

Year 7 History

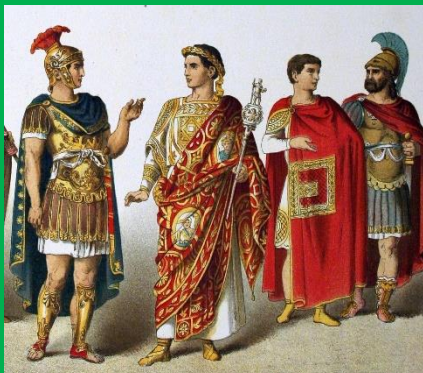
Knowledge Organiser

Romans and Anglo-Saxons

Term 1

Name:

Class:



Enquiry Question: What impact did the Romans and Anglo-Saxons have on England?

Big Questions:

- 1) Why was the Roman army successful?
- 2) What was life like in the Roman Empire?
- 3) How was the Roman Empire governed?
- 4) Were the Romans civilised or barbarians?
- 5) What have the Romans done for us?
- 6) What was Anglo-Saxon England like?
- 7) Who should be the next king after Edward the Confessor?
- 8) What happened at the battles of Fulford Gate and Stamford Bridge?

In 27BC, Augustus established the Roman Empire, which was from then on ruled by an absolute Emperor though there were many rebellions and plots. Britain was conquered by Emperor Claudius in AD43, despite fierce resistance by the chieftain Caratacus and a rebellion by Boudicca (AD60).

The Roman Empire grew until it stretched from Portugal to Persia (today's Iran), and from Scotland to the Sahara desert. It was at its biggest under the Emperor Trajan in AD101, when it may have had 100 million inhabitants. In theory, the Emperor was the absolute ruler (this means no-one could question his decisions). He was head of the Senate, and therefore controlled the government; he was head of the Army – all soldiers swore an oath of loyalty to him; he was also the Pontifex Maximus, which means 'great priest', and therefore head of the Roman religion. In practice, a bad Emperor could 'push people too far' – some emperors struggled to control the Empire, and there were many rebellions and plots.

When Britain was invaded in AD43, Emperor Claudius brought four legions and war elephants. Caratacus fought two battles, trying to stop the Romans, but was defeated. He was captured, taken back to Rome and paraded through the streets in chains. The Romans did not leave Britain until the 4th century AD.

The Anglo-Saxon period in Britain spans approximately the six centuries from 410-1066AD. The period used to be known as the Dark Ages, mainly because written sources for the early years of Saxon invasion are scarce. However, most historians now prefer the terms 'early middle ages' or 'early medieval period'. It was a time of war, of the breaking up of Roman Britannia into several separate kingdoms, of religious conversion and, after the 790s, of continual battles against a new set of invaders: the Vikings.

There were many battles to determine the most powerful people within the kingdoms of England, with the most decisive occurring in 1066 – the battles of Fulford Gate, Stamford Bridge, and Hastings.

Big Question 1

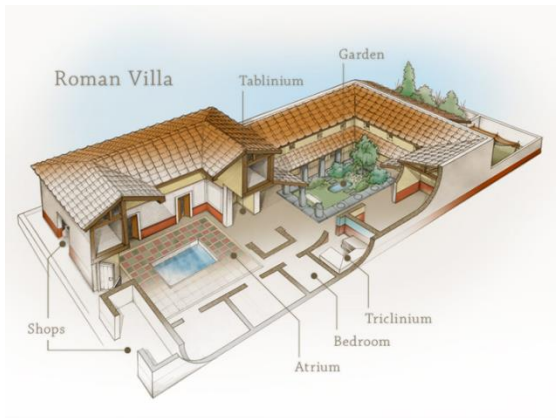
Why was the Roman army successful?

Roman Tactics

Name	Type	When used	How it works
The Repel Cavalry	Defensive	To combat a cavalry charge	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The soldiers form a line, with the men at the front crouching down with their shields in front of them and their spears stick out of the gaps. The men behind put their shields over the top of the men in front, and have their spears ready to throw. The spears would stop horses from running at the soldiers, often causing them to retreat. Those retreating would then knock into the cavalry behind them, causing a domino effect and making themselves easy targets for archers.
The Orb	Defensive	If part of the army had been split off from the main group or encircled by the enemy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The legionaries form a circle around the officers and the archers (these were the most important people!) using their shields as protection. Seen as a 'desperate last stand'.
The Wedge	Offensive	Used aggressively to divide the enemy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The centurion is at the front of the 'V' and the legionaries form the sides of the 'V'. They have to stay close together to stop the enemy from breaking the line. As the wedge advances, more soldiers join on at the ends to divide the enemy even further. Breaking the enemy formation was key to winning on the Roman battlefield!
The Tortoise	Defensive	To advance but remain protected from spears, arrows, etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Tortoise is square. The men at the front hold their shields in front of them. The men at the sides hold their shields to the sides. The men in the middle hold their shields above them. The men had to move in close formation to ensure that the shields were touching.

