FRIEND R.F.
History
8A1 (GS)
Mr. Butt
What do we know about Islam?

- Islam is a religion.
- Allah is what they call god.
- Most Islamic followers live in the Middle East.
- They pray towards Mecca.
  
  **Muhammad**
  
  Mecca

- Muhammad was born in Mecca, that's why they pray towards there as it is very sacred.
- Muhammad was a prophet, he received messages from God.
The Rise of Islam

TASKS:

1. Below the word search are the words/terms to be found in it. They are words and terms which help to explain Islam and the Muslim religion and peoples. Also in the word search are the meanings of those words/terms. Find the the key words and terms and colour them YELLOW. Find the meanings and colour them BLUE.

2. See if you can match correctly the meanings to the words/terms e.g. Muhammad = prophet

EXT’N

3. Pick out and write down the statements below which you think best describe Islam and the Muslim peoples:

- Muslims did not believe in God. [ ] true [ ] false
- Muslims were selfish
- Muslims believed in only one God.
- Muslims did what they liked
- Muslims followed strict laws
- Muslims helped the poor
- Muslims were cowards
- Muslims believed they should die for God
1. If I was a traveller in Arabia (ancient A): I would take sandals (to protect my feet from the hot sand).

b) Something to cover my eyes, (from the sand in the desert) and loose clothing.

c) Something to trade (that we had in the U.K but they didn’t have in Arabia).

2. It would be hard for the archaeologists as they were not a civilised nation.

3. It would be hard for a historian looking for written artefacts as the only people who wrote were professional scribes.

Before 1914, twenty-six-year-old T.E. Lawrence worked for the British Museum digging among the Hittite ruins in Mesopotamia. The Oxford graduate had spent years in the desert developing an intimate knowledge and love of the Bedouin tribes that roamed the region. At the outbreak of war Lawrence was rejected as physically unfit for military service but his unique knowledge of the area made him a perfect candidate for the Intelligence Service at Cairo.
The life of Muhammed

18th September 2003

Muhammed was born AD570 in Mecca, a city of Arabia. His father died before he was born, and he was a member of the Hashim clan of the powerful Quraysh tribe. Muhammed’s mother, Amina, died when he was only 6. Muhammed went to live with his grandfather, who was the guardian of the Ka’aba. 2 years later his grandfather also died and from the age of 8, Muhammed was brought up by his uncle, Abu Talib, who was a merchant along the great camel trade routes.

As a youth, Muhammed grew up during a time of economic unrest and discontent concerning the vast difference between the very rich and the very poor. Muhammed detested idol worship and lived a morally pure life.

At the age of 25 he married Khadija (a wealthy widow) to whom he produced 6 children with her, although all of them died except for the youngest daughter, Fatima. Muhammed and Khadija were married for 25 years. Later, after Khadija died, Muhammed married several wives (polygamy). At the age of 40, he became very concerned about the state of his fellow countrymen and spent much of his time in meditation on religious matters.

During the month of Ramadan, Muhammed often retreated to a cave on the slopes of Mount Hira, 3 miles from Mecca. It was during one of these times that Muhammed began to receive revelation and instruction that he believed were from the archangel Gabriel. These writings form the basis of the Qur’an.

In addition to the Qur’an is the book of Hadiths. The Hadiths is the teaching of Muhammed and is an important part of the life of a Muslim.

Muhammed proclaimed that the Qur’an was the final and superior revelation from the One Superior God. He banned the worship of idols and taught that a Muslim’s life must be wholly committed to Allah with ritual washing before the 5 daily times of prayer facing Mecca. Friday became the appointed day for corporate worship at the mosque.

Muhammed died in AD632 in Medina, Saudi Arabia.
Mohammed - a personal Profile  
1st October 2003

Name: Mohammed  
Dates: (birth) AD 570 - (death) AD 632

Birthplace: Mecca      
Hometown: Mecca

Tribes and family: His mother died before he was born and his mother when he was 6. Mohammed was brought up by his grandfather for two more years, but the grandfather died, so Mohammed was brought up by his uncle, Abu Talib. What he did and his beliefs: He did not believe in idol worship. He was a prophet who founded the religion Islam. His teachings and beliefs are in the Koran.

