

What is the study of archaeology?

The study of archaeology is to use **artefacts, monuments and other physical materials** to understand people of the past, their culture and way of life. They **excavate** the ground and use science to better understand the artefacts that they find.

An artefact could be any **movable object** such as a sword. Whereas a **feature** is a non movable remain such as the pyramids.



What did archaeology teach us about the Romans

Housing	Entertainment	Protection/War
Roman Villas containing mosaic floors show that Romans had complicated building techniques. Roman Baths were built for public bathing in small Roman settlements.	Romans would hold events in amphitheatres where they would watch animal fighting and combat sports such as wrestling and gladiator fighting.	Hadrian's wall was built in the North of England to defend the country from a Scottish invasion. They then built defensive forts all along the wall where soldiers would be stationed

What did archaeology teach us about the Anglo Saxons?

The Anglo Saxons were a mix of tribes from **Germany, Denmark and Netherlands**. They arrived in England around **410AD**. They created 4 separate kingdoms that were called Wessex, East Anglia, Mercia and Northumbria.

Before the discovery of **Sutton Hoo**, we knew very little about the Anglo Saxons besides that **they were farmers**. At Sutton Hoo they discovered the burial site of a **king**. They found a **golden belt buckle, a sword, a shield, a sceptre and a fascinating helmet made of gold and iron**. The discovery teaches us that the Anglo Saxons were excellent **craftsmen**, excellent **warriors** and were **rich in Gold** through trade. It was clear that the Anglo Saxons had been misunderstood.

What does written evidence teach us about the Anglo Saxons?

One historical source that historians have used to study Anglo-Saxon life is a **poem called Beowulf**. It describes a **world of violence and war**. Above all, a king had to be a **warrior** and had to be able to win battles in order to keep the support of his followers. The most important place in a kingdom would have been a **wooden hall**, where feasts would have regularly taken place.

Another source used by historians to find out about Anglo-Saxon England is a set of rules known as **Ine's Laws**. They were created at the end of the 7th century by a man called Ine who was the **King of Wessex**. The laws show that his kingdom was a **violent and unsafe place**.

What problems did William have as a new king of England?

He speaks a different language. How will he communicate and gain their trust?

Earls in the North want to start a rebellion. How does he prevent this?

England is weak and needs better defenses to prevent invasions. How can he pay to build castles?

He just killed lots of Englishmen. How will he gain their respect after killing their families.

What problems would William have?

He does not have enough money to run the country and pay his knights.

He promised his barons land. How does he fulfill his promise and gain their loyalty?

What is the Bayeux tapestry and why is it important?

Bayeux tapestry- tells the story (in pictures) of the events of the Battle of Hastings and Williams reign as King of England

It was made by Williams half brother in honour of his victory. It is 20 inches tall and 231 feet long!

More than 70 scenes are embroidered in eight colours onto a strip of linen material. It is one of the rare visual images we have of medieval events.

The Bayeux Tapestry is one of the ONLY accounts we have of the Battle of Hastings. There are no English records of the battle

How did William become king?

On the 27th September William of Normandy set sail from France with 5000 warriors, horses and supplies hoping to invade and become King of England



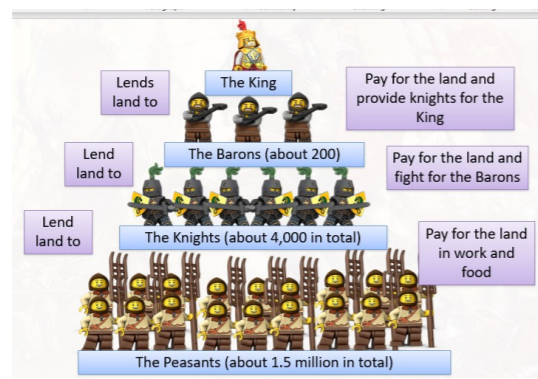
Harold Godwinson heard that William had taken control of Hastings and he marched his tired army back to the South of England. He had already lost many men during the Battle of Stamford Bridge but he lost many more on the journey south as they could not keep up.



The Battle of Hastings lasted a whole day. William ordered his men to fake a retreat which successfully broke the shield wall. The Norman soldiers on horses attacked the English and Harold was killed in the battle (supposedly shot in the eye by an arrow). William of Normandy had won and became King of England.

The Feudal system:

It gave William control as now he was earning taxes from the land, the Barons were loyal to him and he had the protection of knights for his castles and wars.



Domesday Book

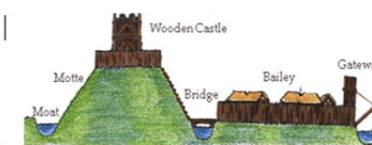
In 1085 William 1st ordered a survey to discover the resources and taxable values of all the boroughs and manors in England. He wanted to know who owned what and how much it was worth. The book valued the land at £37,000.

