Voyages of Discovery

1. The following Explorers are famous because: Bartholomew Diaz discovered the Cape of Good Hope and explored the coast of Africa. Vasco da Gama, a Portuguese like Diaz, went even further, he sailed round the Cape on to India. And Ferdinand Magellan made a voyage that was to be the first voyage round the world only he was killed on the way so his crew completed it.

2. Columbus was born in Genoa, a seaport on the Mediterranean. He went to Portugal where at that time the Portuguese were the best sailors in the world they taught him to navigate by the stars. Columbus knew that the world was round but believed that instead of going to Asia by sailing to the east it would be quicker to get round by the west and get there quicker. But he needed a lot of money to carry out his plan and he had to ask the King of Portugal Ferdinand who didn’t think much of Columbus’s plan and wasn’t interested. So then he asked Queen Isabella and King Ferdinand of Spain who listened and said they’d consider his plan but they kept him waiting for seven years.
Columbus's three ships were called Santa Maria, The Pinta and the Nina. Columbus discovered America in the year 1492. When Columbus discovered America he was convinced it was Asia and so the brown natives that he saw he called Indians and through the centuries they've kept these names—red Indians.

V. Good through where is the map.
The Day We Sailed

Friday August 3rd 1492

It is a great relief to me to be at last on this vessel—the Santa María. I have had her name changed from La Gallega* to the Santa María because I thought her previous name to be of unsuitable nature and I hoped that Santa María is a name that will surely bring us luck.

I have all three vessels well furnished with provisions and I’m sure that my crew are at heart excellent men despite the fact that some of them are ex-convicts. It is indeed a great day for me possible—the to at last be sailing after seven nearly eight difficult years of planning and pleading and trying to make others see what I myself see so clearly. Of course without the help of my dear friend Pinzón I might never have been able to get a crew at all ex-convicts or he has a way of putting things so irresistibly. My departure with Queen Isabella and the King was most satisfactory I’m sure now that they are convinced that this expedition is going to be of very beneficial nature. I have a small speech that I must now go and deliver.

* The Women of Galicia.
The fair breeze blew,
The white foam flew,
The furrowed fellow’d be free;
We were the first that ever burst
Into that silent sea.
Suspected Mutiny......

I must write quickly what I have to say. It’s about the Crew. Recently, the men have been acting in distinct hostility towards me and I’m sure it’s because they think we are lying hopelessly in this bed of seaweed never to get to the Indies and never to return, they have no patience. The good omen is now forgotten since Pinzón sighted what we all thought was land but turned out to be a towering cumulus cloud on the Western Horizon. I even suspect that they have conspired to murder me. I have told them through that there is no point in telling me to turn back or complaining as I am going to the Indies and I shall sail on until, with God’s help, I find them. I have estimated that we are 707 leagues from the Canaries but I have told my impatient and ruthless crew that we are 584 leagues
Christopher Columbus

Excellent — a very imaginative reconstruction of the thoughts and reports that Columbus might have had to make. Good use of English vocabulary.

19/9/79

Asking questions in History

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

1. What happened?
2. Why did it happen?

To answer the second of these questions, we need to consider people's motivation or reasons for doing certain things or acting in certain ways. We also need to consider the causation of events (i.e., the causes). Some of these causes may be beyond human control and others which are the results of human failings.
Motivation: why do they do it?

1. Economic motivation: the economic motivation is when money is the main reason for the action taken.

2. The motivation because of belief: when people have a strong belief about something they often want to change it. This is usually a very strong motive.

3. Limits on someone's actions: certain circumstances stop people from doing things (i.e., you wouldn't or couldn't go swimming in the North Pole).

4. Political motives: when something is done for power.

5. The social motive is when whatever has been done has been done to increase status, to be in a higher position with friends, etc.
CAUSATION—Why did it happen?

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

The Train CRASH may have happened because:

1. The driver of the passenger train ignored the signals — a small possibility. Why?

2. The brakes on one of the trains failed — this could have been the cause because if it did happen it would be fatal. How likely do you think it might be?

3. One of the drivers was worried and finding it hard to concentrate — One of the drivers (Good train) was due to appear before a review board on a matter concerning his health so he could have been worried about this but I don't think that this was the cause of the accident. Why?