Likes: To live simply, by the rules of the Koran and Five pillars.

TARGET LEVEL: 7
What made the Arabs so successful?

15th October 2003

1. Divided Arabs were not a threat to anyone. When Arabs united, they became a new power.
2. Arab armies were brave, well armed and skilful.
3. Arabs believed that if they died fighting for Islam, they’d go to heaven.
4. They had a large number of different weapons.
5. The more lands conquered meant more wealth to pay for more soldiers.

Why was it so difficult for Arabs to keep united—despite Islam?

22/10/03

Despite Islam, Arabs still seemed to find keeping united impossible, but why, what were the problems?

One of the reasons seemed to be the tribes, and all the loyalties that came with them.

Like, on the video Lawrence of Arabia, Lawrence was drinking from a well with his friend. The owner of the well came along and shot Lawrence’s friend because he was from a different tribe. However, Lawrence who wasn’t in any tribe was offered the water as well as help. This suggests greed and rivalry between groups, perhaps just because of tradition.

A good start, but it needs to go further to talk about the role of Muhammad and the need to love God. Yet, even today, tribal issues can cause division...
**Camel History homework**

Domesticated thousands of years ago by frankincense traders, who trained the bulky cud-chewer to make the long and arduous journey from southern Arabia to the northern regions of the Middle East, the camel went on to become the desert dweller’s primary source of transport, shade, milk, meat, wool and hides.

In technologically advanced Saudi Arabia, even the Bedouins are not as dependent on the camel as they once were. These days, camels are valued more as thoroughbred racing animals and sentimental images in the past than as the mainstay of transportation. But in many parts of Africa and Arabia today, camels still pull ploughs, turn windmills and transport people and goods to market along desert routes impassable by wheeled vehicles.

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**Behaviour**

Unpredictable at best. Camels have the reputation of being bad-tempered and obstinate creatures who spit and kick. In reality, they tend to be good-tempered, patient and intelligent. The meaning and bellowing sound they make when they’re loaded up and have to rise to their feet is like the grunting and heavy breathing of a weight-lifter in action, not a sign of displeasure at having to do some work.

**Body temperature**

Camels do not pant, and they perspire very little. Humans start to sweat when the outside temperature rises above the normal body temperature of 37°C, but the camel has a unique body thermostat. It can raise its body temperature tolerance level as much as 6°C before perspiring, thereby conserving body fluids and avoiding unnecessary water loss. No other mammal can do this. Because the camel’s body temperature is often lower than air temperature, a group of resting camels will even avoid excessive heat by pressing against each other.

**Colour**

Camels come in every shade of brown, from cream to almost black.

**Ears**

A camel’s ears are small, but its hearing is acute – even if, like the donkey or buzzard, it chooses to pay no attention when given a command! A camel’s ears are lined with fur to filter out sand and dust blowing into the ear canal.

**Eyes**

A camel’s eyes are large, with a soft, doe-like expression. They are protected by a double row of long, curly eyelashes that also help keep out sand and dust, while thick bushy eyebrows shield the eyes from the desert sun.

**Feet**

Camels have broad, flat, leathery pads with two toes on each foot. When the camel places its foot on the ground the pads spread, preventing the foot from sinking into the sand. When walking, the camel moves both feet on one side of its body, then both feet on the other. This gait suggests the rolling motion of a boat, explaining the camel’s ship of the desert nickname.

**Food**

A camel can go 5-7 days with little or no food and water, and can lose a quarter of its body weight without impairing its normal functions. These days, camels rely on man for their preferred food of dates, grass and grains such as wheat and oats, but a working camel travelling across an area where food is scarce can easily survive on thorny scrub or whatever it can find – bones, seeds, dried leaves, or even its owner’s tent.

**Hair**

All camels moult in spring and have grown a new coat by autumn. Camel hair is sought after worldwide for high-quality coats, garments and artists’ brushes, as well as being used to make traditional Bedouin rugs and tents. A camel can shed as much as 2.55 kilos of hair at each moult.

