Exercise book (3)
from Norman Loper
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Classwork and Homework Ground</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Name</strong> N. Roper</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>1st Year</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td>BC.</td>
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<tr>
<td>50,000; 10,000</td>
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<td>5,000; 4,000</td>
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<td>8,000; 2,000</td>
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<td>925; 246</td>
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<td>153; 680.</td>
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<td>186; 529</td>
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<td>140; 480.</td>
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<td>400; 338.</td>
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<td>240; 200</td>
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<td>145; 90</td>
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<td>80; 60</td>
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This page represents 2000 years.

5000 BC
CIVILISATION

SCALE FOR FIRST TWO PAGES

6000 years = 1 line
1000 years = 1.5 lines
500 years = 2 lines

4600
4200
4000
FIRST EGYPTIAN DYNASTY

3800
3400

3000 BC
TIME

2600
2200

ABRAHAM

1800
1400

Hammurabi, 2000

"Shepherd Kings" in Egypt

THE GREAT PYRAMIDS
The Earliest Civilisation

The earliest civilisation were in Bible lands e.g. Egypt, Mesopotamia.

Although coming from the same ancestor, the earliest men began to split up into races. Each race began to:
(a) speak a different language;
(b) supply themselves with food in different ways;
(c) move to fertile spots.

Diagram:
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ARABS</th>
<th>HAMITES</th>
<th>S EMITES</th>
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Bible lands.

This page represents 500 years.
The Earliest Civilisation

The earliest civilizations were in Bible lands e.g. Egypt, Mesopotamia.

2. Although coming from the same ancestors, the earliest men began to split up into races. Each race began to—
   (a) speak a different language
   (b) supply themselves with food in different ways
   (c) move to fertile spots

```
DIAGRAM
BIBLE LANDS.

ARYANS ←           MONGOLIAN →
       ↘               ↗
HAMITES            SEMITES
```

The Hamites

Why they settled in Egypt

1. abundant water
2. soil very fertile
3. well protected from enemies

Things they discovered

(a) papyrus - for writing on
(b) how to write
(c) pens and ink
(d) how to measure time
(e) how to use metal
(f) the art of building
(g) how to grow corn

Their Kings

1. Called Pharaohs
2. Shepherd Kings

Conquests

About 1500 B.C. Egypt became
great. Conquered lands around e.g. Nubia. Thothmes I, II, III.

But these conquests made them lazy, for they depended on hired soldiers and slaves. Egypt Conquered.

A branch of Semites conquered Egypt namely the Assyrians.

The Semites.

The chief races were - Babylonians, Assyrians, Chaldeans, Hebrews, Phoenicians.
The Babylonians

1. They wandered round the edge of the Arabian Desert.

2. They came across some very civilised people called Sumerians who had inhabited part of Mesopotamia called Babylonia.

3. Under a great King named Hammurabi they became united and conquered the Sumerians.

4. Hammurabi is famous for:
   (a) his code of laws
   (b) his never-failing water supply.
The Assyrians

1. Nineveh the capital of the Assyrians Empire was the grandest city of the world.

2. Sennacherib and his son made the name of Assyria fear all the world over.

3. They Assyrians learnt a great deal about art from the Egyptians.

4. In the war against other lands, Assyria lost because she neglected the fields in order that every one would fight.
The Chaldeans.

1. When the Chaldeans conquered the Assyrians, they made Babylon their capital.

2. The Chaldeans made Babylon greater than Nineveh.

3. Nebuchadnezzar was the Chaldean king.

4. Jerusalem was captured and burnt, and its inhabitants carried away captive to Babylon.
The Aryans

1. Their original was the Caspian Sea.

2. They were simple people, mainly shepherds, at first.

3. They lived in patriarchal groups.

4. They split up into many divisions, some going as far East as India.

5. Each division gradually spoke a different language, although they all the same language originally.

   e.g. Persian “pinder” = father.
   Latin “pater” = father.
   German “vater” = father.
The Persians

1. Became united under Cyrus
2. Large empire—conquered Chaldeans, Assyrians, Hebrews and Hettites
3. Cyrus allowed the Jews to return from captivity

Darius I ("The Great")

1. A great organizer
2. Demanded tribute from conquered peoples
3. Invented money (bean shaped)
4. Built roads—first postmen
5. Empire divided into satrapies
6. Copied all the good points of the Hamites and Semites
7. Capital was Persepolis (magnified)
8. Under Darius Persian power was at its greatest

The Greeks

1. They were fair headed and light skinned, and the Persians were very dark.
2. They were skillful and keen sea men.
3. It was impossible to keep in touch with one another
4. There, legends such as the "Golden fleece" "Helen of Troy" and "The Ol. yxney" showed that they were good explorers and sailors.

