### Week 1: keywords

- **Empire**—a collection of countries, ruled over by one leading country
- **Immigrant**—people who move into a country, usually for work. They may settle temporarily or permanently.
- **Agriculture**—farming
- **Tax**—an amount of money ordinary people have to pay, imposed by the government or monarchy
- **Significance**—how we measure the importance or value of an event, person or place.
- **Inference**—what you can work out from the information given to you

### Week 2: The first Britons

- Before BCE 4000—the first people were hunter-gatherers.
- **Hunter-gatherer**—a person who lives by gathering or hunting their food.
- **BCE 4000**—farmers came from Europe bringing seeds to grow crops, and animals. They clear Britain’s thick woodland to create farms and build stone houses.
- **500BCE—43 CE**—the Celts (a tribe) settled in Britain. They merge with the population over time.
- **Tribe**—a social group made up of families or communities linked by social, economic, or religious similarities.
- **43 CE—401CE**—The Romans arrive from Italy and conquer the British tribes. They stay and rule for over 400 years.
- **401CE onwards**—Romans leave Britain, the British are invaded by new tribes from Denmark and northern Germany who are looking for a better climate and good farmland. These tribes are the Angles and the Saxons.
- **790CE**—the people of Scandinavia (Norway, Denmark and Sweden) began to explore, raid and invade. They are called the Vikings.

### Week 3: The Vikings

The Vikings invaded Britain for 4 reasons:
- **Agricultural reasons**
  - Britain’s fertile land appealed to Vikings
- **Economic reasons (money)**
  - Anglo-Saxon rulers could pay Vikings protection money
  - They knew of Anglo-Saxon wealth through trading
- **Political reasons (Anglo-Saxon power struggles)**
  - They watched Anglo-Saxon rulers vie against each other
- **Valhalla (heaven)**
  - The Vikings worshipped many Gods and were not Christian. They believed bravery in battle would allow them to reach Valhalla.
  - They would raid monasteries (Lindisfarne) as they were not Christian.

Vikings began to settle in Britain, arriving on the eastern coast, around 850 CE. They captured York in November 866.

Danelaw—part of northern and eastern England, occupied and controlled by the Danes

### Week 4: Alfred the Great

By 870 Vikings had conquered the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms of Northumbria, East Anglia and Mercia.

The Vikings wanted to control Wessex (south west England).

Alfred, an Anglo-Saxon, became King in 871. He ruled Wessex. He fought the Vikings who drove his army back to the Isle of Athelney.

878 Alfred beat the Vikings at the Battle of Edington.

**Consequences:**
- Viking King Guthrum, had to become a Christian
- Vikings had to agree not to attack Wessex again
- Alfred built Burghs to strengthen England’s defences—invasions were no longer easy
- Other Kingdoms acknowledged Alfred as the ‘overlord’
- Anglo-saxons began to call themselves Angelcynn (English)

Burgh—fortress or castle

### Week 5: The Hundred Years War: Causes


1337—1453—the Hundred Years War. Territory in France was fought over.

**Issues over nationality**
- Edward’s grandfather had been King of France. He thought he had a better claim than the current French King.

**Economic issues**
- France threatened to take over Gascony, which Britain grew wine and made a profit from tax on in England.

**Political Issues**
- Edward was fighting with Scotland at this time. The French promised to help the Scots.
- Edward saw the battle as a way of proving his strength

### Week 6: The Hundred Years War: Consequences

- Britain lost most of its territory in France, except for the tiny area around Calais.
- Joan or Arc was burnt at the Stake by the English in 1431
- Many of the English died from dysentery.
- By the end of the war, Britain could no longer make money from Aquitaine and Normandy.
- France became united due to a great number of powerful French nobles who controlled areas like Normandy, Brittany and Aquitaine died. As a result the French King became more powerful.
- French nationalism increased.
- The English nobility began to officially use English as the language of court rather than French
- England began to set itself ‘apart’ from the rest of Europe.