4. There was a failure in the signalling system — This seems highly unlikely because the signalling system had only been installed a few months previously.
The section of the line where the accident happened was due to be relaid.
—This is impossible because we have already been told that the section of the line had recently been relaid.

**Why Men Made Voyages of Discovery**

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

Name: Charlotte Crow

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

Contents of wallet:
- N.U.S card
- Party invitation
- Dentist appointment card
- Bank statement
- Telephone message
- Lecture timetable
- Meeting reminder
- Football club pass
- Entertainment advertisement card
- Picture of a girl

Time chart of his movements on day of accident:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Time</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>10</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>13</th>
<th>14</th>
<th>15</th>
<th>16</th>
<th>17</th>
<th>18</th>
<th>19</th>
<th>20</th>
<th>21</th>
<th>22</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Dental appoint. | went to bank | meeting English literature | tutorial cricket club | Dance Party adver at Cathay Club | Committee

Interests appear to be: English studies, cricket, rugby

My theory of the accident: His friend Jeff couldn't take him to Cathy's party because the car broke down (see below). He left from the telephone message. He thinks he started to walk - which later he had a lift to the party in a car driven by a car who probably didn't see him.

People I would like to interview:
1. His friend Jeff
2. Anyone at the college who may have seen him before he left
3. [Additional names needed]

I would ask them:
- What he was like and what he might have done in the circumstances when Jeff couldn't take him
- If he had said that Jeff took doing anything special before he left
- He left like Rich having

Signed:

© Schools Council Publications 1976
Holmes McDougall, Edinburgh
Timelines

A Timeline of me.

MY PARENTS MARRIED

1965

Year I was born

1969

My brother was born

1970

Started Primary School

1971

Started Secondary School (IGCSE)

1975

Most recent holiday Germany October '79

1980

November 2nd 1979

Grandparents in Time, A Timeline of The life of a Man born 79 years ago Retired at the age of 65.

1980

1970

1960

1950

1940

Second World War began he became an air raid warden

1940

1930

On General Strike for several months

1920

Married on 21st Birthday.

1910

Joined Army and served in the RAF year of World War I

1910

IS began WOT as a miner

1900

Born
HWK 1. Henry VIII's 6 wives were:
1. Divorced, 2. Beheaded, 3. Died,
   Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour
   (d. 1536), (d. 1536), (d. 1537)
   child - Mary I, child - Elizabeth I, child - Edward VI
   Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard, Catherine Parr
   (d. 1557), (d. 1542), (d. 1548)

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

3. Chairman Hua is Mao Tse Tung's successor.

4. ""
The Invasion of Roman Britain
The Anglo-Saxons

1. The Romans stayed in Britain for almost 400 years—the last of the soldiers left Britain by the year 410 AD.

2. The Romans had to leave Britain because their own country's capital (Rome) needed defending.

3. The Picts came over Hadrian's wall from Scotland while it was undefended.

4. The Angles, Saxons and Jutes came from Germany and Denmark.

5. The people living on the coast were frightened of the raiders because they raided suddenly and destroyed houses, seizing the people for slaves. They were just to be attacked.

6. The Angles and the Saxons left all the Roman buildings—that were so sophisticated to fall to ruins and they built new homes that were much more 'barren'.

7. Aking Arthur defeated the Saxons in a battle in Somersett.

8. England gets its name from the Angles who used to give England the name Angleland.
Saxon villages weren't nearly as sophisticated as the Roman ones usually they were built on a fairly high flat plateau with a wooden stake fence surrounding them. The Chief's house was much bigger than anybody else's this was in the middle of the fort. The houses were made of mud with thatched roofs. The high stockade built around the village was not only to protect it from the British but from Wolves and Beasts that used to roam the land then.

Only a few villages near our school end with 'ton' or 'Ham' or 'Saxon' names, these are them: Ishington Newington
Saxon Raid

Even the dogs who usually never slept soundly if at all, at night, were snoring with contentment for they, like everyone else that night, had had their fair share of mead (spilt though it was.) Our village was fuller tonight than it had been for some many nights due to the splendid celebrations that followed the result of our bumper Harvest.

But now the villagers, relatives, dogs and all were far away dreaming of pumpkins as big as the moon and earth as rich as figgy pudding.

