



Ark Kings  
Academy

Year 7 History  
Distance Learning  
Quiz and Learn Booklet  
Summer 2

Name :

Form :

## Year 7 History – Learn, Quiz, Submit

### **Week 1 – Roman Britain**

In AD410, the Roman Emperor Honorius sent a goodbye letter to the people of Britain. He wrote, "fight bravely and defend your lives...you are on your own now". The city of Rome was under attack and the empire was falling apart, so the Romans had to leave to take care of matters back home.

After they left, the country fell into chaos. Native tribes and foreign invaders battled each other for power. Many of the Roman towns in Britain crumbled away as people went back to living in the countryside.

But even after they were gone, the Romans left their mark all over the country. They gave us new towns, plants, animals, a new religion and ways of reading and counting. Even the word 'Britain' came from the Romans.

Roman roads

Britain had no proper roads before the Romans - there were just muddy tracks. So the Romans built new roads all across the landscape – over 16,000km (10,000 miles) in fact!

The Romans knew that the shortest distance from one place to another is a straight line. So they made all their roads as straight as possible to get around quickly.

They built their roads on foundations of clay, chalk and gravel. They laid bigger flat stones on top. Roman roads bulged in the middle and had ditches either side, to help the rainwater drain off.

Some Roman roads have been converted into motorways and main roads we use today. You can still find a few places where the original Roman road is still visible, too.

How did the Romans change religion?

Before the Romans came, the native Britons were pagans. They believed in lots of different gods and spirits.

The Romans were pagans too, but they didn't believe in the same gods as the Britons. They let the Britons worship their own gods, as long as they were respectful of the Roman ones too.

Christianity arrived in Britain during the second century. At first only a few people became Christian. When Christianity started to get popular, the Romans banned it. Christians refused to worship the Roman emperor and

anyone who was caught following the new religion could be whipped or even executed.

By the beginning of the 4th century, more and more people were following Christianity. In AD313 the Emperor Constantine declared that Christians were free to worship in peace. By 391, Christianity was the official Roman religion, but pagan beliefs were still popular in Britain.

Before the Romans came, very few people could read or write in Britain. Instead, information was usually passed from person to person by word of mouth.

The Romans wrote down their history, their literature and their laws. Their language was called Latin, and it wasn't long before some people in Britain started to use it too. However, it only really caught on in the new Roman towns - most people living in the countryside stuck to their old Celtic language.

We've still got lots of words and phrases today that come from Latin. Words like 'exit', which means 'he or she goes out', and 'pedestrian', which means 'going on foot'.

Our coins are based on a Roman design and some of the lettering is in Latin. Written around the edge of some £1 coins is the phrase 'decus et tutamen' which means 'glory and protection'.

The Romans introduced the idea of living in big towns and cities. Roman towns were laid out in a grid. Streets criss-crossed the town to form blocks called 'insulae'. In the middle was the 'forum', a big market square where people came to trade.

After the Romans, the next group of people to settle in Britain were the Anglo-Saxons. They were farmers, not townspeople. They abandoned many of the Roman towns and set up new kingdoms, but some Roman towns continued to exist and still exist today.

If a place-name has 'chester', 'caster' or 'cester' in it, it's almost certainly Roman (for example, Gloucester, Doncaster and Manchester). The word 'chester' comes from the Latin word 'castrum' which means 'a fort'.

London was a Roman city too, although they called it 'Londinium'. When the Romans invaded, they built a fort beside the River Thames. This was where traders came from all over the empire to bring their goods to Britain. It grew and grew, until it was the most important city in Roman Britain.

## Week 2 – The Anglo-Saxons

### Y7 Assessment Invasions of Britain

Invasions Key Words	Why was Britain so appealing?
<b>Invasion</b> – An attempt to take over a country through military force	Britain was a country with many features that could attract invaders:
<b>Heptarchy</b> – An area of seven autonomous kingdoms	<b>Fertile Land</b> – Britain had land that was good for growing crops, especially compared to the Viking's homeland of Scandinavia.
<b>Danelaw</b> – An agreement between the Saxons and the Vikings to divide England	<b>Resources</b> - Britain had many useful natural resources: gold, tin, wood and iron. These would be a good source of wealth for successful invaders. Even the people of Britain were seen as a source of slaves and labour.
<b>Danegeld</b> – Money paid to the Vikings to stop them invading and attacking England	<b>Weak</b> – At various times Britain was seen as weak and poorly defended. When the Romans left or when the Anglo-Saxons had weak leaders like Æthelred it was a sign to invaders that they could easily take over.
<b>Succession</b> - The decision of who should become the next ruler after the previous dies	
<b>Sources</b> – Anything we can use to learn about the past	



