

# ***CLEETHORPES ACADEMY HOME LEARNING***

***Summer Term***

***Year 10: History***



We Are ***CARING***

We Are ***CURIOUS***

We Are ***CREATIVE***

## **SELF QUIZZING**

### **OUR EXPECTATIONS**

- The act of self-quizzing supports retrieval. Retrieval is important because the more we revisit knowledge and ideas, the more likely we are to remember it. The more we remember, the greater sense we can make of our learning.
- You should spend a minimum of *30 minutes a night* focusing on a specific subject's retrieval activity.
- You should bring your completed work to form, every Tuesday, where your work will be checked and additional retrieval activities will be completed to support your retention of the information studied at home.
- Failure to complete the activities each week, will result in further sanctions.

### **WHAT YOU SHOULD DO**

- Each night, select a subject to focus on.
- Read the subject's information really trying hard to remember what you have read. You might want to highlight and add your own notes to the information you have been given.
- Once you are confident that you can recall the information without having to recheck, use the following blank page to write down everything you can remember, using a black or blue pen. Don't worry if you can't remember everything
- In form time, your tutor will ask you to check through your work and use a green pen to "gap fill" any information you may have missed.
- Your tutor will also ask further questions in relation to the information you have read each week, to further support your retention of new knowledge.
- You will be rewarded with carrot points for your efforts each week.

# WEEK 1

## North Sea Empire

### Gained

King Cnut fought Edmund over control of England, Cnut won and made an agreement with Edmund to split England. Cnut would rule the Danelaw and Edmund would rule Wessex. They also agreed that whoever lived the longest would inherit the throne of England. Edmund died shortly after probably from injuries from the battle.  
Cnut inherited Denmark and Norway

### Lost

When Cnut died his son Harthacnut inherited the throne. When he died England was taken by his half brother Edward the Confessor, an Anglo-Saxon, ending the Viking North Sea Empire.

## Angevin Empire

### Gained

Henry II  
Inherited England from Stephen after an agreement between Stephen and Henry II's mother  
Inherited Normandy from his mother  
Inherited Anjou and Maine from his dad  
He gained Aquitaine through marriage.  
He gained control of Brittany through an arranged marriage for his son  
Irish Prince requested help from Henry II to fight other Irish Princes, sent over knights.  
They won and took land in return.

### Lost

King John  
Nicknamed Soft sword because he was a poor military leader who lost land in France  
Needed to keep raising taxes to fight wars in France which was very unpopular in England  
The Barons rebelled against his leadership which resulted in the signing of the Magna Carta

## British Empire

### Gained

Walter Raleigh  
Pilgrim Fathers  
Robert Clive  
Cash crops  
Imperialism

### Lost

Impacts of WWI and WWII  
Campaigners: Nkrumah, Kenyatta and Gandhi  
American War of Independence

## Week 2-5

Edward the Confessor died 5<sup>th</sup> January 1066 with no heir. Harold Godwinson was sub-regulus, Edward's brother-in-law, Anglo-Saxon, supported by the Witan and claimed Edward said on his death bed that Harold Godwinson should be King. William Duke of Normandy was Edward's distant cousin through the female line and claimed Edward had promised him the throne early in his reign. Harald Hardrada had a claim as his dad had been promised the throne through the previous King. He is a Vikings. Edgar the Atheling was Edwards cousin through the male line.