5. What other advantages beside inducing bodily fitness, had the Olympic Games of the Greeks?
   1. They helped to unite the Greeks.
   2. Spread news.
   3. Religion and education
The Phoenicians

1. The smallness of their country and their coastline made them turn to the sea and to exploration.

2. Shipbuilding was easy—suitable woods (cedar trees).

3. Made many long journeys to Britain in the West to India in the East.

4. Copied civilization around them:
   (a) made an alphabet from Egyptian pictures,
   (b) copied Assyrian articles in metal,
   (c) imitated Egyptian glass work,
   (d) invented a dye from shell fish,
   (e) wove excellent cloth.
5. Solomon hired Phoenician builders for his Temple from Hiram King of Phoenicia.

6. Some of their trading posts were:
   (a) Cadiz - Spain.  (c) Sicily.
   (b) Cyprius - Mediterranean.  (d) Carthage.

7. They were conquered by Nebuchadnezzar Chaldeans.
The Rise of Greece
(Sparta and Athens)

1. The chief City States were Sparta and Athens.

2. The Spartans had two kings, ruled by nobles, the Athenians had a republic ruled by the people themselves - a democracy.

3. The laws of the Spartans were drawn up by Lycurgus.

4. The laws of the Athenians were drawn up by Solon and Draco who divided the people up into classes. See page 83 in text book.

5. The Greeks copied the Phoenician plan of making colonies.
in Sicily; Asia Minor; Chalcedee; Byzantium

The Greeks colonies in Asia Minor were first to go to war with enemies of all Greeks. The Persians

The Enemies of Greece
Darius; Xerxes

1. The Greeks in Asia Minor were conquered by the Persians. They requested help from Athens and Sparta.
2. Sparta sent no help: Athens sent only twenty ships which were destroyed.
1. Darius said to his cup bearer "Sir, I remember the Athenians!"

5. Darius invaded Greece. Ships led by Hippias (a Greek traitor) Athenians (Sparta would not help) under the command of Miltiades Xerxes.

1. Made great preparation to avenge the defeat of Marathon.

2. Crossed in Greece by a floating bridge at Hellespont and advanced as far as the pass of Thermopylae.

3. The pass was held by Leonidas and three hundred Spartans.
4. Ephialtes (a Greek traitor) showed the Persians the secret path Leonidas and three hundred all perished bravely.

5. The way was open to Athens but it was deserted. The Athenians under Themistocles beat the Persian fleet at Salamis by a cunning trick.

6. Xerxes was forced to retire leaving Mardonius his best general in command.

7. Next year with the aid of Sparta the remaining Persians were driven out at the battle of Plataea. Mardonius being slain.
On the same day the remaining Persian fleet was destroyed and all fear of Persian attack was removed. Persia never again invaded Greece.
ATHENS RESTORED.
New Term.

April 1935.
Socrates

1. Socrates taught people by answering and questions.
2. He preached against superstition and made laws of conduct.
3. He was accused of disbelieving in the city gods.
4. Died by drinking a cup of hemlock.

Plato

1. Plato wrote many books on talks of Socrates.
2. He had a school where he taught many wise things.
Aschylus (Es. hielus)

1. Aschylus was a dramatist.

2. He wrote about the battle of Salamis

Euripides

1. Euripides also was a dramatist.

Aristophanes

1. He was writer of comedies.

2. He took off the rich people of Athens.

Herodotus
1. He was the first man to write historical plays.

2. He was called "The Father of History."

3. He wrote "The March of the Ten Thousand".

4. He also wrote historical plays.
The Rise of Thebes.

1. Owing to the harsh rule of the victorious Spartan, many Greek cities rose in revolt. Thebes was one of them.

2. Epaminondas and his friends gained possession of Thebes by a trick, and eight years later defeated a much larger army by a new method of fighting called the Theban wedge.

3. Thebes was now the chief Greek city-state, but Athens and Sparta joined forces to humble her. A battle was fought in which Epaminondas was slain but left the question of which city-state was the greatest still undecided.
No city-state had proved strong enough to unite Greece, it was left to a foreign conqueror to do so thus make the Greek a powerful nation.

Greek soldiers in arms.
Philip of Macedonia

Reasons for the rise of Macedonia

1. The inhabitants of Macedonia were tired of civil war and were ready to follow any good leader.

2. That Athens, Spara, and Thess were gradually becoming weaker.

3. The appearance of a great leader Philip of Macedonia: (Philip as a boy had been taken as hostage by Epaminondas and learnt much about the Theban method of fighting.)