**Hard skin**

Thick callus-like bony spots of dry skin appear on a camel’s chest and knee joints when the animal reaches five months of age. These leathery patches help support the animal’s body weight when kneeling, resting and rising.
Height
A fully-grown adult camel stands 1.85m/6 feet at the shoulder and 2.15m/7 feet at the hump.

History
Scientists believe that ancestors of the modern camel lived in North America at least 40 million years ago, wandering across the Alaskan "land bridge" to Asia and eventually Africa. In Asia, two groups separated to become the two chief types of camel known today: the dromedary and the two-humped, shorter-legged Bactrian camel.

Hump
Contrary to popular belief, a camel does not store water in its hump. It is in fact a mound of fatty tissue from which the animal draws energy when food is hard to find. When a camel uses its hump fat for sustenance, the mound becomes flabby and shrinks. If a camel draws too much fat, the small remaining hump will stay in an upright position and hang down the camel's side. Food and a few days' rest will return the hump to its normal firm condition.

Lags
A camel's long, thin legs have powerful muscles which allow the animal to carry heavy loads over long distances. A camel can carry as much as 430kg/950lbs, but a usual and more comfortable cargo weight is 150kg/330lbs. It is usual for a camel to work as a beast of burden for only six to eight months of the year, the remainder of the time it needs to rest and recuperate.

Life span
After a gestation period of 13 months, a camel cow usually bears a single calf, and occasionally twins. The calves walk within hours of birth, but remain close to their mothers until they reach maturity at five years of age. The normal life span of a camel is 40 years, although a working camel retires from active duty at 25.

Meat
The best camel meat comes from young male camels. It is regarded as a delicacy in the Arabian diet, and is gaining popularity in and lands where it is difficult to send sheep, cattle, and goats. Although it makes for tough chewing, the taste is not unlike beef.

Milk
Camel's milk is much more nutritious than that from a cow. It is lower in fat and lactose, and higher in potassium, iron, and Vitamin C. It is normally drunk fresh, and the warm fatty liquid, heavy and sweet, is usually an acquired taste for the Western palate. Most Saudi Arabian camels are females reared for their milk in dairy herds.

Mouth
The camel has a large mouth, with 34 sharp teeth. They enable the animal to eat tough thorny bushes without damaging the lining of its mouth, and can be used as biting weapons against predators if need be. A camel gulps down its food without chewing it first, later regurgitating the undigested food and chewing it cud form.

Nose
A camel's nasal passages are protected by large mucous nostrils that can be opened and closed at will. When a camel twitches its nose, it is cooling the incoming air and condensing moisture from its outgoing breath.

Speed
Normal 'amble speed' for a walking camel is 5kph/3mph, a working camel will typically cover 40km/25 miles a day. Racing camels can reach 20kph/12mph at the gallop.

Tail
A camel's rope-like tail is over 50cm/19" long.

Water
Camels need very little water if their regular diet contains good, moisture-rich pasture. Although camels can withstand severe dehydration, a large animal can drink as much as 100 liters/21 gallons in ten minutes. Such an amount would kill another mammal, but the camel's unique metabolism enables the animal to store the water in its bloodstream.
My account of the Arabian Nights story telling

The king Samarkand wanted to marry a new girl everyday, sleep with her, and then chop her head off the next day. However, his city was running out of young girls.

A young, beautiful girl named Sheherazade realized this and came up with a plan. So she married him.

After the marriage ceremony, Sheherazade was taken to the king's bed chamber. Sheherazade brought a flower as a present for the king. When the king arrived, Sheherazade said to her new husband, "Oh, my husband, my king! I know what you will do with me tonight, and what will be done with me tomorrow morning. But, please, I have just one last request. I have a younger sister, and she is very beautiful. After I give you my flower, I want my sister to be brought here to your royal bed chamber, so that I can see her one last time. I will tell her a story."

This seemed to the king to be a reasonable request. He could not see any harm in it. Also, he wanted to see how beautiful the sister of Sheherazade really was. Therefore, the king agreed, and later the sister of Sheherazade was brought to the king's royal bed chamber.

The name of the sister was Dantazade. When Dantazade arrived, she sat at the foot of the bed and said to Sheherazade, "Oh, my sister, I am so happy to see you one last time. Please tell me one of your stories. I long to hear your voice."

