiers and also the ease with which the soldiers moved from place to place. They had to be ready to suppress rebellion anywhere in the Province.

What the roads were like

The first road was Appian Way, which was made in 312 AD. Usually the roads were long, straight, and like this; they were easy to defend and difficult to ambush. Usually, two trenches were dug out and when they reached firm ground, the foundation was laid. The roads were built in layers.
surface and construction of Roman roads varied according to the conditions and local supplies of stone; also the depth and width varied.

Roman Towns

Roman towns were built all over England as centres of trade and of Roman life. The roads were usually straight and crossed each other at right angles and the centre of the town was the forum or market place. This was a large open space surrounded on three sides by shops and other buildings. Most of the buildings were made of stone.
The Roman houses were made of bricks and had tiled rooms. The main room was the Atrium and in this room was the bath. Above this was a hole in the roof which was used as ventilation. The floors were of mosaic tiles and on the walls were statues and tapestries. The Romans
were highly educated and had central heating. This system was worked by hot air passing behind the walls, these were called hypocausts. They always had slaves who lived in their own quarters. The house always had a courtyard and garden with statues often in them.

Roman Trade and Industry

Lead was a valuable product because of its rustless quantity and qualities and because it contained silver. It was mined in the Mendip Hills and Derbyshire. Lead became a very important industry and one of the chief exports. The Romans made this their monopoly.
Tin was mined in Cornwall and before the Romans came. It was not so important as lead, and its main use was coinage.

Iron was mined in the Forest of Dean and Somerset. There were many workings usually worked by the Britons on a small scale. Methods used were not very efficient. Much iron was left in slag piles.

Coal was mined all over Britain in open cast mines.

Copper was mined in Shropshire and N. Wales.

Gold was mined in Carmarthenshire and at the top of the pits were caths.

Pottery was very important for household utensils. It was both imported and exported. The chief areas were the Iens and the New Forest.
Wool developed during the Roman period. It needed capital and it became an important export. The clothes were made in the wings of the larger villas.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Import</th>
<th>Export</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pottery (Gaul)</td>
<td>Dogs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Enamel (Belgium)</td>
<td>Oysters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lamps (Italy)</td>
<td>Pearls</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jugs (Italy)</td>
<td>Rough Cloth</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saucepans (Italy)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The Anglo-Saxons

Invasions

The invasions began in 450 AD. The three reasons for coming were:
1) The Romans had left Britain
2) The Britons were defenseless
3) There was better land

They began in raids but eventually, large numbers...
sailed from Denmark to settle in Britain. The Britons were no match for the invaders and they either stayed and made slaves or killed or they fled westwards to more remote parts, e.g. Wales, Ireland and even Britain. The English set up seven kingdoms which were Northumbria, Mercia, East Anglia, Essex, Wessex, Sussex and Kent. The remaining Britains went to the Lake District and Cornwall.
A Saxon Warrior.

- Helmet
- Mantle
- Byrnie
- Pommel
- Guard
- Hilt Blade
- Hose Cross-Gartering
- Leather Shoes
- Shield
- Boss
- Sheath
Christianity and the Conversion of the English

1. The Religious Background. When the Romans came to Britain, they found that the Britons had priests called druids and worshipped many gods of nature, particularly the sun. The Romans introduced their own gods to the Britons and the worship of the Britains became something of a mixture. Thus the Britains worshipped the Roman gods, Mars, Vulcan, and Jupiter, and Egyptian gods Isis, Osiris. Towards the end of the Roman occupation, Christianity was introduced and some churches were built. But few Britons became Christians. But Christianity
was kept alive in the west by the Britons when the English came the conversion of the Anglo-Saxons

Pope Gregory, who was keen on converting pagan countries and so he sent Augustine with 40 monks to England. The journey was difficult because they had to cross the Alps and Gaul and eventually they became discouraged but they received a letter of encouragement from the pope. They landed in 597 AD on Thanet which is an island off the Kentish coast. The King of Kent was Ethelbert and his wife Bertha (who was a Christian) allowed Augustine to land at Canterbury to rebuild the church there. Ethelbert
was converted and on one Christmas Day over 10,000 pagens were converted.

