Rosa Friend
History 7A1
7RN
Ms. Gorden
(Tuesday Period 5 weeks A and B
Thursday Period 4 week B.)
What is history?

1. History is about people and what they have done in the past.
2. History involves detective work and a search for evidence and clues to help us find out about people in the past.
3. History involves looking at different types of evidence. e.g. artefacts, letters, diaries, DNA, archives, buildings, landscapes, ruins, posters, pictures, clothing
4. History involves understanding that evidence can be insufficient, biased, and open to different interpretations.
5. History involves asking questions about why people did certain things, and what the results were.

Chronology

The correct chronological order for the picture story on P2 is: 4, 3, 7, 2, 5.✓

1. Chronological order is the order of time, ✓ and events.
18th Century Woman

Spot the Anachronisms

1066 - a year of crisis

What makes a good King?

Rich Popular

Leader

Fights

Cowards

Brave

Wife

Proved

Fool

Healthy

History we are studying e.g. if we are studying Henry VIII we could use the letters as primary evidence.

If we were studying Second World War we could use Hitler’s war plans.

Secondary source is one that comes from after the period we are studying e.g a textbook on the Second World War written in 2002.

Sometimes it is difficult to establish if a source is primary or secondary e.g landscapes, ruins.

12.11.02

Rosa Friend
THE DAILY DEATH
ANCIENT RITUAL KILLING-SHOCKS!
You would not expect to find a dead body in a bog, would you? Well someone just has in Cheshire and the body is around 2500 years old.... The body which has now been named ‘Pete marsh’ (as he was found on a peat cutting at Lindow Moss near Cheshire on the 1st of August) is said to be around 2000 years old but there is no exact date and many people who have tested Pete say he is from a completely different age.
The experts discovered that Pete Marsh was killed around 500 BC and was in his mid twenties. He had short dark hair and a short beard which enabled the scientists to know that the “body in the bog” was a man.
Experts also know that he was about 1.68m tall and weighed around 60kg (10 stone). They could also tell that Pete Marsh had cut his hair with shears he also had very smooth fingernails so had obviously done very little physical work, people have suggested he could have been a Noble or Chieftain. All this information comes from new technology, electron microscopy.
The experts have also identified Pete’s last meal, this apparently consisted of a mixture of wheat (spelt & emmer) barley oats and maybe rye. Also found in his stomach Pete’s gut were two intestinal types of worm. Yuck!
But perhaps the most interesting find by experts on Pete is that he was murdered! It was clear from his injuries that it was not a natural death, he had been struck twice on the head quite probably with a narrow axe. A thin strip of leather around his head seems to be a garrotte; Pete’s neck was broken.
There was also a slit in his throat. So many gruesome injuries seem to suggest that Pete Marsh was the victim of ritual killing as it was not uncommon to have human sacrifices in Pete’s time.
This is a fantastic discovery technology wise and historically, who knows what could be buried at the end of your garden?

Rosa Friend
William Speech
25/11/02

There are lots of facts and sources to back up that William of Normandy should end up as King!

It is a fact that William had the strongest blood relation to Edward the Confessor, as his Close-Aunt was Edward's Mother. Close and definitely closer then any other claimants!

Edward the Confessor also spoke to William than he would be the next King. He proposed this by sending the Archbishop of Canterbury to the Duke to appoint him to the heir to the throne which had united him.
**ENGLAND BEFORE 1066**

by Mr Yelland  www.SchoolHistory.co.uk

**ACROSS**

4. The King of Norway who wanted to be King of England?
8. William said that Edward .... to make him his heir (i.e. to be the next king).
9. The Duke of Normandy was called?
10. The Angles and Saxons are known as the ....?
11. The people who ruled England before the Norman Invasion were powerful English ....?

**DOWN**

1. Edward the Confessor died in which month in 1066?
2. Britain was part of which empire until 410AD?
3. The king of England between 1042-1066 was called .... the Confessor?
5. The most powerful of the English Earls was?
6. Much of the early history of England was written by monks, the name we give to such people is a .........?
7. From the 9th century onwards people had invaded England from Denmark, Norway and Sweden. These people are known as ....? 

Herald had some trouble with the new rulers.

Crossword clues:

- EDWARD
- WILLIAM
- ANGLO-SAXONS
- EARLS
- JOURNEY
- REALITY
When castles were first built by William, they were an idea he had taken from Normandy. They were good for defence. While Saxons only had a motte, the Normans took defensive buildings to another level. Though the idea of a motte was a good idea, it was made of wood and could easily be burnt down. But the Normans made theirs of stone, it doesn’t rot and will last for a very long time. But both the Saxons and the Normans used the idea of building their motte or castle uphill. The Normans used the idea of a castle for defence and an escape plan.

