

Week 1 : keywords	Week 2: The first Britons	Week 3: The Vikings
<p>Empire—a collection of countries, ruled over by one leading country</p> <p>Immigrant—people who move into a country, usually for work. They may settle temporarily or permanently.</p> <p>Agriculture—farming</p> <p>Tax— an amount of money ordinary people have to pay, imposed by the government or monarchy</p> <p>Significance—how we measure the importance or value of an event, person or place.</p> <p>Inference— what you can work out from the information given to you</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. • Tribes—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. • 401 CE 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 invade. They are called the Vikings. 	<p>The Vikings invaded Britain for 4 reasons:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Agricultural reasons <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Britain’s fertile land appealed to Vikings • Economic reasons (money) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Anglo-Saxon rulers could pay Vikings protection money • They knew of Anglo-Saxon wealth through trading • Political reasons (Anglo-Saxon power struggles) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • They watched Anglo-Saxon rulers vie against each other • Valhalla (heaven) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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. <p>Vikings began to settle in Britain, arriving on the eastern coast, around 850 CE. They captured York in November 866.</p> <p>Danelaw—part of northern and eastern England, occupied and controlled by the Danes</p>
Week 4: Alfred the Great	Week 5: The Hundred Years War : Causes	Week 6 : The Hundred Years War: Consequences
<p>By 870 Vikings had conquered the Anglo-Saxon Kingdoms of Northumbria, East Anglia and Mercia.</p> <p>The Vikings wanted to control Wessex (south west England).</p> <p>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.</p> <p>878 Alfred beat the Vikings at the Battle of Edington.</p> <p>Consequences:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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) <p>Burgh— fortress or castle</p>	<p>1066 William Duke of Normandy became King of England (William the Conqueror), uniting France and Britain. Early Norman kings of England saw England as part of their Empire.</p> <p>1337– 1453—the Hundred Years War. Territory in France was fought over.</p> <p>Issues over nationality</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Edward’s grandfather had been King of France. He thought he had a better claim than the current French King. <p>Economic issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • France threatened to take over Gascony, which Britain grew wine and made a profit from tax on in England. <p>Political Issues</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 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 	<p>Britain lost most of it’s territory in France, except for the tiny area around Calais.</p> <p>Joan or Arc was burnt at the Stake by the English in 1431</p> <p>Many of the English died from dysentery.</p> <p>By the end of the war, Britain could no longer make money from Aquitaine and Normandy.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>French nationalism increased.</p> <p>The English nobility began to officially use English as the language of court rather than French</p> <p>England began to set itself ‘apart’ from the rest of Europe.</p>