The further spread of Christianity

Homework: The two Irish missionaries who were Aidan and Cuthbert came in 635 AD from a monastery founded by Columba on Iona. They came to the north and they preached Christianity to the men there. These missionaries were joyful people, and after they had preached to these people who were living the hardest and simplest kind of life many were converted. In 663 AD the King of Northumbria decided, at the synod of Whitby that Christianity would be the religion of England. The final union took
place in 668 AD, when Theodore became Archbishop of Canterbury.
The Vikings

Who were the Vikings?

The Vikings came from what is now Denmark and Norway. They were warlike people and were very accomplished navigators and great sailors. They even went sailing in the Atlantic. They were also great explorers and pirates.

Why they came to Britain

They came to Britain because of the fertile land which was not in their own countries and because Britain was not very well defended. They also came because there was a shortage of good wives in their own country. Each man had several good wives and there were more in this country.
Plan of a Saxon Tun

Moorland

Pasture Land

Ploughland

Earl of Overton

Tower

Moot Hill

Church

To Heysham

Stockade

Huts

Bridge

Mound

Ditch

Church

7.11.60
The Invasions

In the late 8th century Viking longships came with 200 men to Wessex. The sheriff enquired, their business and he was killed. The Vikings sailed away. The Vikings at first only raided monasteries and took the inhabitants as slaves. The fleets grew from 3-40 to 100-350 ships. The long black ships with striped sails and shields along the gunwale each held 200 men each. In 860 they began to settle and by 866 having conquered Wessex East Anglia started to attack Wessex. The Battle of Ashdown which took place in 871 made a high death toll on the Vikings. They lost 1 king and 5 earls. In 871 Alfred became king of Wessex.
The Danes came by sea and so it was necessary to be able to meet them in water and not after they had landed.

The new system of calling up men. Rather like the modern territorial army except it applied to all able-bodied men. They had to be ready for a fight.

The Alfred built daugs fortified towns.
at regular intervals. Each contained a stock of weapons and they were within 20 miles of the people of the people.

Schools Alfred built and churches. He was very keen on learning and he even taught children of his nobles. Translated books.

Justice Alfred collected and law together all the old laws and made one system of law which was fair to rich and poor made Sunday a rest day.
People in Anglo-Saxon England.

1) The Noblemen.

To become a noble he had to be either a relation of the king or sometimes a chief rewarded for military prowess. He was given land and a title and they were worth a 120s. If someone did kill him the slayer had to pay 120s, but if he could not he would be outlawed. If he was caught he was executed. Earls and Noblemen had to provide soldiers to fight for the king, send horses and equipment for him and make bridges and forts. The noblemen's houses were larger than most and there was rushes on the floor which were very rarely changed and became very smelly. Their amusements consisted of bear-baiting, cock-fighting, hunting and hawking.
They were so keen on horses and dogs that they were valued more than the slaves.

** homework **

2) The Freeman of Churc 24.11.60

The churl was worth 60-100s and he owned 120 acres of land. This was regarded enough to keep a family on. They were mainly farmers and their main two crops were wheat and barley. The barley was grown to make ale with. The children usually died young because of the lack of medical knowledge and hygiene. Also they had little food. They kept bees for honey.

Some churls were craftsmen e.g. goldsmiths, blacksmiths, merchants, builders, seamen, dog-keepers, falconers etc.

Their amusements consisted
of cock-fighting, bull and bear-bateing. Also they loved to chase criminals in the hue and cry.

Slaves

The slaves had no land and they could be bought or sold for a pound or oxen. They had no property but they could earn money in their spare time. The master gave them food and drink. They could be set free and if they were it would be at an alter or at the crossroads. The point of this was to receive God's blessing. If they ran away and were caught they would be stoned to death but if they escaped for a year and a day they were freemen.
The end of Saxon England

After Alfred the kings of Wessex were not as strong as he had been. Ethelred could not face the new invaders and in 978 AD he fled to Normandy which was his mother land. Therefore the new king who was Canute (a northman) was a wise and strong king and he ruled for 19 years. When he died in 1035 he left two sons and the family looked set for a long dynasty. But both died in 8 yrs. They were succeeded by Edward who was Ethelred's son. He had come back from Normandy.
Edward the Confessor

Edward was not a facile character, he was shy, short-sighted and he would have been better as a monk. He lived a life of meditation and prayer and as a king died in his main interest was in building Westminster Abbey. Under Edward the nobles grew in strength and influence. There were 2 groups in England, Edwards friends (Normans) and English earls led by Godwin of Mercia and his son Harold. It was obvious that when Edward died some trouble was to break out over who should be the next King of England.