Demosthenes

1. He was a true patriot of Greece.
2. He warned the Greeks of the danger of Philip of Macedon.

3. He thought he could make peace.

4. Was a good orator but stammered.

The fall of Greece

1. The Macedonians had captured Byzantium. Athens sent a force to recapture it. War therefore began between Macedonia and Athens.

2. The Thulei allied themselves with the Athenians (sent the famous "Second Band").

3. They allies were defeated at the battle of Chaeroneia and Greece was in the hands
of Philip

Philip was on his way to conquer Persia and was murdered by one of his own soldiers.

Alexander the Great.


2. His ambition was to conquer Persia. With a large army crossed over into Asia Minor at Hellespont and met and defeated Darius III in a battle at Issus.

3. In order to obtain money and food before crossing the Arabian
1. I went to lay a siege at Tyre (it held out for 7 months) and proceeded into Egypt.

2. Crossing into Persia he met Darius again at Arbela (the most famous battle) Darius was defeated fled from the battlefield and was assassinated in revenge for the destruction of Athens by Xerxes destroyed Persepolis.

3. His kingdom now retreated from Macedonia in the west, to River Indus in India in the east.

4. At the age of 32 he had conquered all of the known world to conquer.

Celsius mistakes
EMPIRE OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT

ALBANIA

ARABIA

CADIZ

CARTHAGE

EASTERN EMPIRE

EGYPT

ENGLAND

FRANCE

GREAT BRITAIN

GREAT NORTHERN EMPIRE

CUBA

CAYMAN ISLANDS

CUBA

ENGLAND

FRANCE

GREAT BRITAIN

GREAT NORTHERN EMPIRE

ALBANIA

ARABIA
He is chiefly remembered because he was the world's most famous general and because he founded Alexandria in Egypt (the first lighthouse).

The Break of Alexander's Empire.

1. When Alexander died, his Empire broke up and Athens became the leader of the Greeks.

2. Athens had to agree with the surrender of Demosthenes, who did much harm with his speeches, he expected to be put to death so he drank poison.
3. (a) Alexander's empire was divided up among the adventures. Ptolemaicos received the most. He fell into battle before he had time to do much.

(b) Antipater defeated the Greek, at Cannae in Italy (322 B.C.).

4. The Romans, anxious to conquer Macedonia, were helped by Greeks to do so, and Alexander's great empire was blotted out.

A Greek Town

(a) Greek cities were surrounded by mighty walls.
(b) Greek streets were narrow.
(c) Greek doors opened outward.
(a) The Acropolis was a particular wonder.

The Founding of Rome

The Romans were descended from the Argans and were the same stock as the Greeks. Rome founded by Romulus (legend). Rome was founded about 753 B.C. (fact) Roman reckoned their dates from this and called...
at the year 1 A.D.

Romans were first ruled by kings called Tarquins, they were Etruscans.

---

1. Early Rome was a republic ruled by two consuls elected for one year.

2. The Roman republic was different from the Greeks (where all citizens had equal because there were two classes of people:
   
   (a) patricians (noble and wealthy)
   
   (b) plebeians (common people and poor)

3. The Senate was the Roman Parliament
only patricians could be Senators.

4. There was much bitterness between
   the two classes as the plebeians
   had no lands and no privileges.

5. After threatening to leave Rome
   and found a new city, the
   two elected to look after the
   welfare of the plebeians. They had
   power of veto over punishments but
   could not make new laws.

6. These tribunes were not a great
   success and the
   decided to leave
   the city and
   found a new
   one on the Sacred Mount which
   they did.

7. At last the patricians were
   forced to grant all their
The struggles of the Roman League.

1. Rome settled her inside trouble and they were now surrounded by enemies such as the Gauls in the North, Etruscans, Samnites, Volsci, Sabines in the hills, Greeks and the Phoenicians in the South.

2. Rome defended herself by forming a league called "The Latin League." It consisted of towns on the plains round about Rome.
3. The Gauls attacked Rome except the capital captured it, forced to leave because of disease and a ransom was paid by the Romans.

4. When the Gauls withdrew, Rome forced the rebellious towns to obey her and added them to her colonies under strict rulers.

5. The Greeks in the South rebelled against Rome asked Pyrrhus the cousin of Alexander for aid, won many useless battles returned to Greece leaving Rome mistress of Italy.

Work often Celts
Rome v Carthage

The Punic War

The First Punic War

There were three Punic Wars altogether. The first was caused over a dispute in Sicily which belong to Carthage. In order to fight the Carthaginians the Romans had to build ships as she had no navy while the Carthaginians had a good one. The Romans copied a Carthaginian quinquereme and were able to defeat them at sea.