Feudal System

The feudal system got William a bigger army and gave his Norman friends a reward.
What William had to do 21/01/03

- To protect the country from invasion
- To keep the English under control
- To collect Taxes

The Danes were still in the north of England. The English people there might try and join them and stop William. William sent soldiers to kill all the people who had rebelled against him. To punish them he destroyed farms and villages across a wide area of York and killed all the farm animals.

Many of the English lords did not want William to be king. He could not trust these lords to keep their men under control. William made the English lords to stay loyal to him if they did this then William let them keep their lands.

He had to have money to rule the country. He could not get it from William made the nobles (lords) pay taxes to him.

He had to capture the castle at Dover. There were lots of soldiers there. William went straight to Dover and killed all the soldiers in the castle. He left his own soldiers there instead.

There were still some English soldiers in London. He had to get them quickly and defeat them. William marched straight to London, burning down houses and killing the English soldiers who stood up to him.

William's problems and solutions 28/01/03
William's Problems

William the Conqueror had five major problems to sort out after he defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.

1. Some could be sorted out quickly:
   Three of the problems were in particular places. Colour these problems in red.
2. Some of these problems would take a long time to sort out.
   Look for the words money and control. Colour these problems blue.

   1. He had to capture the castle at Dover. There were lots of soldiers there.

   2. He had to have money to rule the country. Who could he get it from?

   3. There were still some English soldiers in London. He had to get there quickly and defeat them.

   4. The Danes were still in the north of England. The English people there might try and join them to try and stop William.

   5. Many of the English Lords did not want William to be king. He could not trust these Lords to keep their men under control.

The red problems were the most urgent ones for William to deal with, so he had to deal with them quickly. The blue ones could take a bit longer to sort out.

Which problem do you think should be sorted out first? Remember William is still in Hastings - you could use a map to help you decide...

When you reach your decision number the red problems 1, 2 and 3. One being the most important and three being the least important. Number the blue problems 4 and 5.
William's Solutions

On the previous page you studied the problems that William the Conqueror faced after the Battle of Hastings. You listened to the teacher explain why William had to deal with them. Now read the solutions below that William came up with to deal with these problems.

Can you match up the solutions with William's problems? Label them 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5.

- William made the nobles (Lords) pay taxes to him.
- William marched to London, burning down houses and killing the English soldiers who stood up to him.
- William made the English Lords promise to be loyal to him, if they did this then William let them keep their lands.
- William went straight to Dover and killed all the soldiers in the castle, he left his own soldiers there instead.
- William sent soldiers to kill all the people who had rebelled against him. To punish them he destroyed villages and farms across a wide area around York and killed all the farm animals.

TASK

a) Now that you have matched up both the problems and the solutions write today's date in your exercise book.
b) Write the title 'William's Problems and Solutions' at the top of the page.
c) Copy out the matched up problems and solutions in the order of importance that you have decided.
The medieval Village

A, B, C, D - cottages  E - Well  F - Common land
G - Pond  H - Inn  I - Water Mill  K - Church
L - Castle/Manor house  O - Packhorse bridge

On the previous page you studied the problems that William, the Conqueror, faced after the Battle of Hastings. You listened to the teacher explain why William had to deal with them. Now read the solutions with William's problems.

Can you match the solutions with William's problems?
Label them 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5.

William marched to London, burning down houses and killing the English soldiers who stood up to him.
William made the nobles (Lords) pay taxes to him.
William made the English Lords promise to be loyal to him, if they did this then William let them keep their lands.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person</th>
<th>Where they lived</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John</td>
<td>Cottage A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mary</td>
<td>Cottage A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cowherd</td>
<td>Cottage C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Miller</td>
<td>Water Mill</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Priest</td>
<td>Cottage D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lord</td>
<td>Castle/Manor house</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2. a) John farms 3 sheep.  
   b) Flour to make bread.  
   c) The well or river.  
   d) From the forest.

3. church, cottages, stream, trees, cows, mill, common, wu

4. Many villagers lived in the village. Each villager farmed some of the land. They grew food to eat. Many villagers also kept a cow or pig. The animals grazed together on the common. The cowherd looked after them.