The Problem of Succession
There were several likely candidates:
1) Harold the son of Godwin (most likely)
2) William, Duke of Normandy
Edwin and Morcar who were always likely to challenge the power of the new king.

William comes to Britain.
Preparations for Invasion

The Normans were all the summer of 1066 preparing for battle. All along the coast particularly at the mouth of the River Dives preparations were made. Hundreds of ships, men, horses, food and arms and equipment were assembled ready for the invasion. Our evidence comes from the Bayeux Tapestry which was woven by the wives of those in England.

One great problem was propulsion. They had to wait for a S.E. wind. On the 29th of September they set sail with this wind.

The Norman Knights
promised to help William land in England and Pope Gregory also gave his blessing.

A Norman Knight

- Helmet
- bosses
- baldrig
- coat of mail
- hose and cross gartering
- spurs
- shield
- shoes
William Sails for England

On the 29th of September 1066 the wind changed to a S.E. wind and therefore William and his fleet could sail. In the leading boat was William and some of his nobles. They were so far ahead that they cast the anchor and had breakfast in the middle of the channel. When the rest caught him up the fleet carried on and landed on a safe beach at Pevensey. At Pevensey a wooden fort was quickly built.

the Battle of Hastings.

I have just come back from the Hill of Senlac from which I perceived the onslaught of the English. The Normans had their backs to Telham Hill and the British had their backs to
A Map of the Battle of Hastings

KEY

ENGLISH (BLUE)
- MAIL CLAD MEN
- LIGHT ARMED MEN

NORMANS (RED)
- HEAVY ARMED INFANTRY
- CAVALRY
- MARSY
- HERE HAROLD FELL

SEN LAC

ENGLISH OUTPOST

NORMAN ARCHERS

TELHAM HILL

Senlac. Harold was on Senlac with his men and his bodyguard. The Normans had 10,000 mail-clad men, archers, infantry, and cavalry. The English only
had mid-clad men and light armed men. But they had the hill of Senlac. Again and again the Normans attacked but were driven back. Then their archers sent hails of arrows down on the English and the line started to thin. Twice the Normans ran up the hill and then retreated being followed by English who were slaughtered at the bottom of Senlac. Harold tried to stop them but it made no difference. Harold's bodyguard slowly fell around him and then Harold received an arrow in the eye and fell dead to the ground. The English fled all over the place and the Normans soon had captured St. the Golden Dragon of Wessex. This victory means that William the Conqueror
is now William King of England. The Normans will control us and with their armies England will never be defeated. Many men lay dead on the battlefield and many are making for their homes but William is on his way to London. Although some writers say this battle could not have been avoided, it could have. If Harold had been patient he could have taken his men behind Telham Hill and cut off their supplies. He could have put men on Sendlae hill to stop their advance and then he could have started to starve them out. But Harold was impatient and put all his men on Sendlae Hill so the supply could come through.
Homework: Motte and Bailey castle

- Curtain
- Rope ladder
- Lookout tower
- Mound or motte
- Stables
- The bailey
- Stockade
- Barracks
- Lord's hut
- Store huts
- Moat
- Drawbridge
Castles

Why Castles Were Built

The castles were built by the Normans as a defence measure against the British. They were used as points of defence and were built all over the country. They were attacked sometimes by Saxons using hit and run tactics (gorilla warfare).

Where Were They Built?

They were built in various areas:

1. On planes which were not wooded.
2. Near water for a water supply and drinking water and water for the moat.
3. On reasonably firm ground, but not on rocky ground.
4. If possible they would use a natural hill but if not they would build one.
How They Were Built.

These castles were built by Saxon labour which was forced upon them by the Normans who threatened to use every 10th man in the village for target practice.

