

Key things I need to know	
✓	How chronology works and how to work out centuries
✓	Who invaded England before 1066?
✓	What was similar and different in England during the different invaders?


**Chronology basics**

Chronology works similar to negative numbers: BC dates are the biggest number and then goes to the smallest numbers starting with AD.

**What happened at Maiden Castle?**

Maiden Castle is one of the largest Iron Age hill forts in Britain. It is in Dorset in the south of England and historians believe it was built almost 3,000 years ago. The fort is on top of a large hill which is 914 metres long. In the Iron Age, hundreds of people lived there. They built the fort to protect themselves. They could see attackers better from high up. In Roman times, these people were called the Durotriges tribe, meaning 'hill fort-dwellers'.


Two skeletons were found near the site and historians have used both contemporary and secondary evidence to work out what happened at Maiden Castle.

Key Concepts 	
<b>1. Chronology</b>	The study of time
<b>2. Cause</b>	The reason something happens
<b>3. Change</b>	Differences between different periods of the past
<b>4. Continuity</b>	Things that stay the same in different periods of the past
<b>5. Similarity</b>	Something that is the same or similar to something else
<b>6. Difference</b>	Something that is different to something else

**Working out centuries**

The rule for working out centuries is to cover the last 2 numbers of the year given and add 1 to what number is left. This works for every year.

Example: 1939

1 – Cover the last 2 numbers: 19 

2- Add 1 to the remaining number: 19+1

3 – 19 + 1 = 20. So the century is 20<sup>th</sup>

This still works for years with only 2 numbers: AD10 = 1<sup>st</sup> Century

**Why did the Romans want England in its empire?**

An empire is a collection of areas of land that are ruled over and controlled by one leading country. The Romans had an empire that stretched across the world. In AD43 the Romans successfully made Britain part of its empire. There are several reasons why Rome wanted Britain such as:

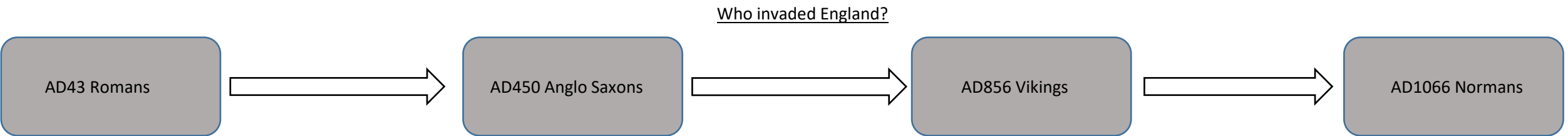
- Rome needed money which could be collected through taxes.
- Rome wanted an empire to gain resources from the rest of the empire. This included food, iron, lead, zinc copper, silver and gold.
- Rome needed a supply of slaves for the rich Romans that did not do hard work.
- Generals wanted an empire because it brought fame.
- Rome used its empire to trade helping sell its expensive jewelry and pottery. It also connected with different areas through its trade.

**How do historians find out what happened in the past?**

Historians use evidence (clues about the past) to understand the past and there are two main types:

**Contemporary evidence** – evidence made at the time of the event.

**Secondary evidence** – evidence made after the event



## Resistance to the Romans

The Romans told tribal leaders that they could keep their power, as long as they accepted the rule of Rome. One such tribe were the Iceni in East Anglia, whose leaders, Prasutagus and his wife Boudicca.

However, when Prasutagus died, the Romans took the lands away from the Iceni. When Boudicca said she disliked this, the Romans whipped her and her daughters by AD 61 Boudicca had become the leader of a violent revolt against them.

The Roman fighters were distracted with dealing with trouble in Wales, allowing Boudicca and her armies to destroy the Roman towns of Colchester, London and St Albans. It is said her armies killed over 80,000 people. In AD 61, Boudicca prepared for a battle with a much smaller Roman army in the 'Battle of Watling Street'. Seeing that she had lost, some sources claim that Boudicca poisoned herself and her daughters rather than face capture.

## Keywords



Empire	A collection of areas of land that are ruled over and controlled by one leading country.
Resistance	An act of opposing or fighting back against something or someone.
Invasion	When one country used its army to enter and take control of another country by force.

## How did life change or stay the same under the rule of different invaders?

Category	Roman	Anglo-Saxon	Norman Britain
Work 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Farmers</li> <li>▪ Traders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Farmers</li> <li>▪ Traders</li> <li>▪ Weavers and brewers</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Farmers</li> <li>▪ Builders</li> <li>▪ Soldiers</li> </ul>
Homes 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Made of brick and tiles in the towns.</li> <li>▪ Outside of the towns people lived in roundhouses made of wood and thatch.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Thatched roofs and wooden walls.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Wooden houses made with mud, dung and straw.</li> </ul>
Religion 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Many different Roman gods and adopted some British gods. Some gods include the sun and moon.</li> <li>▪ The emperor was worshipped as a god.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Started pagan and became Christian over time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Normans were Christian and built new churches and cathedrals.</li> </ul>
Government 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Roman Emperor.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ruled by a king several kings at first but in the 10<sup>th</sup> century England became one country ruled but one king.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Ruled by a king, King William of Normandy.</li> <li>▪ Lords were appointed to areas who ruled over areas of England.</li> </ul>
Language 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ People in the town spoke Latin however most Britons continued to speak their local British language.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Language started with Germanic language but with changes it became English.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Normans spoke French but the English continued to speak their own language. The English borrowed some words from the Normans such as 'dinner'.</li> </ul>