"Yes, I will tell you a story," said Sheherazade. And, with that, she started to tell a story. While Sheherazade was telling the story to her sister, the King of Samarkand sat and listened.

This was a truly wonderful story. However, Sheherazade only told half of the story to her sister. Then, Sheherazade suddenly stopped. "But, what happened next?", said the sister. "Please, I beg you, tell me the rest of the story."

"No", replied Sheherazade. "I will not tell you the rest of the story tonight. Go now to your father's house. Tomorrow night, if I am still here, and if my husband allows me, I will tell you the rest of the story."

The sister of Sheherazade then went home to her father's house.

All this time, the King of Samarkand had been listening to the story. It was a wonderful story, and the king was anxious and excited to learn the end. Finally, the king decided to allow Sheherazade to live just one more night, so that he could hear the end of the story.

The next night, the King of Samarkand called for the sister of Sheherazade to be brought again to his royal bed chamber. After the sister had arrived, Sheherazade finished that story but, as soon as she had finished, she said to her sister, "Now, I will tell you another story."

With that, Sheherazade started another story. This story was even more wonderful than the first.

Again, the King of Samarkand listened, while Sheherazade told the story to her sister. Once again, Sheherazade did not finish the story. Sheherazade only told half of the story and, once again, she said to her sister, "Tomorrow night, if the king allows me, I will tell you the rest of the story."

Once again, the sister left. Once again, the king decided to let Sheherazade live just one more night.

This continued for another night, and then another night and then another night. Every night, Sheherazade finished the story she had started the previous night. Then, every night, Sheherazade started a new and wonderful story. Every night, the king was so anxious to hear the end of the story that he decided to allow Sheherazade to live just one more night.

This continued on and on for nearly three years, for exactly 1001 nights. Finally, after 1001 Arabian nights had passed, the old king died.

And what were those wonderful stories which Sheherazade told to her sister? Why, we have them all today because, every night, when her sister went home to her father's house, she wrote down the story which had been told to her that night by Sheherazade. Since then, these stories have all been told and retold and copied into books and published and translated into every language of the world, so that every boy and girl can read them today.

And what were those 1001 stories which were first told by Sheherazade? Why, these are all the great stories of Arabia. There is "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves", "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves", and "Ali Baba and the Forty Thieves", and so many other great stories, which every boy and girl in the world reads today. These are the 1001 stories first told on those 1001 Arabian nights by the greatest story teller of them all, Sheherazade.
The Lewes 17

Toward the end of October 1554, a Bible-reading was taking place in the home of one Dirick Carver, a brewer from Brighthelmstone (now Brighton) with John Launder, Thomas Iveson and William Veisey. Under the command of Sir Edward Gage, the High Sheriff of Sussex, the four men were arrested at prayer. It was a short matter of time before they were brought before the court of Bonner, the Bishop of London in Newgate, London. They were kept there until 8 June 1855.

After forced confessions were signed, their fate was sealed.

On 22 July 1555, Dirick Carver, was taken by his Catholic persecutors, to Lewes town centre to be burned outside of the Old Star Inn, where the Town Hall currently stands. His Bible was taken from him and thrown into a barrel on the pyre. The crowd called to him, pleading God to strengthen his resolve and his faith. He knelt down and prayed, but was then forced to climb into the barrel too.

Carver took his Bible and threw it into the surrounding crowd. His final words were: “Lord have mercy upon me, for unto thee I commend my spirit and my soul doth rejoice in thee!” His Bible was preserved and is on display in Lewes Museum today. Clear evidence of his blood splattered on the pages of Judges, Zephaniah and Ruth is a graphic reminder of his physical ordeal.