None of us were aware of anything other than our success and because of it we had scorned old Mother Burnet when she said that we were forgetting too much and she had a feeling of danger, so distinct that even one of us knew at the time she had moved right up into the hills to a small shack there, abandoned by a Hermit. I awoke at what must have been 3 in the morning having drunk too much mead and eaten to much pastries I needed to run outside to the garden and vomit. A big Harvest moon graced the sky and the sky was a deep, dark blue instead of a silvery black. On my return to the house a sudden uneasiness caught me I had had the feeling before I thought. It was as if I had been purposely aware to discover something, like when a cat or dog wants you to follow it yet at first you aren’t sure whether it does or not. I heard the sea and its methodic rhythms soothed me as continued in a page.
A Complete Timeline

Ancient times

End of the Roman Empire (4th Century)
Rome taken over by Christians

Medieval times

1485 another big change
Henry VII (Tudor) born & battle of Bosworth Field

Modern times

Mao Zedong (1913-1976) led Communist Revolution, leader of New Communist China

1946 - India gained independence from British Empire; India as a republic in 1950, prime minister later.
They always did, I turned round to view it through the two hills that, until you went down to the beach, snugly surrounded it, and my heart missed a beat; 3 ships I could vaguely make out the shape of, were entering the harbour, but at this time of night? I blinked twice to make sure the need hadn’t gone to my head and then wasted no time in attracting the men.

Our house was one of the more isolated ones and my brother was sent to inform the house, nearer the harbour of the ships while my father who suspected the worst piled, Mother, Alison, Junie myself and little Ned out of the house with a few of the most valuable possessions. The twins could not see the urgency to evacuate the house just because of the sighting of a few ships, but Mother and myself now remembered the news that a few weeks back had been so easily forgotten, news of a group of ships that had mysteriously appeared further down the coast letting down big strong boston men who had raided the villages and massacred the people. The news had come with a travelling pedlar the type that carry a good story wherever they go but even though I know that there is often a thread of truth in what seems an impossible story, only the regretful forget. Father kissed us all tenderly and blessed us all and Mother didn’t let the little ones see the anxious tear that rolled quickly down her cheek.
Then a sickle under his arm Faltier vanished into the blackness. We never saw Faltier or Jamey my brother again, but as we hurried up into the hills we heard the Saxons piding our village, we heard the screams of the people we knew, we turned back and saw the red glow of our burning houses and we knew that we owed our lives to his wise forethought.

A very imaginative and moving account.

Saxon Settlements and Place Names
It took nearly 200 years before the Saxons’ settlement was complete. The first settlers built their homesteads at the coast, along the river banks, or at the foot of hills. As settlements arose they were given names. The reason for the names varied greatly. Some settlements were named after the chief. An example of this would be “Haesta’s people,” the Saxon word for people is INGAS. This later became Hastings. Later settlers gave settlements names such as Tham or Ton, both of which mean village or hamlet. The “town of the priests” became Preston. Daeccas village” became Dagenham. Sometimes the endings ING, HAM, TON occur together: Hamlet of Beornmund’s people (BEORNMUND INGAS HAM) became Birmingham. Later settlers had to journey farthefeld to find suitable sites for their farms and they often called their hamlets by names which meant they had cleared forest lands as ley or feld: Beorns-ley = Barnsley, Waca’s field - wake field. Other settlements
were named after hills (DON) (SEY, NEY) or fordng places (FORD). Winebeald's hill = Wimble-
on. The seeds island = Seldey, and the ford of the Oxen = Oxford.

Section of

naming all settlements and areas that have been called after Saxon hills, cleared forests, and fields (Don) (Sey, Ney) = hills (ney) (feild) = cleared forests.
The Vikings chapter V

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

11 grass covered mounds lie on Sutton Hoo heath in Suffolk. The soil of which they're constructed is sandy and covered with grass and broken trees. They were first professionally investigated in 1939 though a number of them showed signs of having been robbed.