**Alfred the Great**

Alfred the Great is the only English King to be referred to as the "Great". He became king of the kingdom of Wessex at a time when they were under threat from Viking invaders. Alfred fought back and defeated the Vikings at the battle of Edington. He organised the kingdom of Wessex to be able to fight off invaders: he built walls around many of his town, called burghs, and reorganised the local armies to be more easily called upon in times of invasion. This was called the fyrd. Alfred's descendants would go on to unite all of England under one Saxon king.

Who were the invaders of Britain?		
Anglo-Saxons	Vikings	Normans
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Came from Northern Germany</li> <li>Invaded Britain after the Romans left in 410CE</li> <li>Divided England into 7 kingdoms – The Heptarchy</li> <li>Eventually united England as one Kingdom</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Came from Scandinavia</li> <li>Started raiding Britain in 793CE</li> <li>A large force known as the Great Heathen Army invaded in 866CE</li> <li>Took over the North of England after the Danelaw</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Came from Northern France but descended from Vikings</li> <li>Invaded Britain in 1066</li> <li>Ended Anglo-Saxon rule in England</li> </ul>

Changes in Religion	
Pagan	Christian
<p>Most Anglo-Saxons were pagans when they first invaded England. This means they believed in many gods. The Anglo-Saxon pagan gods gave us many of the names of our days of the week today.</p> <p>The Vikings were also Pagans but like the Anglo-Saxons most did eventually convert to Christianity.</p>	<p>Much of Saxon England converted to Christianity after the arrival of the missionary Augustine in Kent and other missionaries in Northumbria. This led to the establishment of many churches, abbeys and monasteries across the country which became a favoured target for Viking raiders.</p>

Artefacts	
Pagan Artefacts	Christian Artefacts

**The Battle of Maldon**

The Battle of Maldon took place in 991CE and was a loss for the Anglo-Saxons against the Vikings. It led to the first payment of danegeld to the Vikings and highlighted weakness in the Anglo-Saxons and their king Æthelred which led to further Viking attacks and later conquest by King Cnut in 1016.



The Battle of Maldon is seen as a crucial event in the Anglo-Saxon period by historians as it represents the end of a period of Saxon strength started by Alfred the Great. However, not much is known about the battle from the time as few sources remain.

Despite paying a huge amount in danegeld to the Vikings, this only served to encourage further attacks as the Vikings saw how wealthy the Anglo-Saxons were. This increased pressure and Anglo-Saxon weakness culminated in the successful conquest of all of England by Cnut, who was already the King of Denmark and ruled England for 20 years.

**The Succession Crisis of 1066**

The death of Edward the Confessor and the end of Anglo-Saxon Rule

Edward the Confessor was king of England from 1042 to 1066 and represented a period of relative peace and stability for Anglo-Saxon England. However, Edward did not have any children so it was unclear who would take the throne after him, England was facing a succession crisis.

There were three men who claimed they should be the next king of England:

- Harold Godwinson** – Harold was the son of the most powerful Earl in England. He was wealthy and popular in England. His sister Judith had been married to Edward, so Harold used his role as brother in law to justify his claim to the crown.
- William of Normandy** – William was the Duke of Normandy and famed as a powerful warrior and conqueror. He was a distant cousin of Edward and claimed that Harold had sworn an oath that he would support William as king.
- Harald Hardrada** – Harold was the Viking king of Norway. He claimed a link to the former king of England Cnut meant he should be king. He also had the support of Harold's brother, Tostig.

**Types of Sources**

**Oral** – People's experiences and interpretations of history passed down through the spoken word. They are often first hand accounts.

**Visual** – Visual source refer to any types of images which survive from the past. Can refer to photos, paintings

**Artefacts** – Artefacts are objects which have been made by humans. Many gold and silver items survive from the Anglo-Saxon period and show a love of jewelry.

**Architecture** - Refers to buildings and remains of buildings that have survived to the present day. The few architectural sources from this period that survive are mostly churches.

**Writing like a historian**

**Use PEEL:** Construct your paragraphs with a point to start your argument, evidence to support your point, an explanation to say how your evidence supports your point and then link back to the question.