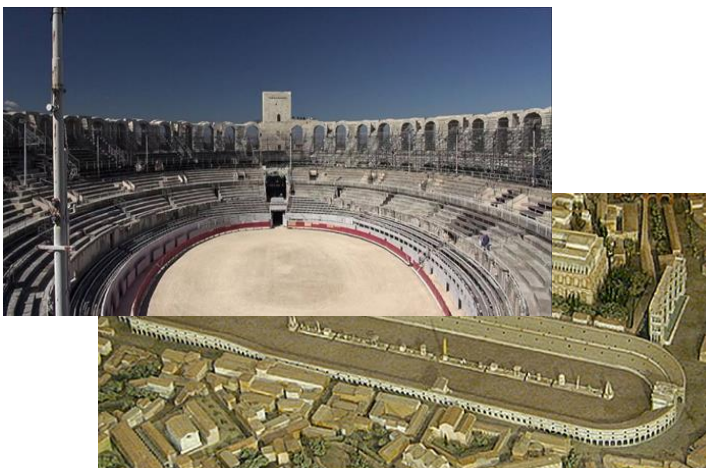
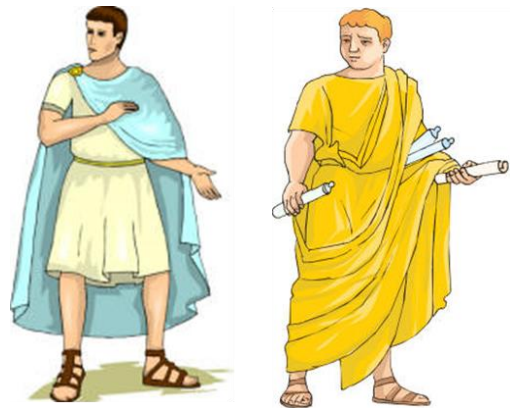
Big Question 2

What was life like in the Roman Empire?



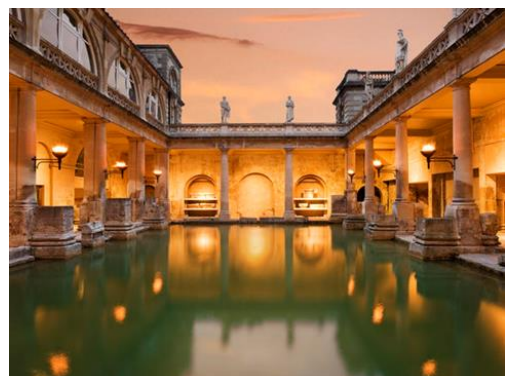
- Some Romans lived in villas (property/estate in the countryside)
- There were areas for both family and slaves
- Roman houses were well built
- If you were poor in Rome, you lived in flats and apartments (insulate)
- Insulate only contained two rooms at most

- Men wore a knee-length tunic or a cloak over a tunic
- Important Romans dressed in a long robe called a toga
- Women wore a longer tunic
- Rich women would wear a tunic made out of expensive cotton or silk