The lord was the most important person. He lived in the manor house. He did not work in the fields. The villagers grew food for him. Often the church was the finest building in the village. The villagers thanked their lord with the priest.
Crop Rotation 4th March 03

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 1</th>
<th>North field left fallow</th>
<th>East field wheat or rye</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South field wheat, barley oats or beans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 2</th>
<th>North field left fallow</th>
<th>East field wheat or rye</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South field wheat, barley oats or beans</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Year 3</th>
<th>East field wheat, barley, oats or beans</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>South field left fallow</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Strips
- Each strip was 1 acre, divided in a field.
- Everyone had 3 or strips.
- One field rested for the whole year, it rotated. One year it would be the East field that rested, next the South or North. It rested so the nutrients of the soil didn’t go.

Common land
- The cowherd looked after the animals on the common land.
- It was everyone’s land, the common land was communal and everyone had rights to it.
- Like “travellers” or “gypsies” today, people often parked themselves on the land. However, nowadays “travellers” are moved on, but the travellers then had full rights to the land.
Harvesting

* During harvesting everyone pitched in, including the woman and children. This was so they could get the food for winter. They also killed the animals on the common land, as they could not look after them through the winter months.

My own words of
Source in (modern)

A woman is a special thing
They do everything!
Oh no! Oh no! she sings
But love and care she still brings
She helps works for man both day and night,
She always tries hard too.
Oh no! Oh no! she sings
But love and care she still brings
By Rosa Friend

I think this poem was written by a guilty husband who one day realised how much his wife does for him and that he should appreciate her more.

It’s for women, although it is slightly patronising.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Farming Game</th>
<th>11th of March 03</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Round</th>
<th>What Happened?</th>
<th>Baskets of Corn gained</th>
<th>Lost</th>
<th>Total (50)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Poor crop</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Strong ground</td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>You drop the seeds</td>
<td>Good Summer</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>58</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Some of your crop is stagnant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>Nice crop</td>
<td></td>
<td>20</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Round</td>
<td>What happened</td>
<td>Gained</td>
<td>Lost</td>
<td>Total</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-------</td>
<td>------------------------</td>
<td>--------</td>
<td>------</td>
<td>-------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Quite good strip</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Wooden plough breaks</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td></td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Woodgood Sewing</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>-1</td>
<td>55</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Perfect Summer</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Good Harvest</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mice in the barn</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

On Aug 1, 3
Oh I do love God, but why oh why do we have to get up so early?
Sometimes I wish I hadn’t joined. Of course then, I think of what could have happened.
Which is too awful to think about.
To be denied (which all girls are) an education, and to have to marry that man.
(If you can call him a man) He was such a vulgar creature, drinking day and
night. Treating me like an animal.
I would have no sleep everyday rather than marry him. The 1am church service is
pure heaven compared to him!

I am back to bed at last, God I really, really love you but Sister Catherine’s voice is
enough to send anyone to sleep! It drones on and

on until you cannot concentrate on the reading, but only on letting your eyes
rest. It’s nothing much, but I do love this bed.
If only it wasn’t next to Sister Mary’s bed, she snores so very loud!

6am: The water is icy cold (that we wash with), so I only washed my hands and
face. I think I have a cold coming on. I was
told off only yesterday for snuffing in church, which is rather unfair as I was only trying not
to sneeze. I think I am getting all these germs from Sister Anne, she hardly ever washes!

7am: We are so very fortunate to have food
all year round, I can remember (before I became a
Nun) the scare we all had that the harvest would be bad. But here I can rely on the bread, cheese
and cider each morning.
Now time for cleaning, not one of my favourite parts of being a nun, but if order is kept I suppose it is a necessity! I cannot wait for study time later. I am reading a book of poems, hating as it's best.

Another reading in the chapel made me feel bad about all my sins. God, forgive me of my sins and trespasses, I feel awful of all my wrong doing. I am sorry for idling and gossiping and complaining about the Lord, church service, forgive me. I am determined to make the world a better place, but how?

I am merely human!

Dinner was a quiet affair as usual. I sat thinking over my life, will I have the same routine tomorrow and the day after? Of course, the only way I wouldn't be is if I count a terrible sin and am told to leave the monastery. Of course, I would never, ever do that. Is this all? In childhood I had dreams of marrying royalty. Of course, this could never come true, I was merely a village girl! Or being a poet? But of course I have devoted my life to God and, I wouldn't want to change that....

I am praying for Sister Mary who was taken into the Infirmary (she's feeling better now). I am sorry to hear of a fire and the Infirmary now says she is really ill. Get well Sister, get well!