**Using Sources:** Think about COP. Content – what is the source, Origin – where is the source from and Purpose – why was the source made

**Explain:** Give reasons why and details! Phrases such as "This means that..." "As a result..." "This causes..."

**Evaluate:** Give two sides of arguments, pros and cons, advantages or disadvantages, then conclusion linking back to question.

**Inference:** A conclusion based on evidence. Use clues and wider knowledge to make a conclusion that isn't immediately obvious.

### **Week 3 – Alfred the Great and the Vikings**

There were many famous Anglo-Saxon kings, but the most famous of all was Alfred, one of the only kings in British history to be called 'Great'.

His father was king of Wessex, but by the end of Alfred's reign his coins referred to him as 'King of the English'.

He fought the Vikings and then made peace so that English and Vikings settled down to live together. He encouraged people to learn and he tried to govern well and fairly.

A lot of what we know about Alfred the Great comes from stories that have been written about him.

One story says that Alfred went to Rome at the age of four to meet the Pope. When he came home, his mother promised a book of English poetry to the first of her sons who could read it to her. With the help of his tutor, Alfred memorised the book so he could recite it by heart and won.

Alfred became king in AD871 when his elder brother died.

Later in his life the young King Alfred had to hide from the Vikings on a marshy island called Athelney, in Somerset. A famous story tells how, while sheltering in a cowherd's hut, the king got a telling-off from the cowherd's wife. Why? He accidentally let her cakes (or bread) burn on the fire when he forgot to watch them.

During his reign he was advised by a council of nobles and church leaders. This council was called the Witan.

Alfred made good laws and believed education was important. He had books translated from Latin into English, so people could read them. He also told monks to begin writing the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle.

To help protect his kingdom from Viking attacks, Alfred built forts and walled towns known as 'burhs'. He also built warships to guard the coast from raiders and organised his army into two parts. While half the men were at home on their farms, the rest were ready to fight Vikings.

Alfred died in 899 and was buried at his capital city of Winchester.

Athelstan was Alfred the Great's grandson. He reigned between AD925 and AD939 and was the very first 'King of all England'.

Athelstan was a successful soldier. In AD920 he took York from the Vikings and pushed the boundaries of England.

One of Athelstan's most famous victories was at the Battle of Brunanburh. He defeated an invasion by the king of Scotland, who attacked with help from the Welsh and the Danes from Dublin.

Athelstan wasn't just a soldier though: he worked hard to make his kingdom strong by writing laws and encouraging trade.

#### **Week 4 – The Succession Crisis of 1066**

The three main rivals for the throne were:

Harold Godwinson

Harald Hardrada

William of Normandy

When Edward the Confessor died, Harold Godwinson, Earl of Wessex, was immediately crowned king and became Harold II. The royal council, known as the Witan, supported him. He gathered an army to defend the kingdom.

Edgar Ethling was Edward's closest direct relative, but this was a distant connection as he was Edward's father's grandson by his first marriage. Edgar was weak and lacked credibility due to being a child in exile in Hungary.

Harald Hardrada was king of Norway. He invaded Yorkshire with a fleet of ships, but was defeated and killed by Harold's army at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

While Harold II was in the north of England fighting Hardrada, William, Duke of Normandy invaded Sussex. Harold rushed back south to fight him.

On 14 October 1066, Harold II fought William's army at the Battle of Hastings and lost. Harold was killed, perhaps with an arrow in his eye - although this is disputed by some historians.

Edward the Confessor died on 5 January 1066. He had no children. Three men wanted to be king of England. Each man thought he had the best claim to the throne. The next king of England would have to win it in a war. Who do you think had the best claim to the throne?