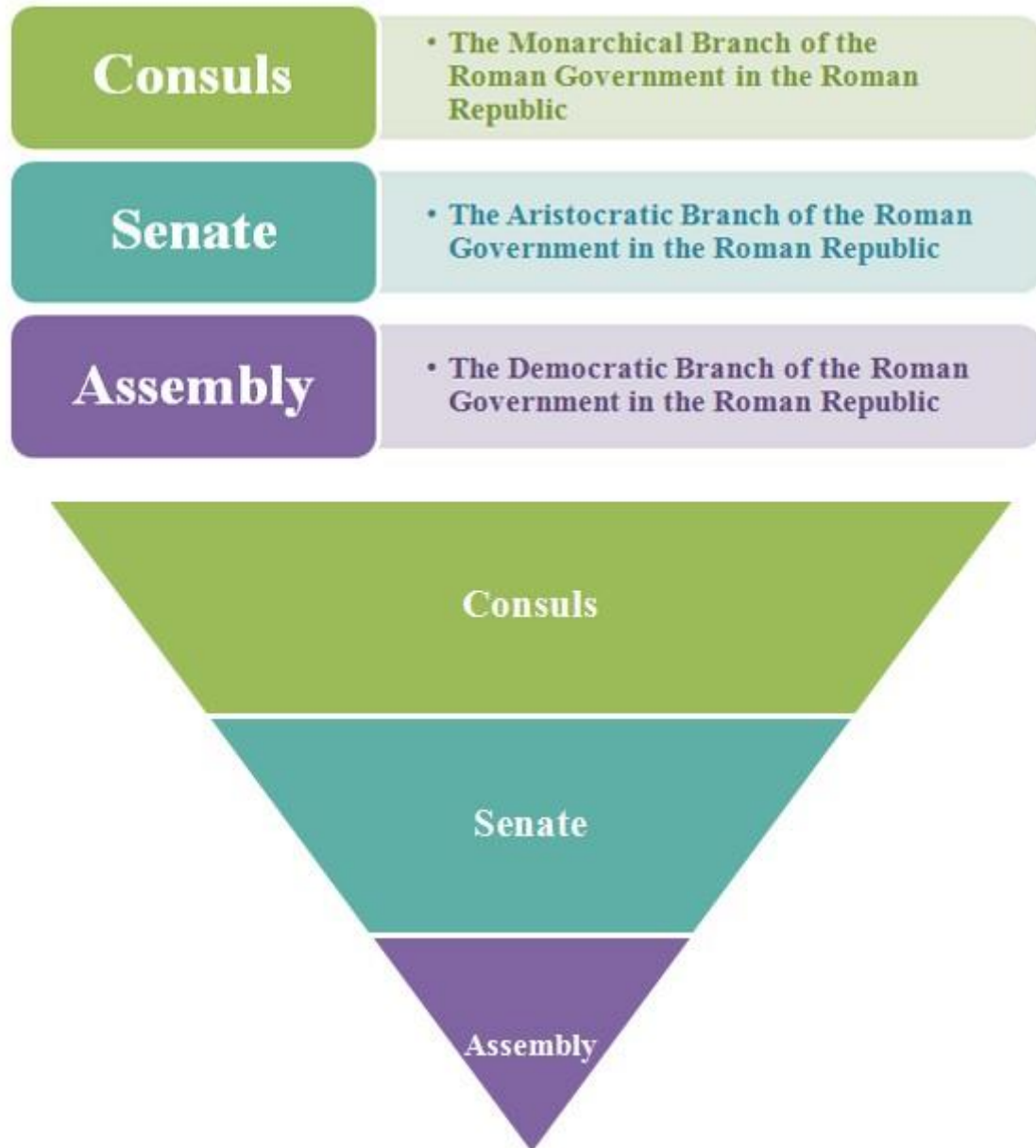


- Roman Amphitheatre was the centre of public entertainment
- People would go there to see men fight wild beasts or each other – gladiator fighting
- Circus-Maximus was used for chariot racing

- The Romans liked to keep themselves clean
- Every town had baths which were like big swimming pools
- Roman baths were also used to conduct business



Big Question 3
How was the Roman Empire governed?



Big Question 4

Were the Romans civilised or barbaric?

Civilised	Barbaric
A stage of social development considered to be more advanced. This means people would be polite and good-mannered. They would enjoy the arts e.g. music, art, theatre. They would like literature and think it was also important to be clean. They would be skilled at making things and be advanced technologically.	Someone who was an uncultured or brutish person. This is virtually the opposite to civilised. They could be cruel, unkind and bloodthirsty. They would have no care for others.







Suggestions the Romans were civilised	Suggestions the Romans were barbaric
Took great care in their evening meal before going to bed. It was the only meal from Monday to Saturday where the men could be with their families.	Roman Emperor Elagabalus once catapulted venomous snakes into a crowd of Roman Citizens.
The Romans were the first civilization to introduce a public health system. A network of sewers was built to take sewerage and waste out of the city to the river Tiber. There were also public lavatories.	Slavery was a way of showing how wealthy people were. Richer people would buy slaves to do all of their work for them. Slaves would have to do the washing, ironing, cooking and all of the housework. They sometimes had to educate the children of the house and work on farms to grow crops for the family. They were not paid for this work.
Some Romans lived in an insulae. This was an apartment block. The ground floors were used by shops and businesses.	Anyone classed as a slave had no rights or freedom and were 'owned' by someone. They could also be harshly punished by their Roman owners.
Aqueducts were built to transport fresh water into the city. In AD100 there were a total of nine aqueducts that brought fresh water into the city of Rome.	A lot of Romans would pay to see men fight to their death with some of the most successful gladiators around. It was part of daily life to go to the coliseums and watch the fights.
The Romans loved to host dinner parties, where they would talk to friends and socialise. Some of the families used to go to the market on weekends to entertain themselves.	A popular form of Roman entertainment was also to watch fights between people and animals; such as lions!
Some Roman Emperors listened to the advice of the Senate (a group of people who discussed important issues).	Most Emperors chose to be dictators and rule alone.
The Romans invented concrete. This meant that a lot of things they built are still around today.	