They first dug a ditch sometimes as deep as 15 feet and often 10 feet in width. The soil would be used to build the Mound or Motte. When this was made the sides would be rammed hard. Then the stockade is erected from parts brought ready made from Normandy. These were assembled on the site. Some castles were built very quickly eg. At York one was built in 6 days.
An Attack on a Motte and Bailey Castle

The people of the castle are in the fields and I am in the lookout tower. I have just seen a Saxon, so I must call the alarm. My horn is near and two blasts on it and everyone and everything are in a hurry to reach the castle.
The Saxons will try to cut the people off from the rest, but we usually get in. Now the drawbridge is closed and the men are assembling on the walls. The ditch is empty so I suppose they will run down and then up it. They have smashed a hole in the fence (or stockade) and men are creeping through only to get slaughtered on the other side. But they have also got the drawbridge down and they are charging in. The other is given to retreat and everybody is assembling on top of the motte. The last person has pulled up the drawbridge and is stealthily climbing up the rope ladder which is
pulled up after him. The Saxons in the bailey have burnt everything including some of the animals. Now they are trying to climb up the walls but before they do they should stop them. It has; and there they go trying to save some animals for themselves as they flee towards their villages. I don't think they will be here again for a long time because all they want are the life stock which we posted. There are many days of labour ahead for the neighbouring villagers for they will have to build the stockade, huts and the drawbridge again. So we punish them, in away.
A Guided Tour Round
Rochester Keep

A few days ago I took Pierre Duval round our keep. First I took him up to the watch-out tower which is larger than most. In the centre of this tower is a beacon which is used as a warning signal. Then we went past many window nooks to the great hall. The great hall is fairly long with a fire at one end. On each side there are balconies for musicians. Below the hall there is the kitchen and above are the sleeping rooms. Below the kitchen is the store room (there are many rats) and below that are the cells. These are usually empty because we throw most prisoners into the moat. There is a great well from which we get water. Then I told him what happened if we were attacked.
When under attack we make the enemy very uncomfortable. We keep showering arrows on them and because the window-nooks are so small we hardly get any men killed. The walls are about seven feet thick and there is no way through them. There is only one way in and that is to tunnel until they are under the wall. They do this with the intention of collapsing the wall. One out of ten of these tunnels succeed. First they tunnel down till they think they are under the wall then a cave is dug and straw is put in and set on fire. This of course burns the supports and the good collapses and they hope the foundation...
will as well. That will not work here because for one reason the fort is built on rocky land two.

There is a moat which will make it soggy and smelly.

Pierre (being a Frenchman) and not because he had never seen an English keep before went back to France to tell his friends all about them.

William Establishes Himself as King.

After Hastings William began to take a round about route northwards. Some of the cities he went through were Canterbury (he was ill for month here) Winchester, Wallingford (here he first crossed the Thames) and Berkhamsted. At Berkhamsted he turned south to London because he had been offered the crown and given the surrender of the
city of London. His delay had been deliberate for he had increased the fears of the Londoners and spread panic in the city. He had achieved the surrender of the city without bloodshed. William entered the city and was crowned at Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day 1066 as William I of England.

William Subdues England

The Land

The Norman Knights who helped William in his invasion of England had been promised land in this country. The land was therefore taken off its English owners and given to Norman lords. In this way William awarded his supporters, weakened
his foes, and established a ruling class which was solidly Norman.

B. Rebellions against William

Many English found these new lords very harsh and they found leaders amongst those who had previously been of importance (Thegnes).

1. The Rebellion in the West Country

In 1067 the family of Harold the late king led a rebellion centered on Exeter. The city endured a siege of 18 days before it surrendered and the rebels were treated very leniently.

2. The Rebellion in the North

The rebellion in the north proved much more difficult to suppress and York was in rebel hands 3 times between 1068-869 on the
3rd occasion the rebels were helped by the King of Denmark. The rebel and Danish armies were defeated and William then decided to prevent any further rebellion. The villages of Yorkshire were destroyed and where possible the inhabitants slaughtered.

The Rebellion in the Fens

In 1070 Hereward the Wake, the old lord of Bourne, started the 3rd rebellion. He made his headquarters on the Isle of Ely which was then an island in the Fens. On the island were numerous herds and flocks and also eels, pike, perch, pickerels, roach, burbots, lampreys and sturgeon. Water was no trouble and so a siege was a waste of time. The Normans could not reach the island because of the
swamps. But in spite of this ideal head-quarters the rebellion came too late to do any good. William tried to build a wooden road through the marshes but Hereward's men burnt it. Then they built a tower on top of which a witch cursed the English on the Isle of Ely. But one night the night watches burnt down the tower and the witch. Then one of the priests on the isle sneaked away and led William's men to the isle. The Normans conquered the isle and Hereward was forced to flee.
The Medieval Village

A. What the Village Looked Like

1. The Forest
2. The Motte
3. The fields
4. The manor
5. The moat
6. The malthouse
7. The church
8. The tithe barn
9. The high road
10. The river
11. The village huts
12. The moat place
13. The watermill
14. The windmill
15. The commons

KEY
B. The Buildings of the Village

1. Manor House

The manor house was the most important building in the village and it was easily the biggest. It was often fortified and sometimes a moat was around it. This building was often made of stone. It was the home of the Lord of the manor but he did not always stay at the Manor House but stayed at other houses when touring his estate. When this happened a steward was left to run the Manor.