The first Punic War ended in victory for Rome and she compelled Carthage to sue for peace and give up the islands of Sicily, Corinna and Sardinia.
Second Punic War

1. Occurred 20 years after the first. The Carthaginians had built up another great fleet and a large army in Spain.

2. When war broke out again, Hannibal invaded Italy and defeated the Roman army three times. They were only saved by Quintus Fabius. "The Hague" Hasdrubal arrived with fresh troops, but he was defeated and slain.

3. After five years, Hannibal was forced to return to Carthage when the famous Roman general Scipio was victorious.

4. Severe peace terms were imposed.
on Carthage
(a) She had to give up all her possessions in Spain
(b) I surrender her navy.
(c) Pay a large sum of money

The Third Punic War.

1. After quelling rebellions in Greece and Asia Minor (Syria) during the course of which Hannibal now an exile poisoned himself to escape from the revenge of the Romans, Rome was supreme except for the existence of her hated rival Carthage.

2. Rome therefore determined to utterly destroy the city. Cato the orator stirred up the Romans with the
cry: “Carthage must be destroyed!”

3. The Third Punic War was a desperate affair for the Carthaginians, but at last it was taken, destroyed, and burnt to the ground.

Rome Internal Revolution

Leaders:

Tiberius Gracchus

(a) grandson — Scipio Africanus
(b) to get laws to help the lower class
(c) he made laws but could not get them vetoed, got murdered by the Senate
Gaius Gracchus

(a) grandson of Scipio Africanus
(b) gave away free gift of com
(c) got himself made tribune, and was murdered.

Marius

(a) He was of low descent, and uneducated
(b) first to have a paid army.
(c) Unpopular with Senate, got elected consul four times, and was murdered.

Sulla

(a) Sulla was a cold-blooded, ruthless, military
(b) cut down power of the tribunes, restored power of the patricians.
(c) Drove Marius from the country.
(d) "By victory at Colline Gate, made..."
master of Rome.

4. Took revenge on enemies, so that the streets of Rome ran with blood. Died before he could enjoy rest.

Julius Caesar
(100 B.C. - 44 B.C.)

Caesar is most famous Roman. He was soldier and statesman, driving the Senate from Rome of Italy.

3. He was pontifex maximus in 63 B.C., praetor in 62 B.C., and governor of Spain in 61 B.C. Probably the name in history a supertaboo, and over Pompey with not only but out.
The Rise of Julius Caesar

Rome still in revolt

1. The people were dissatisfied with Sulla's rule and people wanted a change of government.

2. Julius Caesar was dissatisfied because he wanted as much power as Pompey.

Pompey

1. Pompey became powerful because he was backed up by his legion.

2. Quelled riots in Spain, sunk pirates in Mediterranean, captured the land which was once held by Alexander.
debt, went to Spain, because it was in disorder.

When Caesar came back from Spain, he joined with two others in governing Rome.
(a) First was Pompey who had the power and the military.
(b) Second was Caesar who was counsel and possessed the brain.
(c) Third was Crassus who provided the money.
(d) They were known as the 'Triumvirate.'

The last was conquered by Pompey, so Caesar set off to France known as Gaul to win for himself.
Own Notes

Sicilius Sempronius Gracchus
Made himself famous when quite young by his brilliant military service.

2. Later he quarto to the consul Manius. He saved 20,000 men who were at the mercy of the Numantines by concluding a treaty with them.

3. In 133 B.C. he offered himself and was elected to the tribune.

4. His first efforts were directed to reform the land system by restoration of an old Etruscan law which said, no one should possess more than 500 acres of land, and the overplus should be equally divided.
5. He was violently opposed by the rich, who accused him of violating his office.

6. Was slain with 300 of his followers.

7. His brother Gaius avenged his death by obtaining tribuneship, and expelled many of his enemies from the city.

THE BRITISH ENCYCLOPEDIA.
ROMAN SHEPHERD

CARTHAGINIAN FOOT SOLDIER

BALISTA: ARTILLERY OF THE ROMANS.
A Roman of the upper class might have four names. The first was what we call the Christian name. The second was the name of his family, or clan. The third was the name of his particular branch of the family. The fourth was given him after performing some great service to the state.