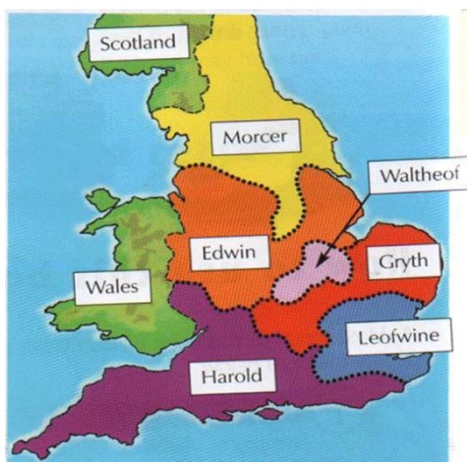
Big Question 5
What have the Romans done for us?

Architecture	Art	Literature	Language (Latin)
Sanitation (sewage)	Aqueducts	Education	Irrigation (water supply)
The calendar (names of months, leap years)	Coins	Cement and bricks	Public heated baths
Turnips and carrots	Paved streets and pavements	Apples, pears and grapes	Benefits (free food) for poor citizens
Roads	Wine	Cats	Stinging nettles
Towns	Glass	Street Cleaners	Shops
Laws	Tenement Blocks (blocks of flats)	Public order	Firemen and Police
Parks	Cabbages & peas	Public libraries	Public notices and advertisements

Big Question 6

What was Anglo-Saxon England like?

		
<p>The Romans decided to leave Britain.</p>	<p>The Scots and Britons were grateful the Romans had gone but were now easy targets.</p>	<p>Three tribes from Denmark (Jutes, Angles and Saxons) decided to invade Britain together.</p>
		
<p>The three tribes leave for Britain by boat and they row for days.</p>	<p>The Anglo-Saxons sent the Scots to the North of Britain and the Britons to the West. They called the land between England.</p>	<p>Once they were settled, the Anglo-Saxons separated England into five kingdoms with five different kings.</p>



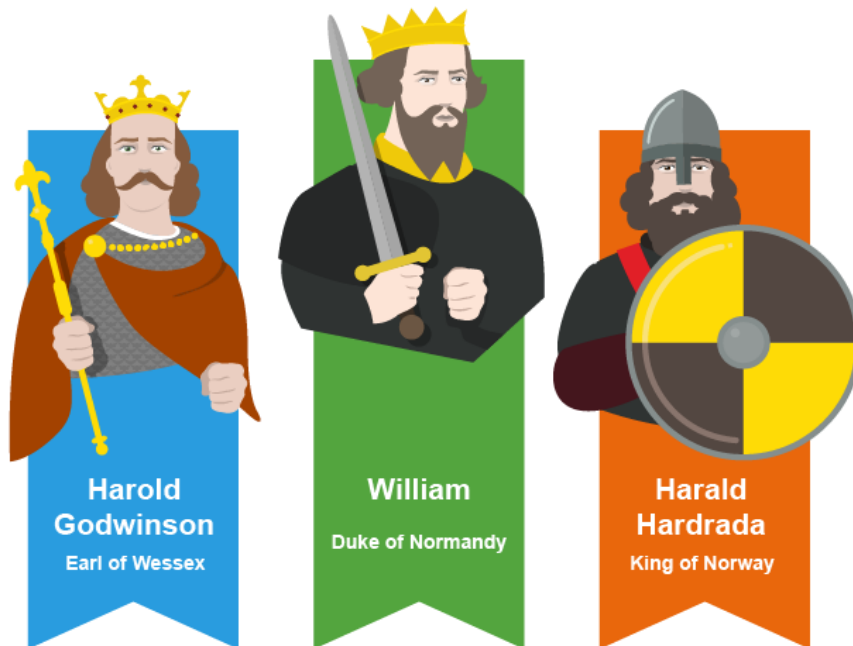
Earls and their earldoms



The seven largest towns in 1066

Big Question 7

Who should be the next king after Edward the Confessor?



Harold Godwinson

Harold Godwinson was from Wessex, in England. He was a wealthy nobleman, and it is claimed that Edward the Confessor named Godwinson as his successor on his deathbed. Harold Godwinson's sister, Edith, was married to Edward, making Harold the king's brother-in-law. Wessex was the largest kingdom in England and his claim would have been well supported by a large proportion of the English population.