#### **Harold Godwinson, Earl of Wessex**

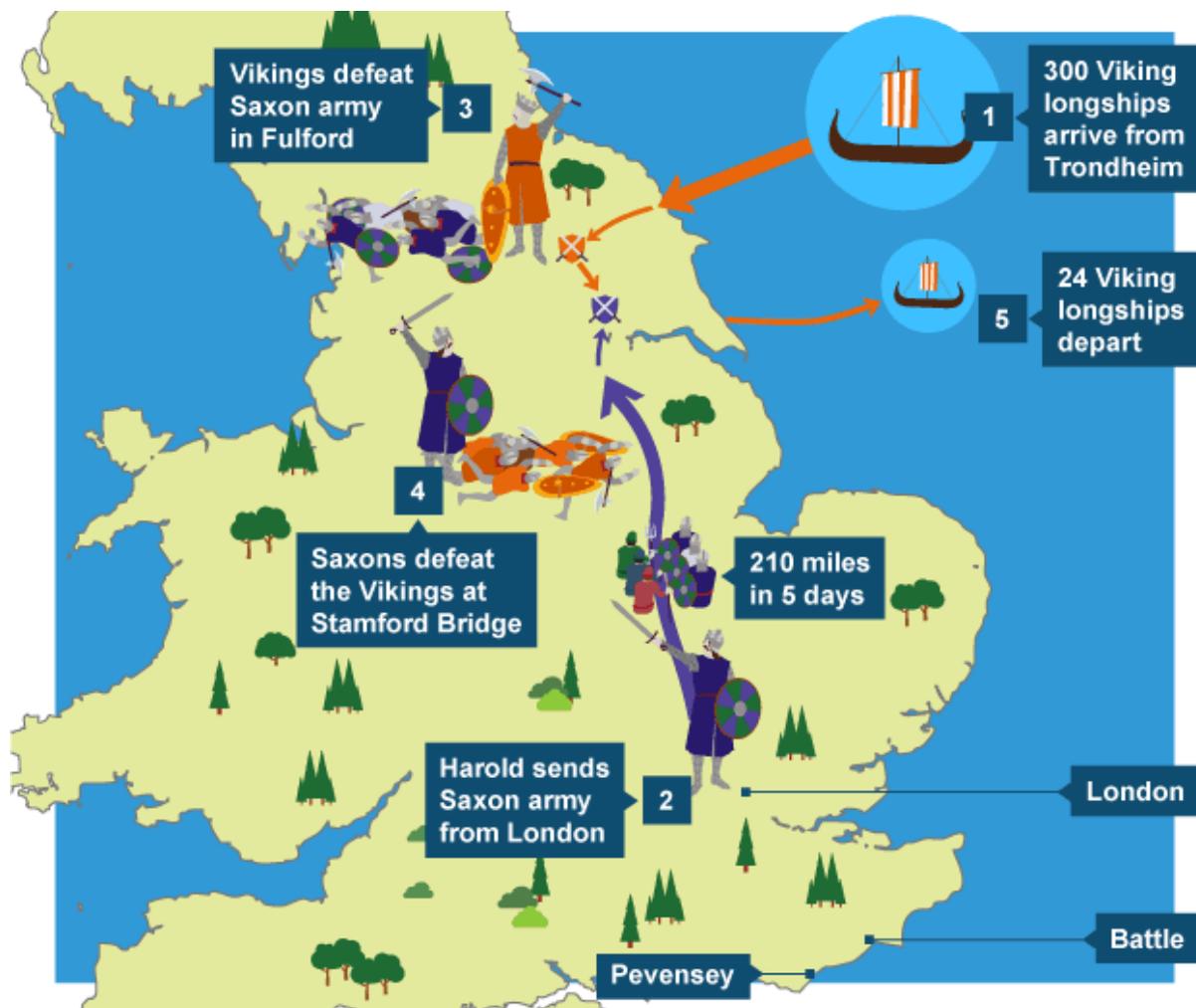
Harold was a powerful and rich English nobleman. According to the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle, Edward named Godwinson as his successor on his deathbed. The next day, the royal council, known as the Witan, met and declared Godwinson king. An English king was proclaimed by the Witan - this gave Harold Godwinson the only claim to the throne by right.

## William, Duke of Normandy

The Norman chroniclers reported that Edward had promised his distant relative, William, the throne in 1051. William was the only blood relative of Edward, but the English throne was not hereditary anyway. Claims that Edward promised the throne were probably made up by the rival sides after the event. The Bayeux Tapestry, which was made after the Conquest, shows Godwinson swearing an oath of support to William in a visit to Normandy in 1064. William was supported by the Pope.

## Harald Hardrada, King of Norway, Viking warrior

Hardrada based his claim on the fact that his ancestor, King Cnut, had once ruled England (1016–1035). He was helped by Godwinson's half-brother, Tostig.



## Battle of Stamford Bridge

Harold II assembled his bodyguards, known as the housecarls, and gathered an army of ordinary men, called the fyrd. He split the fyrd in two, sending some men to the south and some to the north. He sent a fleet of ships to the

English Channel. Then they all waited. In September supplies had run out and Harold II had to send the fyrd back home to bring in the harvest.