William now was aware of how much he could tax his people and how much was owed to him as King. It showed that the Normans had fully taken over the land and owned 80% of it.

Motte and Bailey castles

Motte and Bailey Castles

Motte and Bailey castles first originated in the late 10th Century, not long after William the Conqueror invaded England. All castles have a **keep**, the area which the leader/ruler is kept. It was built on a high mound of dirt, called a **Motte**. The motte was up to 24 metres tall and very steep, and was very difficult to climb up to attack. Further down was the **Bailey**, a living space for all the farmers, soldiers and peasants. This was a very large space surrounded by a high wooden fence called a **palisade**. The entire structure is made of **wood** and is very easy to build; some took less than 2 weeks to build!



This gave William control as the castles were used to control the lives of peasants. They lived in fear within the bailey and the castles helped prevent future rebellions.

Evidence Information to support an idea

Archaeology The study of the lives of people in the past using artefacts and features.

Excavate To dig up and examine archaeological remains

Artefact An object made or changed by people

Conquest Invasion and control over another country

Homage Swearing loyalty to those above you in the feudal system. Ceremony taken place in the church.

Claimant Someone who believes they have a claim to the throne

Heir Next in line to inherit the throne

Barons Nobles who were second in the feudal system. They owned the land and helped the king

Rebellion Using violence to resist the leader or government

How to guide for source analysis:

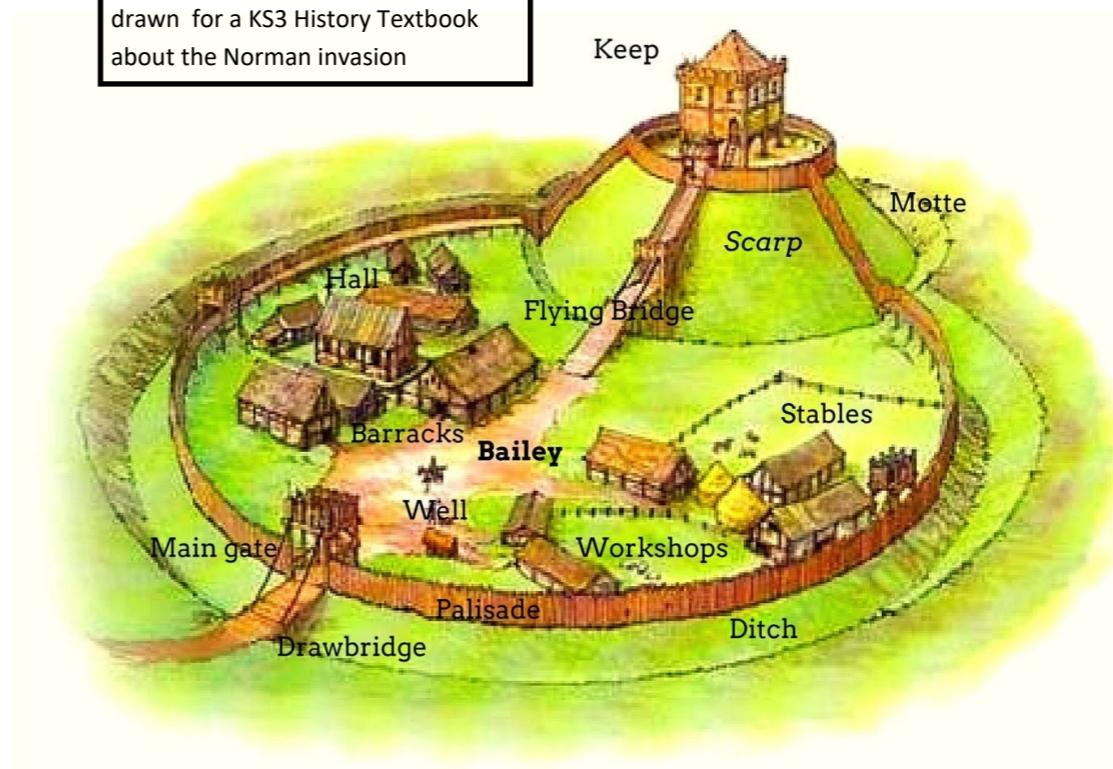
Content: What can you learn from looking at the source

Provenance: This is the origin of the source. When was the source made/ why was it made? Why is this important?

Context: How can you support the source with your own knowledge?

Annotate the picture: What can you learn from the source about Motte and Bailey castles?

Diagram of a Motte and Bailey castle drawn for a KS3 History Textbook about the Norman invasion



Content	Provenance	Context