So Gaius is the Christian name, Julius the family name, Caesar the name of the branch of that family. Scipio, who conquered Africa, was given the fourth name of Africanus.
SECOND YEAR

OCT 1935
SCALE

25 YEARS = ⅔"  
10 YEARS = ⅓"  
5 YEARS = ⅓"

B.C. 50

AD 0

EMPEROR CLAUSIUS 40

ROADICER 60

JULIUS AGRICOLA 80

3 - SECOND ROMAN INVASION

9 - CELTS REVOLT BURN LONDON

0 - BRITAIN (NEARLY WHOLE) CONQUERED
LINE OF FORKS BETWEEN RATH AND CLYDE

100

EMPEROR HADRIAN 120

121 - WALL FROM TIRNE TO SOLINAM

150

200
1000

750

OFFA OFMercia

11 OFFAS Dike

LA FIRST Danish Invasion

600

Aethelred of Wessex

IN OVERLOAD OF ENGLAND

WVNIE SETTLED

850

M Danish Sack of Bait Angel

Peace of Necastle

900

BATTLE OF BDMEN

950
950
Edward the Confessor

1000
Battle of Hastings

Edward the Confessor

1050
Battle of Stamford Bridge and
Normandy

William I

1100

Civil War

1150

Trial of Charles I

1200

Edward I
The Romans in Britain

Julius Caesar

1. Julius Caesar landed in Britain on August 26th, 55 B.C.
2. He came to Britain because
   a) he wanted to stop the Gauls getting help from the Celtic tribesmen in Britain
   b) for hopes of getting tin and slaves and gold.
3. He was tall and rather thin; he had a high forehead, his hair was rather scanty, his eyes were black and his shock as a eagle.
4. He was a stern, perhaps kinder than he looked.
5. Wrote a story in Latin of his visit to Britain.
Augustus
Julius Caesar after eight
in Gaul, returned to Rome
where old republic made
himself master of Rome and
the Roman Empire.

2) Caesar's nephew Augustus
was made Emperor of Rome
and its Empire.

3) While Augustus was working
in Rome a child Jesus
Christ in Bethlehem.
OWN WORK

1. THE COMING OF THE ROMANS TO BRITAIN

2. THE LANDING OF THE ROMANS 55 B.C.

THE ROMAN INVASION OF BRITAIN, 55 B.C. The Roman Invasions in 55, 54 B.C. were brief punitive expeditions. The Britons resisted under Cassivellaunus, but were defeated by the superior Roman arms and discipline.
Emperor Claudius

People laughed at him because when he walked he stumbled along.

(a) tongue was too big for his mouth made him stammer.

2. He was a learned man wrote many books.

3. Brought water to Rome along arches

Caractacus

4. He was one of the bravest British chiefs.

5. After many years was beaten.
3. He was taken prisoner—
took to Rome and was
brought before Claudius

4. He was giving pardon.

Boadicea

On east side of Britain
rose a queen—Boadicea

2. She was tall, fierce in
eye, with long yellow air.

3. She was beaten in battle
against Romans—so took poison

Agricola

1. He was a Roman general—
went to Britain.
2. Was also a great peacemaker.
3. Taught boys of British chiefs.

Emperor Hadrian.

1. Did a great deal for the defence of the Roman empire.

2. He admired the Greeks and imitated Greek custom by weaving a beard.

3. He came to Britain and built a wall from Newcastle to Carlisle to keep out the Picts, and the Scots. Was 73rd leg.

Sクトniss Paulinus

Anglesey: massacred the Druids
Further Notes

Boudica

1. Her real name was Boudicca

2. Ruled a tribe called Iceni.

Agricola

1. Built a wall across northern part of Scotland.

Hadrian

1. Hadrian’s wall was eight feet thick, 18 ft high, was 73 miles long.

Emperor Constantine

1. Was born at York.
2. In year 306 an Emperor died and time to set up his son Constantine.

3. Founded a new capital in the East called Constantinople.

4. First Roman Emperor to become a Christian.

5. Made law that in the Rome that Sunday was day of compulsory.
In the fourth century appeared an emperor, Constantine (A.D. 306-377). He was ruler of Spain, Gaul, and Britain. He did not want to live in Rome so he built himself capital at Constantineople. He set up a gold stone at Constantineople to show it was the centre of the civilized world. He was the first emperor to become a Christian; made Sunday the Sabbath. He was not actually baptized till near his death.

The New Illustrated Universal Reference Book.
Results of the Anglo-Saxon Invasions.

1. They influenced our character e.g. doggedness.

2. Our language is based on this.

3. Ideas about government. Their Witan was ancestor of our Parliament.
The coming of Christianity

1. Pope Gregory I sent Augustine with 100 monks landed at Ebbsfleet in 597 A.D.

2. “The King of Kent, Ethelbert, became a Christian after listening to Augustine who founded a church and a school at Canterbury.”

3. Ethelburga, Ethelbert’s daughter married Edwin, King of Northumbria, and took Paulinus with her. Christianity thus spread northward.

4. Edwin, however, was slain in battle by Penda, King of Mercia so Christianity died out of Northumbria.”
Edwin's nephew and heir, Oswald, fled to Iona and to a monastery.

Hearing of the death of Penda, he returned to Northumbria and re-introduced Christianity, getting Aidan a month from Iona to help.