The mounds were carefully dissected nothing must have the chance to break. The second mound was a slightly different colour and set the archaeologists observing that it contained rotten wood traces. The barrow uncovered to form a trench and gradually long horizontal rows of rubb appeared, building together a Viking boat. Many interesting objects were found inside the boat, some needed to be expertly reconstructed like the gold and silver helmet, the front of which came down almost like a mask with all the features of eyebrows and moustache. A axe found in the mound was damaged — and showed signs of use, maybe an heirloom. Birds and dragon like creatures seem a prominent decoration of the shield and the mask both have.

A stone object weighing some 7 lbs is thought to have been a Septre. Carved around its top and bottom are four stone faces, theories that these are the eight ancestors of whoever owned the septre, and or the possibility that it is the owner ruling all around him self.

North, East, South, West are held. In another part of the boat a bronze circle with a stag standing on the top was found. Only recently archaeologists think that the circle should...
Cross Sections through Trench.

- Mound
- Trench
- Ground Surface
- Shape seen lengthways

Section of Trench sound shape taken from the middle.
be somehow connected to the scepter.
A beautiful clasp made of gold inlaid with

garnets was found, probably to clasp cloak
at shoulder for special occasions. Small chequers of glass are exquisitely alter-

rated. Again birds and dragons decorate
the clasp.

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

Other interesting finds include two silver spoons with
the names ‘Saulus’ and ‘Paulus’ inscribed on them in
Greek and a set of silver bowls that have a flower/
leaf design on them set in a cross. These two finds
are both connected with Christianity; Saul changed his
name to Paul when he became a Christian and
the bowls bear the cross. Only the burial wasn’t a
normal Christian one, it involved cremations.

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

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

A- Excellent work.
Worksheet 25.1.80.

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

The Excavation
1. What was the first discovery made in the mound? (Find 3, B 2, C 1, Cote 1)
Your theory: The rivets and the wood panels of the remains of an ancient ship were first uncovered. My theory is that the boat was used as some kind of burial chamber.

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

2. What objects were found in the mound? (Find 3, 4, 5)
3 groups of objects were found in the mound. 1. Weapons and personal belongings - giving evidence that the owner of the tomb was very rich. 2. 35 coins dating from 625 AD and before. 3. A set of silver bowls decorated with crosses and two silver spoons - this gives that the owner may have been Christian.

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

4. When was the hoard of treasure buried? (Find 4, Cote 5)
Your theory: As it appears to be Saxon though a Roman bowl was also found among the lost.

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

5. The owner of the hoard
(a) How important was the owner of the treasure? (Find 3, Cotes 2, 3, 4)
Your theory: The owner of the treasure discovered was obviously of very high rank and rich. The sestert found with it suggests that its owner ruled in all these different directions.

Supporting evidence: The treasure found is supporting evidence that its owner was very rich as he also had a very grand burial, the kind given to heroes of the time. The burial includes a standard used to hold a banner.
I think that the owner was Anglo Saxon judging from the objects found in his tomb which appear to come from that time. The mask/helmet however is more like a Viking one, covering more of the face than the picture of the Saxon one does.

We can guess from the treasures found at about what era they come from and thus what period their owner came from.

I think that he was possibly both a Christian and a pagan during his life this would account for the Christian bowls and spoons used also, for the burial mound, animals, weapons etc. (Pagans believe that food, animals & weapons are needed in the afterlife but Christians say that you don't need any of this stuff.

Christians were not burned as it prevented them rising to heaven were burned or burned but when they were burned their intact personal possessions were laid by their ashes that were put in urns.

The fact that there were no obvious human remains in the mound may mean that the burial was a kind of compromise, and the body was buried in a more Christian manner, near a church.

From the clue on pg 3 I think that it is possibly one of the two King Raedwald, died 625 AD. or Aethelhere, died 654 AD. The first was High king over all the Anglo Saxon kings—which could account for the expensive burial. He became a Christian but later changed back into a pagan. This King tried to serve both Christ and Ancient Gods. King Aethelhere also became a Christian but later joined the side of the Pagans. He was killed during a battle against a Christian king from Northumbria. The battle was fought close to the River Wimser (Leeds). This had been swollen by heavy rains and the area around it flooded—many warriors drowned and King Aethelhere's body was never found.