Hardrada invaded. He landed in Yorkshire and defeated the northern Saxon army at the Battle of Fulford.

Harold II marched north quickly, gathering an army on his way. He took Hardrada by surprise and defeated him at the Battle of Stamford Bridge (25 September).

Hardrada and Tostig, Goodwinson's half-brother, were both killed.

So many Vikings were killed that they only needed 24 longships to go home.

### The Battle of Hastings



There have been many accounts of the Battle of Hastings and, while it is difficult to know exactly what happened, here is one account:

William's invasion fleet consisted of 700 ships and a large army. Although ready since August, strong winds had prevented William and his fleet from sailing until late September.

On September 29th, William landed at Pevensey Bay in Sussex. A castle was built and his army set about raiding the surrounding area.

Harold II marched quickly south, immediately after the Battle of Stamford Bridge. He left many of his foot soldiers behind and exhausted the others. Harold II arrived in Sussex after two weeks of constant marching.

The two sides met at Senlac Hill, near Hastings. Harold II had gathered his men at the top of the hill and they protected their position using a wall of shields.

The battle began in the morning with the Norman knights on foot firing arrows followed by those on horseback charging up the hill.

The battle continued for two hours before a rumour suggested William had been killed. On hearing this news, one of the Norman soldiers began to flee because they thought William had been killed. William took off his helmet to show them he was still alive. Shouting "Look at me! I am alive! And with God's help we will win!".

The next part of the battle was in the afternoon. A turning point in the battle was to occur. The Normans pretended to run away, then turned and cut down the Saxons when the inexperienced fyrd chased them. The Saxons had lost their main advantage: their control of the top of the hill.

William had a well-equipped army. He could now use them to his advantage. He had knights on horseback and archers with crossbows. Harold II had a traditional Saxon army – his housecarls fought on foot with axes and the fyrd were just farmers who fought with any weapons they could get. William's soldiers were fresh and full-time fighters. The Saxons stood no chance!

William used archers to break up the Saxon shield wall. Arrows fell like rain on the Saxons, killing many of them in the process.

In desperation, the housecarls formed a ring around their king. They failed to protect him however and Harold was killed - although exactly how he died, no-one can be sure of.

Harold was killed. It is impossible to know how Harold II died. Most people believe that he was killed by an arrow in the eye. This theory is based on a scene in the Bayeux Tapestry. The tapestry has the words 'Harold is killed' next to a man with an arrow in his eye, but it is impossible to know which soldier is Harold II because all the Saxon soldiers are dressed identically.

## **Week 5 – Something Completely Different – The Aztecs**

We've done a lot of work this year on the invasions of Britain. We'd like to take some time to look at some different history from around the world. This week we're looking at the Aztecs.

The Aztec Empire was in modern day Mexico and lasted from around 1200CE to 1521.

Life for the typical person living in the Aztec Empire was hard work. As in many ancient societies the rich were able to live luxurious lives, but the common people had to work very hard.

### **Family Life**

The family structure was important to the Aztecs. The husband generally worked on a job outside of the home as a farmer, warrior, or craftsman. The wife worked at home cooking food for the family and weaving cloth for the family's clothes. Kids attended schools or worked to help out around the house.



An Aztec family eating a meal  
from the *Florentine Codex*

### **What type of homes did they live in?**

Wealthy people lived in homes made of stone or sun-dried brick. The king of the Aztecs lived in a large palace with many rooms and gardens. All of the wealthy had a separate bathing room that was similar to a sauna or steam room. Bathing was an important part of the Aztec daily life.

Poor people lived in smaller one or two room huts that had thatched roofs made from palm leaves. They had gardens near their homes where they would grow vegetables and flowers. Inside the house, there were four main areas. One area was where the family would sleep, generally on mats on the floor. Other areas included a cooking area, an eating area, and a place for shrines to the gods.

## What did the Aztecs wear for clothes?

The Aztec men wore loincloths and long capes. The women wore long skirts and blouses. Poor people generally wove their own cloth and made their own clothing. It was the responsibility of the wife to make the clothes.



Women's clothing  
from the *Florentine Codex*



Men's clothing  
from the *Florentine Codex*

There were rules in Aztec society regarding clothing. These included detailed laws specifying what clothing decorations and colour different classes of people could wear. For example, only nobles could wear clothing decorated with feathers and only the emperor could wear a turquoise coloured cloak.

