

	Key Word	Definition
	Aqueduct	A way of getting fresh water into a city.
	Chronology	The order in which events happened.
	Citizen	Someone who belongs to and has the rights of a country.
	Dynasty	When power is passed down to members of the same family.
	Emperor	A person who rules over an empire.
	Empire	A collection of countries that are ruled over by one government.
	Inference	Something you can work out using reasoning.
	Legacy	Something that is left for future people.
	Provenance	Where a source comes from and who made it.
	Republic	A country that is run by a government without a royal family.
	Source	Information that we use to find out about the past.

**Dr Miles Russell in a podcast for BBC History magazine in 2020**  
The Romans weren't very successful in the grand scheme of things – at the end of Roman Britain things are pretty much the same as at the beginning... You've got small tribal elites, you've got people fighting one another, you've got a disconnected and broken down society. None



	Knowledge Milestones	Extra Knowledge	Expert Knowledge
	Chronology is events written in the order they happened	Dates after the year "zero" are called AD, or CE (common era), events before zero are called BC or BCE (before common era)	History is divided up into time periods- eg Medieval, Renaissance, Industrial etc.
	Historians find out information about the past using sources	Sources were made at the time, or by someone who was there at the time.	There are lots of types of sources- written sources such as letters; picture sources; artefacts.
	Information about the past written by someone who was not there is called an interpretation.	Sometimes interpretations disagree about what happened in the past.	Historians' views are shaped by the world around them.
	The Romans left England by 400AD	The Romans left as Rome was being attacked and they needed to defend it.	In 476AD the Roman Empire collapsed and the Dark Ages began
	The Romans had a structured government	Rome was a republic and had elected leaders to run it.	Romans appointed Governors to control the areas they conquered
	The legacy of the Romans in Britain was long lasting	The Romans brought features such as baths and aqueducts to Britain.	The Romans influenced law, government and language in Britain even up to modern day.
	Exeter was a Roman City and the Roman walls can still be seen	The Romans called Exeter "Isca Dumnoniorum".	Isca was the main Roman town in the south west and the Roman walls are still visible.

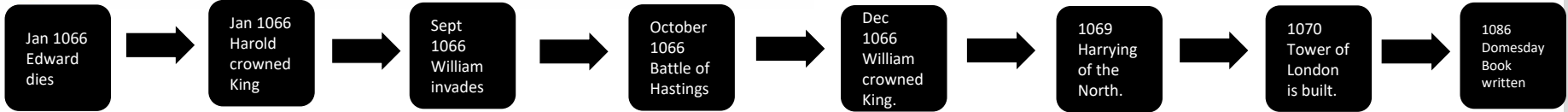
If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.

**READ**  
[https://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient\\_rome.php](https://www.ducksters.com/history/ancient_rome.php)

**WATCH**  
[https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qm\\_auDMiaYk](https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qm_auDMiaYk)

**LISTEN**  
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p00548xn>

# What were the consequences of the Norman invasion?



	Key Word	Definition
	Anglo-Saxon	England before 1066.
	Barons	Wealthiest men in England.
	Conquer	To defeat and occupy a country.
	Consequence	Something that happens as a result of an event.
	Domesday Book	Written in 1086. Allowed William to tax everyone.
	Feudal System	Everyone owed loyalty to the King in return for land.
	Heir	The person next in line for the throne.
	Invasion	Attacking and occupying another country.
	Knight	An armoured man on horseback.
	Monarch	A king or queen.
	Norman	From Normandy in France.
	Peasant	A poor person.
	Tax	Money paid to the king.
	Serf	A poor person.

Needless to say, I still think the Conquest is hugely important, indeed, I would agree with those historians who continue to regard it as the single most important event in English history. Not only did the Normans bring with them new forms of architecture and fortification, new military techniques, a new ruling elite and a new language of government; they also imported a new set of attitudes and morals, which impinged on everything from warfare to politics to religion to law, and even the status of the peasantry. The Conquest matters, in short, because it altered what it meant to be English.  
*Marc Morris "The Norman Conquest"*



	Knowledge Milestones	Extra Knowledge	Expert Knowledge
	Anglo-Saxon England was not unified and the monarchy was not secure.	→ England was divided into kingdoms e.g. Mercia and Wessex. They were threatened by the Vikings.	→ Alfred defeated the Vikings in 878. His grandson Athelstan became the first English King.
	The Battle of Hastings was fought to decide the next king.	→ Edward the Confessor had died with no heirs as he had no children.	→ Harold Godwinson claimed the throne of England. He was chosen by the Witan.
	William the Conqueror won. He was from France.	→ William had highly trained soldiers and excellent tactics as he used a false retreat.	→ He was also lucky as Harold was killed during the battle and had previously fought another battle against Hardrada.
	The Normans controlled the country by building castles.	→ They started with a wooden Motte and Bailey castle, but eventually built stone castles.	→ They built the Tower of London in 1070 and Rougemont Castle in Exeter in 1068.
	The Normans set up the Feudal system which was a way of structuring society.	→ This meant that the King owned all the land. He gave it to the barons in return for loyalty.	→ This made the King very powerful as everyone owed everything they had to the King.
	The Normans used the Domesday book to find out how much they could tax people.	→ The Domesday book recorded exactly what everyone owned. This meant the King knew how much tax they owed.	→ The book contains over 2 million words detailing 13,418 different places in England.

If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.



**READ**

<https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/1066-and-the-norman-conquest/what-happened-battle-hastings/>



**WATCH**

<https://m.youtube.com/watch?v=AOGzsBEIYFE>



**LISTEN**

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/m000jp20>