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

Signed: Charlotte Crow (Director of Excavations)
Date: 2.2.80

A really excellent analysis of the burial mystery. You argue your case logically and coherently.
The Battle of Hastings
In 1066 the Saxon King, Edward the confessor fell ill and died leaving his throne free. The most obvious successor was Harold Godwinson, a leading Saxon earl who was also the choice of Edward's advisors. However, there were 2 other rivals for the throne, Harold Hardrada and William Duke of Normandy (continued overleaf)

- Romans in Britain
- 500
- 625 Sutton Hoo ship buried
- Vikings settle in Danelaw
- The Norman conquest
- 1000
- 1500

Battle of Hastings 1066
NOTES
1. Harold Hardrada was the King of Norway and was descended from King Canute who ruled England earlier in the 11th Century. He was a Viking. Harold believed he should become King and planned to invade England.

2. William of Normandy was also a descendent of the Northman who had settled many years before in Northern France (Normandy). Edward had spent much of his reign at William's court and William claimed that Edward had promised him the throne on his death. Also Harold had been William's hostage after being shipwrecked on the Normandy coast and again William claimed Harold had promised to give up the throne to him.

The Battle of Hastings

We know more about the battle of Hastings in 1066 than we do about most other battles, thanks to the Bayeux Tapestry. It is a 272-scene story of the battle, embroidered on a strip of linen that hangs in the little village of Bayeux in France. The story of the battle all begins when Edward the Confessor dies leaving the throne of England free, having had no children. The two main rivals for the throne were William, Duke of Normandy and Harold Godwinson. William claimed that Edward had promised him the throne on his death. While he was in Normandy, Harold Godwinson was going to be elected as King in England. Even though sometime back he had been shipwrecked off the coast.
coast of Normandy where instead of being treated like a prisoner (as was the custom) William made him his guest, in return Harold had to promise to give him the throne when Edward died. Anyway Harold ignored his promise and was declared as King. Only William wasn’t his only rival. Godwinson had a brother, Tostig, and together he and a Harold Hardraada wanted to fight Godwinson to make Hardraada King. They came with 300 boat loads of people, to invade Yorkshire. Godwinson had to march north where he had the battle of Stamford Bridge on Sept 28th, killing both Tostig and Hardraada. News came to him directly after the battle that the Duke of Normandy had landed with his small army in Sussex, there was no alternative. Godwinson had to go with his exhausted army to meet William at Hastings. When he arrived, he did have the advantage of being up the hill, his army built a shield wall and for him things weren’t going too badly. William however, had a small army and he knew that unless the battle ended within the day Harold’s reinforcements would arrive, cleverly he retreated knowing that Harold’s shield wall army would follow, once they were down the hill William found it easy; he ordered his men to shoot arrows vertically up into the air, these came down on top of Harold’s men and one arrow shot Harold in the eye killing him. England had a new King, The Duke of Normandy who became better known as William the Conqueror.

A: you remembered the story well — well done!
What They had to do for their land.

Great Barons (tenants in chief) to the King:
1. Provide knights from lands for King's army
2. Swore homage to King
3. Paid money in taxes

Lesser barons and knights to the tenants in chief:
1. Fight as one of his lord's men (see above)
2. Pay money

Serfs to knights (lords of the manors):
1. Work on the land of the manor's lord
2. Pay the land fines on important occasions
3. Use the lord's mill, oven and brewhouse
4. Could not leave the manor
THE FEUDAL SYSTEM

King = owner of all the land

Some for himself

Some they kept for themselves

Some for the great barons (tenants in chief) = 200 - 300

Some for the lesser barons and knights. Each knight had one or more manors and divided the farming = A few thousand

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

Sea captains keep what log books
Imagine—Columbus—on Santa Maria
Day 1—day you sailed
Day 2—the day the men began to
mutiny
Day 3—the day on which land was
sighted.

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

Notes

Bayeux tapestry—strip of linen whose story 72 scenes
who would succeed Edward—who promised throne to Duke of N
Harold shipwrecked
Godwinson going to be elected as king
Will Normandy promised he'd give throne to D of N
Godw. declared as King—his brother Tostig and Harold A
300 boats invade Yorkshire ILI marches north as of Stamford Bridge Sept 28, W of N lands in Sussex small army. Now at once to H. G's meets D of N at Hastings men fired
Harold has shield well advantage on top of wall W
attacks/retreats is chased by Harold battle