William of Normandy

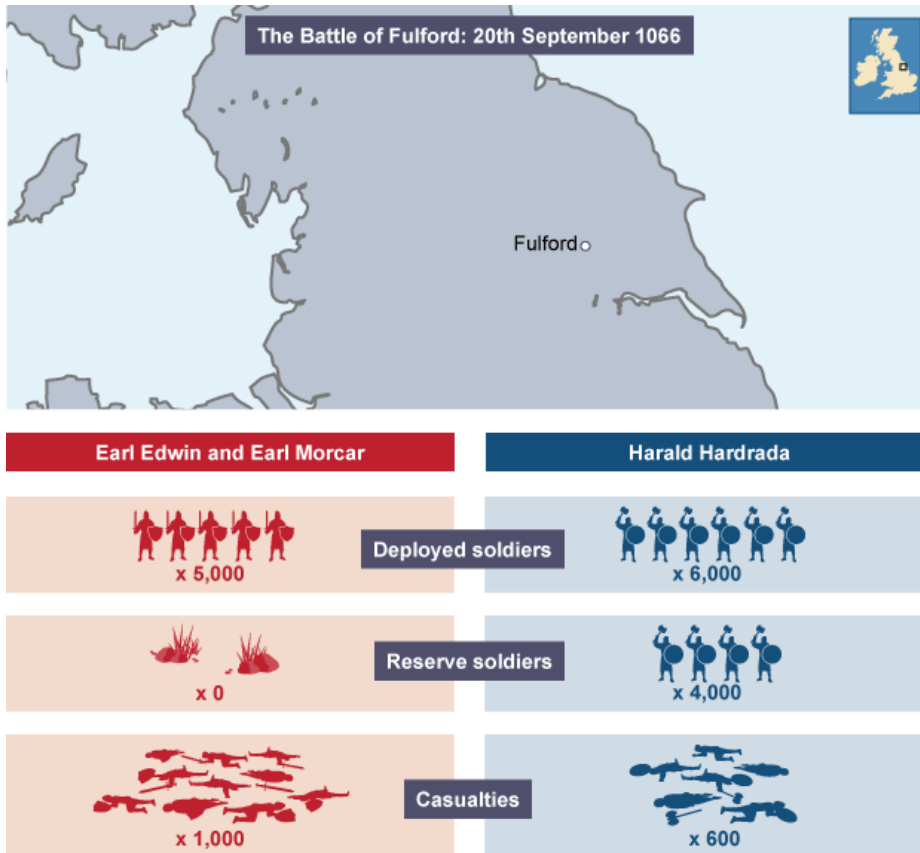
William was a Duke who controlled Normandy, a large region in northern France. William was a distant relative of Edward the Confessor and claimed Edward had promised him the throne in 1051. William also said that Harold Godwinson had sworn an oath that he would help William take the throne after Edward, in return for helping Godwinson when he had been stranded in Normandy in 1064.

Harald Hardrada

Harald Hardrada was a Viking and king of Norway. He was also a distant relative of King Cnut, who had previously been a king of England when the Vikings had invaded. Harald Hardrada also had the support of Tostig, who was Harold Godwinson's brother. The two brothers had fallen out. Tostig had been the ruler of Northumbria since 1055, but people rebelled against his rule. The rebels said Tostig had been a selfish and strict leader. Harold Godwinson had advised Edward the Confessor that he should support the rebels, rather than his own brother! Edward agreed, and Tostig was replaced as Earl of Northumbria. There were a number of ancestors of previous Viking invaders still living in the north of England, and they were supportive of Harald Hardrada's claim to the throne.

Big Question 8

What happened at the battles of Fulford Gate and Stamford Bridge?