## What did they eat?

The main staple of the Aztec diet was maize (similar to corn). They ground the maize into flour to make tortillas. Other important staples were beans and squash. Besides these three main staples the Aztecs ate a variety of foods including insects, fish, honey, dogs, and snakes. Perhaps the most valued food was the cocoa bean used to make chocolate.

## Did they go to school?

All Aztec children were required by law to attend school. This even included slaves and girls, which was unique for this time in history. When they were young, children were taught by their parents, but when they reached their teens they attended school.

Boys and girls went to separate schools. Girls learned about religion including ritual songs and dancing. They also learned how to cook and make clothing. Boys usually learned how to farm or learned a craft such as pottery or feather-work. They also learned about religion and how to fight as warriors.

Aztec children were instructed early in life about manners and correct behaviour. It was important to the Aztecs that children did not complain, did not make fun of the old or sick, and did not interrupt. Punishment for breaking the rules was severe.

## **Empire**

The Aztec Empire was made up of city-states. At the centre of each city-state was a large city that ruled the area. For the most part, the Aztec Emperor did not interfere with the ruling of the city-states. What he required was that each city-state paid him a tribute. As long as the tribute was paid, the city-state remained somewhat independent of Aztec rule.

## **The Sun**

One of the most important aspects of Aztec religion was the sun. The Aztecs called themselves the "People of the Sun". They felt that in order for the sun to rise each day the Aztecs needed to perform rituals and sacrifices to give the sun strength.

## **Priests**

The Priests were responsible for making sure that the gods were offered the correct offerings and sacrifices. They had to perform all sorts of ceremonies in the temples to make sure that the gods were not angry with the Aztecs. Priests had to undergo extensive training. They were well-respected and powerful in the Aztec society.

## **Human Sacrifice**

The Aztecs believed that the sun needed the blood of human sacrifice in order to rise each day. They performed thousands of human sacrifices. Some historians think that more than 20,000 people were killed when the Great Temple was first dedicated in 1487.

## **Aztec Technology**

When the Spanish arrived in Mexico, the Aztecs had not yet developed iron or bronze metals. Their tools were made from bone, stone, and obsidian. They also did not use beasts of burden or the wheel. However, despite their lack of these basic technologies, the Aztecs had a fairly developed society. They also had some writing and technology of their own.

## **Aztec Language**

The Aztecs spoke the language Nahuatl. It is still used to today in some parts of Mexico. Some English words come from Nahuatl including coyote, avocado, chili, and chocolate.

## Week 6 – Egyptian Medicine

We're continuing branching out into different areas of the world and this week we're looking at Ancient Egyptian Medicine.

The Egyptian civilisation was the first of the great world civilisations, and the stability of this society led to important spin-offs into medicine.

Egyptians created a settled farming economy, with an organised government, laws and social conventions. This was a society in which people were wealthy enough to pay to take care of their health.

They also developed a formal religion, which required temples, priests and rituals that included mummification. Their experience of mummification taught the priests about the workings of the human body, and some members of the priesthood evolved into professional doctors. There is though, some doubt as to how much communication embalmers had with the rest of Egyptian society, so their knowledge of the internal organs of the body may not have been widely shared.

Further still, the Egyptians invented the skills of writing and calculation, which meant Egyptian doctors were able to record their cures and share ideas with others.

The ancient Egyptians travelled and traded all over the known world, and brought back all kinds of herbs and spices, which their doctors then used to heal certain diseases. Most of all, they developed a wealthy way of life, which left them time for observation and reflection.

From their observations of the irrigation channels used by farmers to water their crops came an important medical development - the invention of the Channel Theory.

Archaeologists have discovered **papyri** that show that the Egyptians had a good knowledge of bone structure, and had some understanding of breathing, the pulse, the brain and the liver.

The Egyptians developed a theory of physiology that saw the heart as the centre of a system of 46 tubes, or 'channels'. They failed, though, to realise that the different tubes (veins, intestines, lungs etc) had specific purposes. Their system is called the **Channel Theory** by historians.

The Egyptians believed that life was created and controlled by **the gods**. For example, they believed their god Thoth created human beings, and their god-demon Bes oversaw childbirth.

Having observed the damage done to farmers' fields when an irrigation channel became blocked, the Egyptians developed the idea that disease

occurred when an evil spirit called the Wehedu **blocked** one of the body's 'channels'.