On 6 June 1556, a further number of Protestants were taken to their flaming deaths in Lewes. Thos Harland, John Oswold, Thos Avington and Thos Reed had all spent a great deal of time in prison, and still rejected the Mass and refused to go to a church where the language was one they would not understand.
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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Rich</th>
<th>Poor</th>
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<td>Houses</td>
<td>Posh homes, Palace, big servants</td>
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<td>Furnitures</td>
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<td>Clothing</td>
<td>Black robes, longer robes, turban, jewellery, silk</td>
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<tr>
<td>Food</td>
<td>Large quantity, Exotic, quality, Harissa, several courses and types</td>
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<td>Social Status</td>
<td>Lavish Gardens, Royal Vizier</td>
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<td>Jobs</td>
<td>Adviser, Trader</td>
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<td>Street rats, Peasant, slaves (lowest)</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Tan leather, labouring, manual</td>
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Market Laws  
10th December 2003

“Rabbits should only be sold skinned, so that the bad ones may be seen” - I think it is a good idea, as with a short supply of food, people should know they're buying quality.

“Egg sellers must have bowls of water in front of them, so that bad eggs may be recognised.” Again I think this is a good idea as customers know it's quality.

“Grapes in large quantities must not be sold to someone who might make wine from them... Grapes are good for pregnant women and for the sick.” I think this is a good rule as it's putting life and care before profit. However it would be a hard law to police for how would you tell if they were going to use it for wine or not?

“No barber may remain alone with a woman in his booth. He should work in the open market in a place where he can be seen and observed.” I think this is a good law, and it's just men trying to be controlling. And (in my opinion) it's a pity that the Middle East was and often is so sexist. However, if the rule is to stop women being assaulted and for their safety—perhaps it is justified.

“The bloodletter should only let blood onto a special jar with graduation marks so that we can see how much blood he has let.” It's a stupid thing to let blood anyway—under pretence reasons however it's good that you can see exactly how much they've taken.

“The sale of cats should be banned.” I don't know what they would do with the cats—what they're being sold for—but if it's just for a bit, I don't think it should be banned as it stops seeing and they get a heads.

“The sewer man must be forbidden to dig holes in the street.” I think this is a good idea as it stops the streets from smelling (so bad) and is a nice living environment.

“Left over and rotten fish should not be sold.” This is good—people deserve quality.
"The weights of the shopkeeper should always be inspected for they are bad people." It is wrong to stereotype all shopkeepers as 'bad' however I think it's a fear law.

The seller of grapes should have baskets in which to arrange them as this is the best protection for them. Four enough.

Cheese should only be sold in small leather which can be washed and cleaned every day. If it keeps the cheese healthy but I don't know if it's a good idea, would the leather really help?

No slaughtering should take place in the market except in the closed slaughter houses, and the blood and the refuse should be taken outside the market. For hygienic reasons I think this is right."
TARGET LEVEL SHEET – KEY STAGE 3 HISTORY

Your target levels are assessed from Level 3 – Level 7 based on what you would be expected to achieve by the end of the Key Stage in Year 9. They are based on the Level descriptors for National Curriculum and are set out below along with a statement of commitment to the subject. It is your responsibility to meet your target level:

| NAME: ___________________________ | TARGET LEVEL ___________________________

**NATIONAL CURRICULUM LEVEL**

**LEVEL 3**
You should be able to:
- Put key dates into correct time order
- Put together a simple timeline.
- Remember simple facts and write them down.
- Begin to understand why people in the past behaved and acted in the way they did.
- Look at simple historical sources and make sense of what they are/say

**LEVEL 4**
Additionally you should be able to:
- Make basic sense of the order in which things in the past happened
- Describe key things which show what the past was like
- See that things began to change over a historical period
- Begin to realise that interpretations of the past can vary
- Write down information combined from several historical sources

**LEVEL 5**
At this level you should be able to:
- Write in increasing depth about events in the past and have good factual recall of information
- Make links between aspects and features of different periods in the past
- Make links between the causes of events and their outcomes
- Put together more complex timelines to make sense of historical sources and consider their usefulness in looking at events in the past

**LEVEL 6**
Additionally you should be able to:
- Make definite links between and across historical periods
- Offer reasoned explanations of the causes, changes and outcomes through extended pieces of writing
- Explain critically different interpretations of the past
- Pose questions about the nature and validity of historical sources