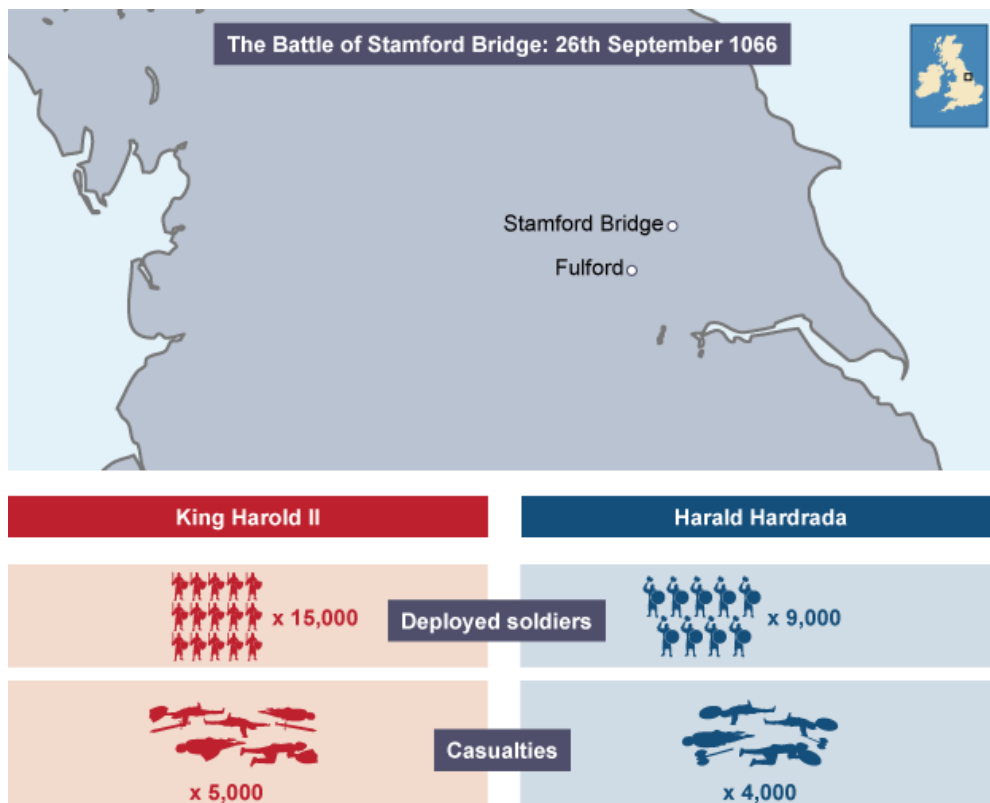


Harold Godwinson was crowned King by the Witan on 6 January 1066, and was seen as the rightful king by the most powerful earls in England. Harold's greatest support was in Wessex and the south of England. The earls in the north were independently minded and often challenged the authority of the king, who was based in the south.

Tostig Godwinson was forced into exile in 1065 by his brother Harold because the people of Northumbria refused to

accept Tostig as their earl. Tostig was hated for his harsh rule and his repeated refusal to consider the concerns of the Northumbrians. Morcar, the brother of Edwin Earl of Mercia, eventually replaced Tostig as Earl of Northumbria. Tostig did not go into exile quietly, he travelled to Scotland, Normandy and finally Norway to gain support for his bid to return to power in England. Harald Hardrada, the King of Norway, assembled an army of 10,000 Norwegians and together with Tostig sailed to the coast of north-east England. The English resistance to Tostig and Hardrada was led by earls Edwin and Morcar. The two armies met at Fulford in York on 20 September 1066.

The Battle of Fulford was a major disaster for Harold. He had expected his northern earls to defeat the Norwegians whilst he waited for Duke William's invasion from the south. Harold II would have to finish the job himself. The outcome was a decisive victory for Harald Hardrada. He captured the city of York and camped his army 15 miles south at Stamford Bridge to wait for Edwin and Morcar to send money and hostages.



King Harold learned of the Norwegian victory at Fulford whilst he and his army were still waiting for the expected invasion of southern England by Duke William of Normandy. King Harold realised the immediate danger the Norwegian victory in the north represented. In two days King Harold assembled an army of 15,000 men, which included roughly 3,000 of his elite troops - the housecarls.

King Harold led his army, most of whom were on foot, across 185 miles in just four days. The English army marched day and night with such speed that Hardrada's army only knew of King Harold's location when they saw them rushing towards their camp! Only six days after the Battle of Fulford the English forces led by King Harold won an astonishing victory against the Norwegian forces of Harald Hardrada.

The outcome was a decisive victory for King Harold. The Norwegians were caught off guard and all those camped at Stamford Bridge were killed. The Norwegian reinforcements were also defeated and only a small force escaped. Both Tostig Godwinson and Harald Hardrada were killed during the battle. King Harold won a famous victory but lost a third of his forces, and only four days later led his army on another exhausting forced march to confront Duke William near the south coast of England.

At any other time his victory would have been remembered as one of the greatest in English history but Harold would be judged by the outcome of the battle against Duke William three weeks later at Hastings.