Sister was instructing a trouble to talk with us, so we were allowed to talk! He told us about a Sister who had become pregnant by a Monk! We were all shocked, are other Monasteries more rebellious than us? I am proud to say we are not by the rules! At least, I do!

Studying was pure bliss, I am starting to copy out the prayers so I can have my own copy! Sometimes I do with study time was longer than half an hour, Sister Mary doesn't however. She says it is a waste of time when we could be in the chapel! That is only because she doesn't understand the meaning of poetry and she thinks this is superior to us. Honestly!

Tired in bed, and in a few hours I shall start the day again. I have prayed for all the ill and elderly and thanked our heavenly father, goodnight!

Sleep. Well written, get use to warm bed, no argument here, you poor people.
3rd 7th of April
History experiment

A fact is a true statement e.g. our school is called "Priory School".
An opinion is a point of view, opinions often differ.
A biased opinion is one-sided and often unfair.
Subjective means giving your own opinions and point of view.
Objective means trying to be more balanced, more factual in your views.

6. Opinions did not vary a lot, but sometimes they changed.
7. It is not good to use just one source when looking for information as people are often subjective and are subjective.
8. Not everyone knew the answers to the questions.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Face</th>
<th>Student 1</th>
<th>Student 2</th>
<th>Student 3</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Battery</td>
<td>High-pitched</td>
<td>Squawky</td>
<td>Monkey</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Voice</td>
<td>High-pitched</td>
<td>Squawky</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Build</td>
<td>Skinny</td>
<td>Not great</td>
<td>Shiny</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Interests</td>
<td>Shopping</td>
<td>Singing</td>
<td>Singing, mean, weak</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education</td>
<td>Not that much</td>
<td>Doesn't know</td>
<td>Not much</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Character</td>
<td>Superman</td>
<td>Doesn't know</td>
<td>Fur and neck</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Analysis

1. Fact - Saddam Hussein has a mustache
2. Opinion - Michael Jackson looks like a monkey
3. There were more opinions than facts
4. People were more subjective and rather than objective
5. Most people were biased
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Henry II</th>
<th>King John</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Gerald of Wiltshire</td>
<td>Walter Map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10th of April</td>
<td>20/05/03</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Face Voice Build

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Interest</th>
<th>Character</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Closer

- Gerald wrote that Henry was small and had blue eyes.
- Walter Map mentioned Henry's height and color of hair.

### Build

- Gerald noted that Henry was well-built with a strong voice.
- Walter Map described Henry as well-built with a strong voice.

### Interests

- Gerald mentioned Henry's interest in hunting and horses.
- Walter Map noted Henry's interest in hunting and horses.

### Education

- Gerald stated that Henry had a formal education.
- Walter Map mentioned Henry's formal education.

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- Source 3: "John was a tyrant, a destroyer, crushing his own people."
- Source 6: "He was a untrustworthy and a poor soldier."
- Source 8: "He became drunk, and possessed by the devil."

### Analysis

- Yes, there is evidence.
- No, they couldn't be trusted.
- No, he does not look evil, just a bit pathetic, he tries hard, but he does not do very well.
- I am not sure.
- I think people have been so sure that John was an evil king because the only people who could write were monks who did not like John.
- No, I don't think it is able to prove as the evidence is byast.
Was the Magna Carta a failure? 22/05/03

1. The barons rebelled because John overcharged them. John lost the barons a lot of land. And John had caused the Pope to close all the churches in England.

2. Source 1 seems to portray John as a very weak, unpopular, evil man.

3. Dr. Brownham and Mr. Raffles both agree that King John was a bad king. He was unpopular and he tried to take away the rights of the barons and the clergy. Dr. Brownham says that King John was样子 of a very weak, unpopular, evil man. Mr. Raffles says that King John was样子 of a very weak, unpopular, evil man. He was unpopular and he tried to take away the rights of the barons and the clergy. Dr. Brownham says that King John was a bad king. He was unpopular and he tried to take away the rights of the barons and the clergy. Mr. Raffles says that King John was a bad king. He was unpopular and he tried to take away the rights of the barons and the clergy.
King John - an evil King? 16th-17th June 2003