**LEVEL 7**
At this level you should be able to
- Research independently through the use of historical sources and secondary material and events and reach meaningful conclusions
- Explain clearly how and why there can be different historical interpretations of the past
- Produce clear and well argued pieces of extended writing about issues in the past
- Draw logical conclusions based on factual knowledge and analysis, ideas about the past e.g. whether change necessarily brings progress, whether present day values should be used to evaluate the way people in the past lived and behaved, recognise clearly elements of continuity and change when looking at the past

**COMMITMENT STATEMENT**
You must be prepared to:
- Work to the best of your ability in the classroom and give the work your full attention
- Listen to the teacher and to fellow pupils and answer/ask questions related to the work being done
- Look after your exercise book, always write with a blue/black pen, use pencils for diagrams/maps/pictures and have the correct equipment for each lesson. Under no circumstances should you deface your exercise book in any way
- Do your homework to the best of your ability and allow only quality time without distraction in which to do it
- Always finish tasks set even if it means coming back to finish the work
Why did the Crusades take place?

08.01.04

- To stop the apocalypse from happening, he thinks that no there are no Christians in the East.
- To prevent Jerusalem from destruction.
- He wants his own army.
- He wants to free Jerusalem which is a Holy City.
- Power. So he'd gain control and influence.
- To grow stability in Europe so all the Europeans joined.
- So he'd offer some type of inducement to War Lords.
- Help the Emperor.

Journal of a Crusader 21st January 2003

We have just got to Constantinople; only problem is we're not allowed in. We've ventured here for weeks, months even; but still we're not allowed in!

I've heard many great things about Constantinople—even that it's the bigger than all the Western Christian cities put together!

Apparently, even the water systems are grand, and the palaces like nothing you've EVER seen. News has come that some people have been let in (the smelly ginger man just told me) but seeing as there are 60,000 of us, I am not likely to get in. But what a thing it would be to tell people back home of the sights I had seen in Constantinople!

We've moved on, and I feel awful, but it has to be done, it has to; thus of is for God, isn't it? Still I don't think that justifies cutting babies into pieces, roasting people...
on spits. And worst of all is the red scream of a baby's mother as we steal it away. But God is God, it's all for him!

Good news! Good news! We've captured a castle, a big one too. No longer do we have to sleep next to hundreds of other stinking, repulsive men - but we get some space to ourselves (some) Good news!

Bad news! Bad news! We have run out of water, and the castle is surrounded so we cannot go out to search for water. I would kill a hundred friends for a drop of water! Bad news...

Conditions have got worst, I am so ill, actually, I'd rather die than live here another day. Even if it's got so bad, I dare say it: we killed our horses, so we could drink their blood.

We have surrendered to the enemy. I have only one choice of conversion to Islam or death.

I choose death, and today is my last day of life. If only I could speak to my parents - say goodbye. Like I've taken babies away from their screaming mothers, they're some go telling me away from mine.

5/6

Classwork 22nd January

1. The 1st crusade: - Where they? Violin Lesson
The wars of the roses family tree

Edward III

Blanche = John of Gaunt, Duke of Lancaster = Katherine

Henry IV 1399-1413

Henry V 1413-1422

Henry VI 1422-1461

York = White Rose

Edward IV 1461-1483

Richard Duke of York

Robert Duke of Gloucester

Edward V 1483

Lancaster = Red Rose

Abby VIII 1483-1503

Edward IV 1483-1503

Margaret = Edmund Tudor, Earl of Richmond

Arthur

Henry VII 1485-1502

Flora

Richard, Duke of York
The battle of Bosworth
02/03/04

FIGHTING A LOSING BATTLE
22nd August 1485

Yesterday, at approximately 10.30 a battle began that was to decide who would take the throne and control of England — and which commander would die. We know the truth; and what REALLY happened!

Three forces met at Ambion Hill: Henry Tudor (a commanders) and his army (about 5000 soldiers) and the King Richard III (he had about 10000) and the Stanley’s who had 3000 soldiers. Henry Tudor needed the men, as Richard had a large majority.

However, Richard (who was determined to maintain his position of power) took precautions and kidnapped members of the Stanley’s noble family and kept them hostage.

But against this, William Stanley and his 5000 men came to back the Tudors — even though it seemed that Richard was won. (He defeated several along and powerful men, including William Bruden and John Cheyne).