Battle of Stamford Bridge	Battle of Hastings	Castles Built Motte and Bailey all over England Made out of wood Massive structures designed to intimidate local population Small number of Normans could man a castle and attack/defend
Godwinson v Hardrada Hardrada not expecting Godwinson Godwinson marched army north in 4 days	Godwinson v William Evenly matched Godwinson top of Senlac Hill, William bottom Godwinson shield wall, William archers, knights and infantry men. Archers failed to break the shield wall. Feigned retreat used to break shield wall Godwinson killed	

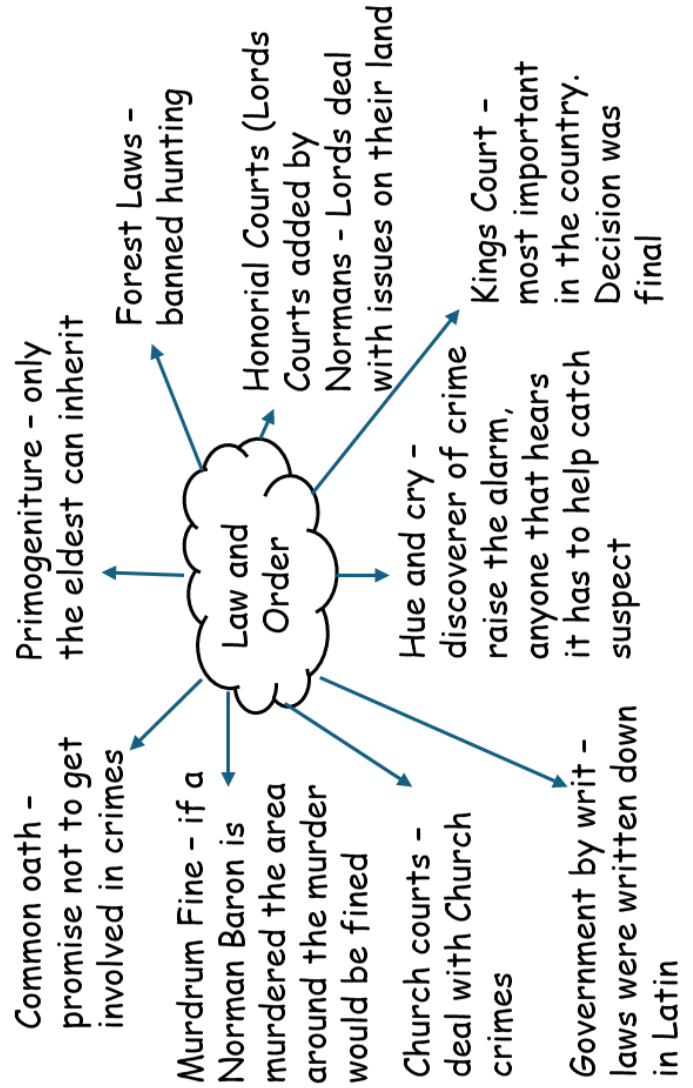
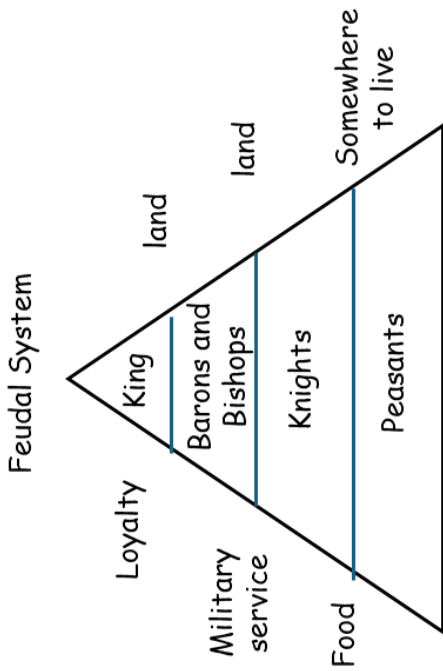
Revolts		
Rebellion of the Welsh Border	Edric the Wild and Welsh Princes stole property along the border. They got held at Castle gates and William personally led troops to defeat them.	
Hereward the Wake	His brother had been killed by the Normans and his land taken. Hereward attacked local castles and towns controlled by Normans. He caused trouble and was joined Earl Morcar. They were defeated when a monk told the Norman soldiers how to get across the marshland	
Harrying of the North	3 uprisings in Yorkshire in 18 months King Malcolm of Scotland, Edgar the Atheling and Edwin and Morcar the leaders of the rebellion. The final rebellion joined by the Vikings. William led troops north and burnt and salted all of Yorkshire. Domesday book 80% of Yorkshire wasteland.	
Norman Earls	Rebelled because their power had been limited. Supported by the King of France. William sent Lanfranc and Odo to deal with -> they sent troops and forced the rebels to retreat. William had the rebels blinded and murdered.	