Glossary

A.D.	Anno Domini (Latin for 'In the Year of our Lord').
Aqueduct	This was something built by the Romans to carry fresh water into the towns/cities.
Amphitheatre	Roman Amphitheatre was the centre of public entertainment in Rome and all over the Empire. Gladiator fights would take place here.
Atrium	This was a central hall around which a single-storey house was built for the rich.
Auxiliaries	Part-time soldiers. These men were often recruited from an area that the Romans were trying to conquer and occupy. They were not fully trained soldiers and their usual task was not to fight when the legionnaires attacked, but to assist them
Barbarian	To be barbaric or a barbarian would be someone who was an uncultured or brutish person. The opposite to civilised.
B.C.	Before Christ was born.
Civilised	To be civilised is a stage of social development considered to be more advanced.
Centurion	A Centurion was in charge of 80-100 men in the Roman Empire.
Circus-Maximus	This was built in Rome where Chariot races took place.
Democracy	This is a system of government in which the people have a say and/or vote.
Dictatorship	This is a system of government where the people have no say in how they are ruled or decisions made. They would be ruled by a dictator.
Empire	An extensive group of states or countries ruled over by a single monarch, dictator or sovereign state.
Gladiator	A gladiator is someone who would fight in an amphitheatre
Heir	A person who has the legal right to receive the title or property of another on the person's death.
Insulate	Simple flat or apartment in the Roman Empire.
Novissima Verba	The King could make an heir of his choice. If the decision was on his deathbed this was called Novissima Verba .

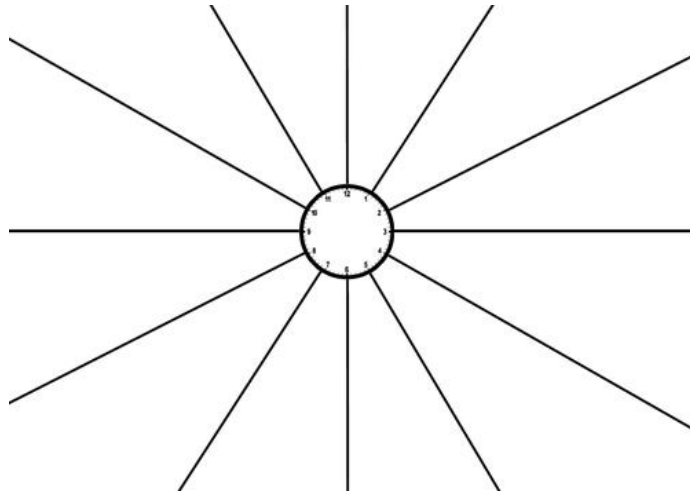
Post Obitum	It is a nomination or request about who you want to be King after your death.
Public Baths	These were originally built by the Romans. They were a place where they could keep clean as well as meet people and conduct business. They had a variety of rooms.
Republic	This is a country that is not ruled by a monarchy or a dictator.
Sewers	These were built to take away waste from towns and cities.
Testudo	A Roman defensive formation. It resembled a tortoise shell.
Toga	This was something that was worn by rich Roman Citizens.
Villa	The home of a rich Roman. They were usually in the countryside.
Witan	A group of nobles and leading churchmen in Anglo-Saxon England who would act as council for the King.

How do I revise for end of topic assessments?

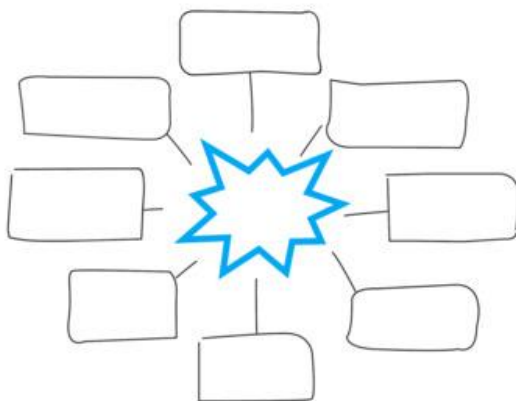


Flashcards – Use flashcards to practice key dates, terms and people. You could write a key date on one side, and turn it over and put the event. Alternatively, you could do match-ups, where a key person is written/drawn and then on another card what they have done is written down. You could then match-up the cards. Flashcards are also great for writing out knowledge questions on one side, and writing the answer on the other side.

Revision clocks –



Take an A3/A4 bit of paper and divide it into 12 sections. In each section write a big question and write 3 or 4 bullet points of the key knowledge for that question in the clock. Make your clocks colourful and highlight key words/dates/people.



Mind-maps – Write a topic in the middle and have 5-6 branches coming off around it with the key ideas. For example, you could have a mind-map on the Battle of Hastings, and your branches could include the key events, information about the different fighting techniques and the reasons why William won.

Brain dump – Get a blank piece of paper, and write down everything you know about the topic being studied. Give yourself 4-5 minutes to do this. When the time is up, in a different coloured pen, use your workbook and knowledge organiser to fill in any missing details.

Homework 1- Roman Government

Initially, Rome was ruled by kings, with Romulus being the first. After only 7 kings had ruled, the Roman people decided to govern themselves and so its own form of government was developed. Despite having a fearsome army that enslaved thousands of people, the Roman government was democratic. The people would gather together to discuss which officials to elect. In the Roman government there were two consuls who were elected as the chief officials. The consuls would lead for a year and if they were not liked they would be ousted in the following election, however if they were liked, they could stay in office.