Richard III showed impressive resistance; however, he was fighting a losing battle as after Stanley chose his side Richard III ran deserted the poor King, it’s due a very quick end death, and his crown was found on a hill. Richard’s body was then taken to...
23rd March 2004

h/w

How does Richard III get portrayed by Shakespeare?

Not very well, at all. In the middle ages, being deformed was a sign of the devil, and Shakespeare said Richard had a hunch, and deformed shoulders. He also said it was deformed that Richard had killed the Princes in the Tower, however there was no real evidence. Shakespeare got his information from the Tudor Chronicles, which were very hostile.

He portrayed Richard as a power-greedy monarch who was desperate to be king, and would do anything to get there—however during his lifetime, Richard had a high reputation, not conspiring to murder, as far as his kingdom knew.

In some parts of the play he has got a very reliable account of the story and has much of the detail. Especially as he only had the Chronicles...
Renaissance

28th March 2004

"Renaissance," French for "rebirth," perfectly describes the intellectual and economic changes that occurred in Europe from the fourteenth through the sixteenth centuries.

During the era known by this name, Europe emerged from the economic stagnation of the Middle Ages and experienced a time of financial growth. Also, and perhaps most importantly, the Renaissance was an age in which artistic, social, scientific, and political thought turned in new directions.
Problems with us (Henry VIII) marriage to Catherine of Aragon

1. Henry questions the legality of his marriage because Catherine had been married to Arthur, his brother.
2. Henry only has a daughter - Mary - by Catherine.
3. Catherine is becoming too old to have any more children.
4. He meets the younger Anne Boleyn.

Issue: Who would succeed him as King? Henry felt that it was paramount that a son should succeed him. He was very concerned that there should be no rebellions against the crown. He looked at his family, and saw the struggle of Wars of the Roses.

22nd April 2004

2. Henry only has a daughter - Mary - by Catherine. As a King, you look for a successor, and preferably a boy. As Kings in Tudor times had to fight (especially as they recently war of the Roses still lingered in Henry's mind) and woman could not fight. Catherine was getting too old to have children, so it was very necessary that Henry had another child, a boy, an legitimate one. He had other children but they were mothers by women who he'd had flings with.
3. Because Catherine is getting to the age of the menopause, she will not be able to have children soon.
4. Henry meets Anne Boleyn and falls head over heels for her, and writing her love letters, filled with passion. "Mine own sweetheart, this shall be to tell you of my great loneliness that I find here since your departing." She is slightly weary, however, as her sister had become pregnant - and Henry was the father.

1. Henry's wife, Catherine of Aragon, had been married to Henry's brother, Arthur, beforehand. However they'd never made love.
Henry and the divorce

27.04.04

* 1527 meets Anne and decides to ask the Pope for a divorce.

* The Pope sends Cardinal Campeggio to hear the case at Westminster. Catherine refuses to accept that her marriage is illegal and walks out of court.

* Divorce would take away both Catherine and her daughter Mary.

* 1533 Anne was pregnant and divorce became a necessity.

* 1534 Act of Supremacy, King becomes head of the Church in England. More, Fisher and the Carthusian monks were executed for not accepting this law.

Henry VII and the dissolution of the Monasteries

6th May 2004

Canterbury tales - Friar Hubert

There was a Friar (a travelling monk) he was seen as merry and laid back. He is respectable in his church, but always does the corong thing, not that the church knows this. He drank a lot and kept things to give to pretty girls - not ugly ones! He preferred to spend his time with pretty girls in pubs than to look after funny and ill people - who for his job, he should look after them as a Friar, he should look after.

He was very good at using their talk to extract money from even the poorest person.

2. The monks slept with no woman; not only one, but many at a time. (source A) also, they gambled, which was not allowed, says the Bible, this was
in Chaucer's Canterbury Tales.

3. Sources A and B, and Chaucer's Canterbury tales are similar because they both mention the drinking and all the woman. Perhaps suggesting that this is true?

4. The extract from the Canterbury Tales support source D because it's saying that Mark's behaved like that even a hundred years ago.