Edward dies	Godwinson crowned King
Godwinson moves troops to the south	William prepares to invade but wind prevents
Hardrada arrives in the north of England	Battle of Fulford Gate
Battle of Stamford Bridge	William lands at Pevensey and builds flat pack castle
Battle of Hastings	Dover to secure trade
Canterbury religion	Winchester money
Berkhamsted loyalty from those left	William crowned King

## Week 6-10

<p><b>Change</b> Anglo-Saxons replaced with Normans. 180 Tenants-in-chief rather than 4 Earls Bishops are landholders</p> <p><b>Continuity</b> Intended on keeping Anglo-Saxon lords but couldn't be trusted so replaced in the end.</p>	<p><b>Village</b></p> <p>Life remained the same other than the landlord Peasants lives hard, farming all day Had to survive off what they could grow Had to work on lords land and church land for free Manor house dominated village (lords house) Peasant's houses made of wattle and daub, one room with thatched roof Each peasant given strips of land to farm</p>
<p><b>Town</b></p>	<p>21 new town created between 1066-1100 Had marketplace, castle and church/monastery Normans introduced guilds which controlled trade and regulated quality of goods. Towns grew around trade e.g. Pevensey because of the salt trade Wool trade important Lincoln and Boston grew because of. Houses built of wood, ground floor tended to be businesses and top floor shared by several families. Upper floors often overhung the street</p>

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Common oath - promise not to get involved in crimes

Murdrum Fine - if a Norman Baron is murdered the area around the murder would be fined

Church courts - deal with Church crimes

Government by writ - laws were written down in Latin


# Week 11-13

**William I** ✓

Robert ✓

Henry ✓

**William II** ✗



William I gives church 25% of land.

**William II (Rufus)**

- Stole from the church
- Did not replace bishops when they died, includes Lanfranc.
- Trial of St Calais showed he was going to have power over the church.
- Council of Rockingham - Anselm and William II compromise over Pope's power.

Tithe = 10% tax everyone pays to the church

Children no longer allowed in monasteries

Learnt maths on the job

Learnt Latin and French

Norman Barons wanted children educated

Church schools existed to train clergy

	Lanfranc's Reforms	<p>Parish Priests would now carry out the day to day religion. They could remain married but from 1075 no new priests could marry.</p> <p>More parish churches - doubled 1070-1170</p> <p>Many wooden churches were rebuilt out of stone</p> <p>Anglo-Saxon cathedral and abbeys rebuilt in Romanesque style.</p> <p>Bishops were now Normans</p> <p>Create synods - councils to share reforms.</p> <p>Tenant in chief</p> <p>Church courts to deal with church crimes</p> <p>William II did not follow with William of St Calais</p> <p>Smaller areas of control</p> <p>Bishops moved to important towns and cathedrals in rebellious areas had Bishops.</p>
<b>P</b> arish Priests		
<b>A</b> rchitecture		
<b>B</b> ishops		
<b>L</b> egal		
<b>O</b> rganisation		

1070- Lanfranc = Archbishop of Canterbury

1093- Anselm = Archbishop of Canterbury

Monk - worship God and live in monasteries or abbeys.

Penance - paying for your sins. E.g. Lords built monasteries as penance.

36 new Cluniac monasteries that had art displays of dedication to God and elaborate ceremonies.

Cluniac strict observance of St Benedict.

Follow order of St Benedict, vow of: poverty, stability, obedience and chastity.

New schools built

Education

Church schools existed to train clergy

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