Other elected officials within the Roman government included tax collectors, magistrates and judges. These individuals worked together to lead the Roman people, and retain order. There were also a special group of government officials called the 'Tribunes of the People' who would help look after the Roman poor. Furthermore, there was a senate which was composed of about 600 of the most knowledgeable and wise people

in Rome, many of whom were from rich and noble families. The senate would advise the counsels about things such as laws, financial issues and proposed developments.

Although the senate's decisions favored the rich mainly because most members of the senate were from rich families and thus they could influence decision-making, the lower classes did not question the set up. Additionally, whilst the senate was in power, Rome grew in power and size and so few people wanted the set up to change.

However, as Rome increased in power, having a governmental position became increasingly sought after. As a result, numerous Roman men aimed to get involved with the government. However, many of these ambitious men wanted Rome to be ruled by a single man, as opposed to groups of elected officials. They wanted Rome to be ruled by an emperor. Julius Caesar is one example of a man who wanted to control all of Rome and its empire.



However, if Caesar became the sole Roman ruler and Emperor, it would have marked the end of the Roman governmental system at the time. Many people were opposed to change and so one day when Caesar was making a speech with regards to his belief that a one-man rule of Rome would be best, Caesar was murdered. However, the murder only sparked more problems because Caesar's supporters started a civil war which ended up being very long lasting and extremely expensive. After many years, most of the Roman people ended up agreeing with the proposed one-man rule, in part because they were tired of war, and in part because Caesar's supporters had grown in strength. As a result, Augustus, Caesar's nephew who was seen as a strong ruler became emperor in 27 BC, which marked the end of the republic of Rome.

The Roman Empire was governed by an autocracy which means that the government was made up of a single person. In Rome, this person was the emperor. The Senate, which was the dominant political power in the Roman Republic, was kept but the senate lacked real political power, and so made few real governmental decisions. The Roman Empire was characterised by imperial administration, and had a hierarchy of magistrates and provincial governors. After Augustus, most of the Roman emperors came up through the military after using their power in the army to become powerful and secure their rule.



The Roman Empire continued for many years, but in A.D. 395 the empire split into two parts. One part of Rome was stayed in Rome whilst the other moved to Constantinople. Following this split, Rome lost power and the Western Empire fell apart in A.D. 476. The Eastern Empire lasted for nearly a thousand years longer, but never became the power house that Rome was in its hay day.

Questions:

- 1) After how many kings did the Roman people decide to govern themselves?
- 2) How many consuls were elected as the chief officials and how long would they lead for?
- 3) What are other examples of elected officials within the Roman government?
- 4) How many people were in the Senate and what was their role?
- 5) Who wanted to become an emperor of the Roman people but was murdered?
- 6) Who became the emperor of Rome in 27 BC, marking the end of the Roman republic?
- 7) What does the word 'autocracy' mean?
- 8) In what year was the Roman Empire split into two parts?

Homework 2 – Anglo-Saxon England

Read each statement and decide whether it is true or false. Correct any false statements in the space provided.

Statement	True/false	Corrected statement
The Jutes, Angles and Saxons decided to invade Britain together.		
The time between the fall of the Persian Empire (8 th century) and the invasion of the Germans in 1546 (16 th century) is often known as the Anglo-Saxon period.		
The population of England was roughly 60 million in 1066.		
The kingdom was separated into earldoms controlled by earls.		
Mercia was the most powerful earldom in England.		
Wooden churches were replaced by stone churches by the Normans.		
There were fifteen towns in 1066 with a population of more than 7500 inhabitants.		

Homework 3 – Revision

Task – Complete a revision activity to revise for your end of unit assessment. Use page 13 of the knowledge organiser to give you some ideas of how you could revise.

Wider Reading/Resources

The Romans: Gods, Emperors and Dormice by Marcia Williams

Rome and Romans by Heather Amery

SPQR: A History of Ancient Rome by Professor Mary Beard

Roman Britain (Usborne History of Britain) by Ruth Brocklehurst

Rotten Romans (Horrible Histories) by Terry Deary

Ruthless Romans (Horrible Histories) by Terry Deary

Romans (Sir Tony Robinson's Weird World of Wonders) by Sir Tony Robinson

BBC Bitesize (both Romans and Anglo-Saxons)

<http://blog.english-heritage.org.uk/what-did-the-romans-do-for-us/>

www.history.co.uk/shows/ancient-impossible/articles/5-things-the-romans-gave-us