2. The Church

The church was usually stone built and made in the centre of the village. The church was not used solely for religious purposes, but also as a jail, state house and sometimes a fortress. It was also the centre of social
life. The bells of the church summoned people to work and back from work and it acted as a firebell and for the curfew.

The Village's Houses

The village's huts were no more than small cramped dwellings surrounded by a small plot of land known as the croft. The huts were mainly built of wood, mud and straw. There were no chimneys and they were uncomfortable, draughty and smoky. Not many huts were in the village. The average was 25.

Homework 23.1.60

1. The Three Fields System or Open Field System
2. The uses of the Open Field system. The open field system was arranged
so that each year one field lay without crop (or fallow). In the diagrams above the system is shown making one field fallow each year. Also the crops were moved around so that one field did not have the same crop in two years running. Usual clover was planted in the fallow field to restore the richness to the soil.

2. The Disadvantages of the Open Field System. Between each field deep fallows were made, this was
a waste of land.
The farmers had to plant the same crops and they were not allowed to experiment with other crops. The Lord gave the land to the farmers and they repayed him by working a certain number of days in a week.

If a man had his crop next to a lazy man who allowed weeds to grow, the weeds would spread and strangle his crop. At harvesting time the men all did the reaping at the same time. This was the same with ploughing and planting.

The farmer was not allowed to cross plough.

There were no walls for protection from the weather.
Services for Land

The King and his Lords

The King owned all the land which he gave to the Lords or tenants in chief. In return for this gift the lords took an oath of homage. He supplied services to the King in the way of money, for ransom, soldiers, equipment, etc.

The Lord and His Tenant

Military service from the Lord's tenants was not needed. Instead he had different types of services.

Work Work

The lords took various forms of work. He would usually ask for three days work which was enough for he had to work three days on his own land.
Sometimes the Lord would send people away to get him salt of herrings for his table. In fact they had to do anything for the Lord and when he wanted it doing. One inconvenience was that they had to weather they were in the middle of a job or not.

Boon Work

Boon work was supposed to be done in love for the Lord but mostly he was hated. Boon work was usually done at harvest time, haymaking and sheep shearing. This was most inconvenient because the farmers were also starting these jobs. The only good thing about boon work was that the Lord was supposed to give dinner to the workers. But the Lord could declare
it was a hungry boon and no food was eaten. Also beer was given to the workers but the Lord could declare a dry boon in which no beer was drunk.

Other Types of Service

Dues were a payment made in the forms of produce, e.g. six bushels of wheat in autumn or 2 dozen eggs in the spring.

Heriot was paid if a man succeeded another man's land. Before he could have the land he had to pay a tax, usually livestock e.g. sheep, cattle and pigs.

Relief was also a tax paid before taking over land.
The Priest and His Work

The priest was a very important man in the village. He usually lived in a small cottage next to the church and he was not very rich. He was a very busy man and usually devoted to his work. He had to wear simple but not shabby clothing and it had to be of one colour which did not stand out. His hair was correctly cut as a sign of his profession, and shaved off on the top and round the nape of his neck and over his ears. Also he had to work on the land for a living. He was given a part of land called the glebe. This was exactly like the open-field system. Of course the priest was a freeman and did not have to work on the glebe.
He could earn his living in 3 other ways.

A. He had the right to collect a tithe. He could take one-tenth of every
  e.g. tenth lamb born, or the tenth
  chicken hatched, and one-tenth
  of the crops grown on his the
  croft. He also took 1/10 of the merchant's
  13. He could take some of the
  fees paid for special services
  such as, marriages and funerals.