Aidan built a monastery at Holy Island and so Christianity returned.

Further Notes on the Comings of Christianity.

St. Patrick
Some preachers fled to Ireland and preached the gospel there. St. Patrick was the greatest.

St. Patrick is the patron saint of Ireland.

Ireland became chief home of learning in Europe.

Aidan

Oswald, King of Northumbria, brought Aidan from Iona to help Christianity.

He loved to give to the poor.

Helped rich and poor when in difficulty.
Alcuin came from Northumbria.

He was taken to court of Emperor Charlemagne.

He built schools to encourage learning.

Bede was brought up in a monastery.

He wrote books on history of England.

He read many books and learnt music.

He knew Latin, Greek and Hebrew.

He died at the age of 63 in 795.
OWN WORK
(Further note on coming of Christianity)

BEDA
Saxon and Danes.

Description of Vikings

1. Came from Iceland, Norway, and Denmark.

2. Went to Britain, Italy, Ireland, Spain, and France.

3. Some landed in America before Christopher Columbus.


   Alfred the Great.

5. By the peace of Wedmore, Guthrum and Alfred divided the country between them.

6. Danish portion called.
Daneslaw
(a) Saxon portion was called Wessex

Alfred was called "the Great" because (a) "Father of the English Navy". (b) He kept the Danes at bay and gave a troubled land peace.
(c) Encouraged learning - schools were built, caused a record of event to be kept in the Anglo-Saxon chronicle.
(d) Kept order by just laws.
(e) Rebuilt London, made Winchester his capital.
Struggles with The Danes.

The Saxon King who succeeded Alfred was:

- Edward.

Sometimes called "King of the English" because most of The Danes were not
The King of Scots even submitted.

2. Athelstan.

His reign was full of fighting. The Danes became united again. A great battle in Lincolnshire — "Brunanbergh." The Danes were overthrown.

3. Edmund.

Carried on the struggle.

4. Edgar.

Conquered the whole of the Danelaw, was called the "Peaceful." Dunstan became the first Archbishop.
The Witan was called together.

Ethelred

called the ‘Unready’.

Very foolish King.

Instead of fighting bribed the Dane.

Paid them money. ‘Dane-geld’.

at last plotted to massacre them.

Massacre took place on

St. Peter’s Day (1002)

Among those slain was Gunhilda – the king of Denmark’s sister.

Swyn – came over the following year to avenge her death.

Ethelred fled to Normandy.

took his eldest son Edmund.
called Ironsides. Remain behind to fight Danes.

OWN WORK
Ethelred the Unready

Kings Witan

Ethelred pays Danegeld 991

King Alfred.
The Saxon Kings Restored:

1. On death of Edmund Ironside
2. Danish kings ruled England
3. The greatest Danish King was Canute; the last was Hardicanute who left no successors.
4. The Saxon Wigstan therefore chose Edward the son of Ethelred as king. He was known as Edward the Confessor.
Edward had spent 25 years in Normandy and when he became King surrounded himself with Norman friends.

This angered the Saxons especially Godwin Earl of Wessex who owned large possessions and wanted to enlarge them farther. He was exiled.

During this time Edward's cousin Duke of Normandy visited England to:

1. Obtain a promise of the crown
2. Spy out the land

Edward died leaving no sons.
OWN WORK
(Edward the Confessor)
Harold, King of England.

The Peal Claims

Harold

His sister had married Edward the Confessor.

Succeeded his father as King of Wessex.

Said Edward had given him the crown on his death bed.

William.

Partly claimed throne through a great aunt.

Said Edward had promised him the throne.
1. Said Harold promised to support him.
   Battle of Stamford Bridge.

   Met at Stamford Bridge (1066).

3. Tostig was beaten.
   The Battle of Hastings.

4. While Harold's army was in N. of England, William with his army landed on the S. coast.
   They met at Hastings (1066).

5. For six hours results were unfavorable, soon after Harold was slain.
Map to show William's Route from Normandy to London 1066/67.
William I (1066 - 1087)

The conquest of England.

1. William was crowned on Christmas day 1066, but he had yet to conquer the country.

2. The conquest took him five years (1066-1071).

3. The chief rebellion were:
   a) Exeter - caused by Harold's mother. Why must we have a foreign king that can't speak English. After city had been besieged for eighteen they surrendered.
   b) Yorkshire (1069) - got help from Scots and Danes.
   c) Scots and Danes retook and William captured all land from Solway Firth to R Tyne.
   d) He did this to punish the people.
leave vast ground between England and Scotland.

a) Isle of Ely - English found a leader, Hereward.

b) William could not attack of marsh and fens.

c) William built a causeway captured Isle of Ely, Hereward escaped.