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Good things John did</th>
<th>Bad things John did</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>John won battles against Wales, Scotland and Ireland.</td>
<td>John fought a civil war with his barons.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>He built up England’s Kingdom.</td>
<td>- This would have caused an outcry among loads of people.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John made England richer.</td>
<td>John made the rich barons pay a lot of tax.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- More money for important things.</td>
<td>- This would cause a rebellion and a backlash.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John made the rich barons pay a lot of tax.</td>
<td>John quarrelled with the Pope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- This was good if he didn’t keep the money himself.</td>
<td>So the Pope closed all the churches in England and no one could be married or buried.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John made the army very strong.</td>
<td>- This would make religious people angry (mostly everyone) and you think they’re relatives couldn’t be buried.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- This would have helped beat off invasions and fight battles.</td>
<td>John lost battles against France and his last land again which</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>John made sure that trials in court were fair.</td>
<td>he did.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>- This was a very good thing that still lives till today.</td>
<td>Good things John did</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The worst thing John did was either quarrelling with the Pope, which would have offended lots of people or murdering his nephew which is unpardonable.

John would make an awful leader as he was power-hungry (rather like George Bush).

I don’t think John was an evil king, just a bit immoral and pathetic.
Magna Carta - a failure? 24th June 2003

Magna Carta was signed in 1215. It was a document setting out the rights of rich barons and bishops in England.

To judge if something is a failure or a success we need to ask what it aimed to do in the first place.

**A Magna Carta - setting out RIGHTS**

1. All living creatures have a right to enough food. Where and when it is possible share your food with whoever needs it.
2. Everyone has a right to education. With your gifts and talents help teach those who want to know.
3. Everyone has a right to freedom of speech. Listen and accept other’s opinions.
4. No one shall be discriminated because of race or sex.
5. Everyone has the right to live in peace. Wars should be justified and have permission from the UN.

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A Interpretation of a 19th Century Picture of King John signing the Magna Carta

1. King John is Figure D.
2. He has an unhappy sign on his face because he is being forced to sign something that loses part of his power.
3. The barons are making him sign the Magna Carta.
4. The barons are threatening King John.
5. The advisors are standing between King John to protect him from the soldiers and barons.
6. There are cries of “foul play!”
7. They tell King John he didn’t sign the Magna Carta, the barons would probably have fought.
a battle with him and tried to kill him.

9. The monks are wearing cloaks.

10. The monk and the bishop are discussing whether he or not John would sign.

12. The artist is trying to show that the situation was hazardous and a disaster.

13/14 The artist is also showing that with the 3 other peasants that they are all hurt and in despair!

14. To make him look small.

16. The storm clouds have been painted overhead to show that danger was still coming.

17. To keep the paper clean? No, to give a big impression.

18. I don’t think the painting is very useful to the historians as is there evidence for it? The story from the painting is pretty true, however the details are near impossible.

The different people are:

- King John
- Advisers
- Barons
- Peasants

They have made the Barons strong by making them look tall and bold plus very confident.

The artists have made the churchman look frantic.
Rough Work
10th September 2002

1. What is history about?
   History is past times, learning about past periods. It is important to learn about history as we know how life was before we were born.

2. What history have you done?
   Tudors, Romans, second world war, Egyptians, Victorians.

3. What did you enjoy learning about?
   My favourite history topics were the Tudors and the second world war. In the Tudors I enjoyed learning about the royalty and their amazing lives. While in the second world war I enjoyed learning about the English joining together and the amazing men who fought for their country. And how families dreaded being told that their loved ones had died (like in the Pink).

4. & How do we find out about events, people in history?
   Archology, diaries, posters etc.
A body of historical sources of evidence (Rough Work)

- Letters
- Diaries
- Military Archives
- Internet
- Textbooks
- Library
- People (maybe some alive)
- History lesson
- Songs
- Items
- Clothing
- Weapons
- Graves
- Stones
- Battlefields
- Landscape
- Identification
- T.V.

Rough work

- Moved to Britain
- Moved back to Britain

Formed on Oct 20 Melbourne P.V.S.

- 1940
- 1941
- 1942
- 1943
- 1944
- 1945
- 1946
- 1947
- 1948
- 1949
- 1950

Moved to Australia

World Cup

03/10/02

Spot the anachronism in the plashman!