C. When the head of any family
died he could claim the second
best cow or sheep.

The priest also looked after the old and sick people
and also he had to take
  care in travellers and give
  them shelter and food.
The Manor House

The manor house was by far the largest dwelling in the village. Even though the lord lived in it for a short time. Sometimes it was a castle which had been built for defence against enemies. Such castles were first made of wood and later of stone. They stood on high ground near the village. The remains of many can still be seen. Even if a castle was not built the lord had a larger and better house than his tenants. This too was first made of wood and then stone. It was not very large, and when the lord was there it must have been crowded. There was one large room on the first floor called the hall and on the ground floor which was
a room was used for storage and working.
The hall was a large place with beams up to the roof.
The windows were little slits and there were fires at each end. There was a kitchen at one end and at the other a small private room for the lord. This was the most important place in the building. At night servants slept on the floor which was covered with rushes and hay and also animals slept there. The courts were held there. Round the manor was a courtyard with stables, cowsheds and a barn for storing corn or wheat. Hay some manors can still be seen.
A MANOR HOUSE

Homework

The Poorest Peoples Houses

The ordinary peoples houses were poor flimsy little places and hardly ever built of stone. They had wooden frameworks the gaps being filled in with mud or by long pliable twigs woven in and out and then covered with mud. The mud was mixed up with bits of straw to make it stick together.
wells of this kind were pretty strong and kept the house dry but with thin walls the house could be pushed over by a few strong men also in the winter the rain would come through and make the hut damp. The roof was made of straw and reeds and the projects well beyond the walls to keep the rain from softening them. Inside the house was rather dark and very smelly. The light came through the door and through small windows without glass in. The fire burned in the centre of the room and therefore the house was very smoky. The smoke got out through the door and windows at the hole in the roof. The livestock were kept in the hut and this made it smelly. They had very little furniture.
only a few stools, a chest and a wooden table. All these objects were made in the spare moments by the family. They had some cooking pots, ladles, wooden bowls and wooden spoons. From the roof hung onions and herbs or ham and bacon. Usually the whole family slept in one room, but sometimes there was an extra room. In the people slept. The pillows if any were of straw. At the room was lit by home made candles which were very valuable.

usually in the same
with me there is not much
tome tomorrow mondays from lisa.

19th set william has a song of
and should be printed:
should a plan to collect
"teresin."
22nd Sept. Bad news has reached me. Yoslig and Harald have defeated and captured York and Edwin, and Morec have defeated and have withdrew.

23rd Sept. I am marching to York. My men are grumbling.

24th Sept. We are nearing York. My men are weary for they have had no sleep. A comet has been seen we fear it is an evil omen. Tomorrow should see a battle.

25th Sept. I have had an interview with my brother and Harald. A fierce battle has taken place. Yoslig and Harald have been killed and so have many of my men. I have been told of William's coming.
Gentlemen of the jury, I say I should be King of England for two reasons. One, Edward is a great friend of mine and he has lived with me for many years. He is also my cousin. Two, Harold was once shipwrecked off the coast of Normandy and brought to my court. Being a very important person in England he was something of a prize to me, and for a time I would not let him go home. At last I set him free, on the conditions that he would help me to become King of England. This he swore on the bones of a holy saint, binding his promise. Now, hearing he is to become king, I call him a traitor, and an oathbreaker.
defeated by the Danes and
Alfred was forced to flee
to Athelney. Later in the same
year he returned and defeated
the Danes at Ethandun. A peace
was signed at Wedmore giving
the kingdoms of Wessex, Sussex,
London, Kent and the west half
of Mercia to Alfred and the
Danes got the rest and became
Christians. But the peace did
not last and in 892 the
Danes attacked only to be
driven back by Alfred's
superior fleet of ships. The
trouble lasted to Alfred's
death which occurred in 899 AD.
Alfred was born in 849 A.D. He had a father who was King of Wessex and 3 brothers who were older than him. His father, whose name was Ethelwulf, died when Alfred was 9. Alfred had a great love for learning and he learnt to read and speak Latin. He also translated many books into English. He was very delicate, physically. In 871 Alfred fought with his brother Ethelred at the battle of Ashdown where the Danes were defeated. Also in the same year Alfred became King of Wessex. He was 23 years old. He expelled all Danes from Wessex and he fortified his kingdom. He fought a series of looting battles but he insisted that all his men should be equipped and prepared for battle. In 878 they were
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DIAGRAMS

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