William I's character:

a) hind father

b) loud voice

c) loved hunting

d) was shy
The Feudal System

1. This was a system from the the king in return for military service.

2. Tenant-in-chief held their land directly from the king. Sub-Tenants held their lands from the Tenant-in-chief.

3. The unit of land was called a manor. These were given to William’s Norma followers and were usually scattered about, except on the borders of Wales and Scotland where powerful barons were allowed compact lands.

4. To make sure that all his subjects paid their proper amount of taxes (in goods) William had the Domesday Books made.
The Inhabitants of a manor were:
- The lord
- The steward
- The bailiff
- The reeve
- Freemen, villeins, cotters, bordars, and serfs.

The Norman Kings

William I 1087

Quarrelled with his sons. Had difficulties with his rebellion

William II 1109

Was William the first, second son.
3. He quarrelled with the church - Asselm
3. Built Westminter Hall

Henry I 1135

1. He strengthened his claim to the throne by:
   (a) Marrying a Saxon wife.
   (b) Promised to obey the laws of the last Saxon King Edward the Confessor
   (c) Expelled William's justiciar Ranulf Flambard

2. He introduced the wool into England from France - Citeaux Monastery.

Stephen 1154
1. Civil war between Matilda, Henry the first daughter and Stephen.

2. After much fighting an arrangement was arrived at, namely Stephen was to remain king. At his, Matilda's son Henry was to become king.

3. "He was a mild man, soft and good and do no justice."

4. Barons built castles and tortured the people for 19 years.

The Church in the Middle Ages.

Then there was one religion—Roman Catholic now many.
2. The only adult people are connected with the church—monks and priests.

3. One common language—Latin.

   E.g., Henry IV was compelled to seek forgiveness at Canossa from Gregory VII (Hildebrand).

5. There were, therefore, many quarrels between Church and State.
   E.g., Henry II of England and Thomas Becket.

The quarrels were about:
- The Trial of the Clergy.
- The appointment of Bishops.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Period</th>
<th>King</th>
<th>Style</th>
<th>Architectural Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1066-1190</td>
<td>William II</td>
<td>Norman</td>
<td>Round arches and window, column, stone, and making rich (doorway) 2-1/2-1/2-1/2 ornament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Stephen</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1190-1270</td>
<td>Richard</td>
<td>Early English</td>
<td>Point arches and window, loft and slender column, stiffened foliage, and bow-tooth ornament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>John</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry III</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1270-1370</td>
<td>The Three</td>
<td>Decorated</td>
<td>Wider windows, curved lines of tracery, richly carved foliage ornament</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edward</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edward I</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Edward II</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1370-1558</td>
<td>Henry V, VI</td>
<td>Perpendicular</td>
<td>Larger windows divided by vertical, straight lines, fine roof fan tracery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Richard</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Henry V, VI</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
OWN WORK

William I

When conquering England had no mercy.
Took land from his English foes and gave it to his followers.
Built Castles to stop people rising against him. He built Tower of London.

William II

1. Was called William Rufus or the Red King.
2. When a bishopric or abbey was vacant, refused to appoint a successor so that he had all the money belonging to the future bishop.
3. When very ill, he was begged to appoint Anselm bishop after doing his grudges with him and drove him out. Anselm was killed in New Forest by an arrow.

NEW HISTORICAL READERS

BY S.R. GARDINER, 1942
New Half Year.

April 1936.
HENRY II's POSSESSIONS IN FRANCE

MAP OF FRANCE IN HENRY II'S TIME.
Henry II (1154-1189)

1. First of new line of kings called Plantagenet

2. He obtained his large possessions from (a) his mother, she obtained England.
   (b) From his father, he obtained Anjou and Maine.
   (c) From his wife, he obtained Aquitaine.

3. Character and Description
   (a) Loved reading
   (b) Very restless
   (c) Never stopped in one place.
   (d) Was short, bow-legged, short red hair and grey eyes.

4. His method of ruling
   He created order by
(a) pulling down the barons' castles.
(b) had trials by jury instead of ordeal.
(c) sent travelling judges round the country to see that his laws were obeyed.

6. His quarrel with Thomas Becket:
   a) causes
      i. Becket opposed the king's taxation
   b) who should try clerics who had committed crimes.

   b) event:
   a) Becket fled abroad for six years.
   b) when the quarrel was made up, he returned.
Reginald Fitz-Urse, William de Tracy, Hugh de Marville and Richard Breta.
Richard I (1189-1199)

This reign is mainly concerned with the crusades.

There were eleven crusades of which the first three were the most famous.

1. The first was successful capture of Jerusalem.
2. The second unsuccessful lost Jerusalem.
3. The third was the most famous. Failed to capture Jerusalem.