- Movie thing
- Honeycomb
- Photos
- Car
- Letters
- Weapons
- Automatic photos
- Clothing
- Lightening
- T.V.
- Horses, modern
- Sofa
- Stores, shops
- Big wheel
- Parachute
- Basketball

- Electic
- Luggage
- Courage
- Hamson Parks
- Styling & clothes
Daily Death

Experts have just found out a body. You would not expect to find a dead body in a bog would you? Well, someone just has! It is Cheshire and the body is 3500 years old!
The body which has been named "Pete Marsh" was found on a peat-cutting farm at Lundale Moss near Crewe on the 1st of August.
The experts discovered that 500 years Pete Marsh was killed around 5000 BC and was in his mid twenties. He had short dark hair and a short beard which enabled the forensic experts to know that the "Body in the Bog" was a man.
Experts also now know that he was about 1.68m and weighed around 60kg (10 stone). They could tell that Pete Marsh had cut his hair with shears he also had very thin, smooth fingernails or had obviously done very little physical work. People have suggested he could have been a Noble or chieftain. All this information comes from new technology electron microscopy.

They - the experts have now also identified his last meal, this apparently consisted of a mixture of cereals including two types of wheat (spelt + emmer) and barley, oats and maybe rye. Also found in Pete's stomach were the remains of his gut were two intestinal types of worm. Yuck!

But perhaps the most interesting find by experts on Pete is that he was murdered! It was clear from his injuries that it was not a natural death. He had been struck twice on the head, quite probably with an axe. A thin strip of leather seems to be a garment. Pete's neck was broken. There also was a slit in his throat.

So many terrible gruesome injuries seem to suggest that Pete Marsh was the victim of ritual killings as in the Iron Age (when Pete was alive) human sacrifice was not uncommon.

This is a fantastic discovery technology and science, who knows what could be buried in your garden?
had entrusted him to
William is also leader of Normandy in France,
and is doing a great job he stands up for
what he believes in and has established a
cage land, him and his army are strong and
would win any fight or battle which is
important in a leader. He is a courageous fighter.

Parisse
Then there is the Bayeux tapestry showing
Harold making an oath to Haroed William
can his trust promise of the throne to
William of Normandy.
Vote for William if you want the best
Welfare for England!
You Will Vote Will!

Video notes
Focusing 1/3 of each simple life
working grass can't grow rich I need to be pure
people have a desire to
improve very clear on your timeline
not worse in hand
alcohol should be punished. Fighting, brought
from

Vote Will! 14/1/02
1. Who has a closer blood relation than an oath? No one
by Edward the Conqueror
2. Who was told to take the hours of the throne? William!
3. There is evidence that Harold Godson (Don't get me
started on him) did an oath over holy bones
that will would be next to be king.
4. Est Will was the Duke of Normandy

There are loads of facts and sources to
mark up that William of Normandy should and
that he be king! Here are just a few of them . . .

Parisse
It is a fact that William had the strongest
blood relation to Edward the Conqueror, as his
great-great was Edward's mother. Not-that
close close-and definitely closer than any
of the other claimants!

Lena
Edward the Conqueror also swore to
William that he being heartless would be
the next king. He proposed this by sending the
archbishop of Canterbury to the duke to
appoint him the heir to the throne which God
it is a necessity! when i am doing cleaning do keep me going i think about my studying later! i will go write a poem today!

what were the middle ages like?

the middle ages were an exciting and colourful period!

- and it actually was! with castles from cardiff to newcastle, even to horns

- knights, nuns, conquers

one of the things that made the medieval period set apart from the rest was its beautiful costumes.

although peasants just wore warm clothes that were practical, however medieval aristocrats always dressed in style. ladies (as well as looking stylish) enjoyed hailing or falconry both for sport and fresh meat.

a day in the life of me i love 2m, oh! i do love it the cold but why do i why do i have to get up so early? sometimes. even i wish i hadn't jogged of course then i thought of what would have happened. which is, too awful to think about, to be denied (as all girls are) an education and to have to marry that man if you can call him one. he was for such a vulgar creature drinking day and night treating me like an animal! i would have to stay everyday rather than marry him. the head church service is far better compared to him. anything is!

zora -- back to bed at last. and i really really love you but sister gemma's voice could send anyone to sleep! it always on and on until you cannot concentrate on the reading but only on letting your eyes rest. it's nothing much but i do love this bed! if only it wasn't next to sister mary's bed she shared it last!

it is now time to clear out of my favourite part of being a ton but in order shall be kept! i suppose
Woman in the 14th century wore long-sleeved undergowns fitted to the hips and overgowns. Woman’s accessories included the belt chain. Woman kept purses on a chain under their gowns, which had slits for the hands to pass through. Long bread shoes (they look like pixie shoes!) were a big fashion in medieval times. The woman’s gown revealed the lacing of her gown (basserie). Stocking hats were worn with it to complement the outfit.

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