5. Monasteries kept cattle and sold the cattle to make money for the poor, and put them up for the night. They also did cheap food at the market, and basically took out for their welfare.

Bogues and Vagabonds
29th June
04

The angler begged in town with a wooden stick. He looked for clothes or valuables. Later, he would put a hook onto the stick, and steal the clothes (on washing lines) or valuables.

The clapper duagone tied arsenic to his stick to make it bleed, then tied rags to the wound, and begged for money.

The counterfeit crab pretended to have epilepsy, sucking soap to make himself foam at the mouth, and having pretend fits.

Tom O'Bedlam pretended to be mad, dressing half naked and making strange noises.
One night, two fellows were drinking in a pub. They had plenty of wine and some good food. One of the fellows was a thief, and the other did a bit of pick pocketing, and handled stolen goods. They both had plenty of money in their purses, and wore the finest clothes. They could always find a victim to steal a purse or two from.

A woman came into the pub, and one of the fellows said to the other, "What a great woman, good clothes. I think I'll buy her some booze."

The woman said, "Shut up, I wouldn't drink with a thief like you, you'll end up before the magistrates."

"Bring a wife of a woman," said the thief, "I wouldn't buy you a glass of milk anyway, you've got a face like a horse anyway."

"Don't call me a horse, you dirty thief," said the woman, "you and the other fellow will rot in prison, or dangle from the gallows one day. Shut up mate."
Cover lesson 5th July 97

George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, Earl of Coventry, Viscount Villiers, Baron of Whaddon, Great Admiral of the Kingdom of England and Ireland.

1. I think that the Divine Right of Kings is a horrible idea how are Kings like God? He is, putting himself up there with the best although he clearly is not! Why should the King get to choose when people die? How is he more important than other people?

2. Three words describing the Banqueting House in Whitehall are grand, beautiful.

3. It is incredibly grand, making the King look grand.

4. No you did not get a choice of whether or not you like him.
Muslim dating formula

\[ (x - 622) \times 1.03 = \text{Christian years in Muslim years} \]

Lawrence had to turn round.

- landscape - buildings - clothes - jewelry - money - riches - trade - way of life

- volcanic

- big buildings - stone, gold, with lots of temples

- selling - buildings - would fit with poles - desert - on a camel

- bright - sunny - clothing - a bit of exaggeration

- lots of tropical fruit - would it be around then?

- fertilizer - lands - if he'd of installed a press

- isn't her road alone? - he really could have been killed.

- panes - no.

- cracker - lock - key?

- TV - show "themes" - car

- microphone - balloons

- history
1. Who was supported by? (Richard Neville? No.)
2. Who was he? Why did he do this? How was he? (He was the King.)
3. Who betrayed him? (Kathryn Gray)
4. What? Where? What was his name? (King Edward)
5. What reason? Who? (He betrayed them)
6. Why did he have to? (For safety)
7. Why was he? (King)

Hill: Henry Tudor (a contender) and his army, Richard III’s army and the Stanleys. Even on the day, no one knew who the Stanleys could fight for - so there was a more than a hint of curiosity in the air.

Richard III (who was determined to remain king) took precautions and kidnapped members of the Stanley family and kept them as hostages.

However, against this William Stanley and his 3000 men chose to back the Tudors even after it seemed that Richard was winning. 

Richard III showed impressive resistance, however he was fighting a losing battle - as after Stanley chose his side Richards' men deserted the poor King to die a very painful death, and his crown was found on a beach. Richards

Constantly
Soldier got hit in G at a time. (Not much considering there was 60,000)
It was bigger than all the western Christian cities put together.
It was hard
 Killed Christian
Cut babies to pieces
Recruited people on spots

German Captured a castle – got stuck no water... so drank there was blood and a sewer. They surrendered, either death or convert to Islam.

Shakespeare's portrayal of Battle of Bosworth

Newspaper article

Yesterday the 22rd August 1485... at approximately 10.30 a battle began that was to decide who would take the throne and control of England - and which contender would die. No he uncover the truth; and what really happened! Three battles were not at Amberen forces
Fighting a Losing Battle

Body was then paraded around unhumanly in the city. Hopefully... hopefully it lasts longer.