Causes of the crusades:

To capture the holy land from the Mohammedans.

To stop the pilgrims being ill-treated.
Pope Urban and Peter the Hermit.

Pope Urban called upon Christians to help against Mohommedians.

Peter the Hermit rode from town to town in Germany and France preaching to get people to join the First Crusade.

In 1096, the first crusade started from Constantinople to the Holy Land.

At first, only poor people could join, most of these never reached Jerusalem.

Later, many knights joined, most of these never reached Jerusalem.
The Second Crusade

The Second Crusade started out in 1147.

English fleet helped to capture Hodeida from the Moors.

Mohammedans found a great leader who was honest, gentle, generous and regular in prayer and fasting.

Under his leadership, again captured Jerusalem.

Third Crusade (1189-1192)

One leader, Frederick Barbarossa, went by land but was drowned in a river.
Other two leaders were Philip Augustus King of France and Richard I.

Moors found a new leader in Saladin. Event captured Acre when Richard arrived.

But failed to capture Jerusalem. Importance of Crusades.

1. To open new roads to Far East
2. To begin a new learning
3. To increase wealth and trade of foreign towns
Own Notes of Richard I.

1. When returning from Crusades Richard he was captured for ransom by Duke Leofold of Austria. England paid ransom and Richard returned.
2. While Richard was away, John broke his promise and came to England, with the help of the King of France he tried to get the English Crown.
3. Did not remain long in England and went to Normandy and spent rest of his life fighting King of France.
4. Both sides put into practice the new ideas of fighting they learned in the East.

English people of the past Whither & Mitchell.
John (1199-1216)

Description:
1. Worst king England ever had.
2. Very cruel.
3. Laid little for religion.
4. Very superstitious.
5. Mean and cowardly.
6. His quarrels.

Murdered his nephew Arthur.

He had to war with King of France.

Quarreled with Pope Innocent III, to who should be Archbishop of Canterbury.

Their quarrel was with his English subjects because they wanted more freedom.
Magna Carta

1. Was signed at Runnymede June 13th, 1215.
2. Was forced to sign it by barons.
3. It said that all people were to have more privileges.
4. There was 86 clauses there were clauses about towns and their customs, trade and merchant, but the most important one was that no freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or disposed of or outlawed or in any way destroyed, nor will we go against him unless by the lawful judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.
OWN WORK
on JOHN (1194-1216).

1. French King captured English comrades in France but John said
   "Let be, let be, one day I shall win it again."

2. In 1215, John made what attempt to recover Normandy, but Barons in
   North would not follow him, English defeated by French.

3. Was made to sign Magna Carta by Barons at Runnymede (1215).

4. A committee of 25 members was indicted to see that John carried out
   laws of the Magna Carta.

5. Magna Carta became very famous.

6. After granting too many freedoms and drinking too much while John died
   at Newark on October 16th 1216, Wicher + Mitchell

   ENGLISH PEOPLE OF THE PAST.

Tomb of King John, Worcester Cathedral

[badly written out]

[6/20]
Henry III (1216-1272)

Character

- Was faithful and kind to his family

- In some ways he was good, in others he was bad

- Religious

- Loved beautiful things

- Well educated

- Extravagant

- People say he had a ‘heart of ice’

- His Adviser

- One was William Marshall.
Earl of Pembroke places England

3. His life started in Stephen’s reign.

4. He served faithfully over fifty years, first Henry II and then Henry III.

4. He died in 1204.

5. The second adviser was Hubert de Burgh.

6. He was well educated and religious.

7. Ruled thirteen years.

A cavalry skirmish in Lincoln drove them from the North.

A sea battle was fought in the Strait of Dover, the English won thus cutting off all help from France.

A treaty was made in 1214 and all the French returned.

The King's relatives

The King had troubles with his relatives. Count of Provence had four daughters that all married Kings.

One married Henry III.

These daughters had eight
Two of the Barons' sons came to England.

One became the King's Advisor, and the other became the Archbishop of Canterbury. They brought others who were given posts in England.

Naturally, the barons and citizens did not like all these foreign people getting all the best posts and bishoprics, and marrying their heirs.

Simon de Montfort.

The barons, growing in number and by this time they had found a leader Simon de Montfort.

1. He opposed the King's policy.

2. There arose various difficulties.
which led to war. There was a battle at Lewes 1264.

Simon de Montfort was beaten.

Soon fresh difficulties arose, and fresh war broke out, Simon de Montfort’s son’s forces when called.

While he was at mass being soldiery surrounded the church and killed him.

The last seven of Henry’s reign was peaceful home and abroad.

In 1272 Henry at the age of 65 died, after reigning 56 years.