This was a **crucial breakthrough** in the history of medicine, because it led doctors to abandon purely spiritual cures for illness, and instead to try practical cures designed simply to unblock the channel, for example bleeding.

## Surgery

The Egyptians were good at **practical first aid**. They could reset dislocated joints, and they could mend broken bones.

As long as the problem was on the surface of the skin, Egyptian surgery could deal with it quite effectively. Egyptian doctors were **excellent at bandaging** - we know that they bound willow leaves into the bandages of patients with inflamed wounds (willow has antiseptic properties). They could also stitch wounds.

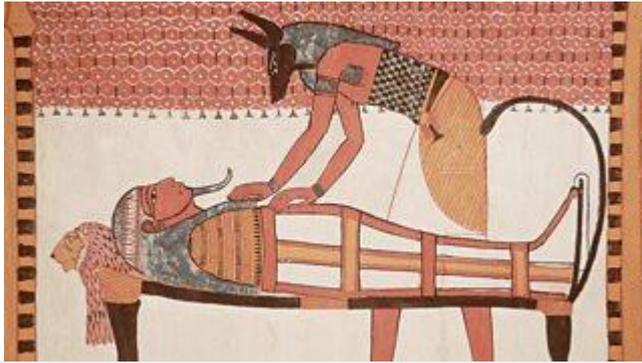


Bronze surgical knives, from Egypt and Mesopotamia, (c.600-200bc) may have been used for mummification

Archaeologists have found stone carvings in Egypt showing **surgical instruments**, and there are Egyptian papyri which speak of cautery and surgery. Egyptian surgery, however, did **not venture inside** the body.

Egyptians doctors did not have anaesthetics, and had only herbal antiseptics - so successful surgical operations would have been extremely difficult for them to perform.

Egyptian doctors believed that the **gods caused disease**, but that they did so by disturbing the normal workings of the body. So, alongside their prayers and spiritual remedies, the doctors developed **practical** cures to put the body right.



Egyptian 19th-dynasty painting of the god Anubis bandaging Sennedjem during mummification

They were the first people to develop **empirical** (based on facts and observation) methods to cure disease, rather than simply seeking spiritual explanations for it.

This put the ideas of Egyptian doctors halfway between those of the witch-doctors of the Stone Age and those of the Greek philosophers. They made the break from superstition, and began the march towards modern medical care. The Egyptian god of healing, Imhotep, had been, in fact, a doctor.

The Egyptians were the first people to develop the profession of medicine.

### **Methods of diagnosis and treatment**

The Egyptians examined their patients, and made their diagnosis, with reference to **medical textbooks**. These advised the doctors how to do the examination, and what a patient's disease might be. The doctors asked questions, took the patient's pulse, and touched the affected part.



Small ointment pot from Ancient Egypt

For many ailments they had **practical treatments** using natural substances such as ochre and frankincense from Africa, or cinnamon and pepper from India. They could also include locally found ingredients such as mud, yeast and dung.

The doctors made their medicines carefully, using a unit of measurement called a **ro**. Some of the recipes include a **recommendation**, such as: 'A really excellent remedy'. Many of their cures were based on what historians call the 'Channel Theory'. They thought that they could **unblock** the 'channels' of the body by making people vomit, or bleed, or empty their bowels, and that this would cure sickness.

**Quizzes – Complete these and either post them in the school work postbox in reception or email pictures of completed work to your teacher**

**Week 1 Quiz – Roman Britain**

1. When did the Romans first conquer Britain?

- 43CE
- 55BCE
- 410CE
- 1066CE

2. Which Roman Emperor wrote to the people of Britain telling them "You are on your own now"?

- Claudius
- Nero
- Augustine
- Honorius

3. Which of these animals did the Romans introduce to Britain?

- Bears
- Lions
- Rabbits
- Cats

4. Which of these was not introduced to Britain by the Romans?

- Roads
- Stinging nettles
- Tattoos
- Christianity

5. What did the Roman and Briton's religion have in common when the Romans first invaded?

- Their gods had the same names
- They both worshipped in stone temples
- They both prayed in the same way
- They were both pagan

6. What religion became the official Roman religion in 391 CE

- Hinduism
- Paganism
- Christianity
- Zoroastrianism

7. What was the name of the Roman language?

- Latin
- Roman
- Caesarish
- Italian

8. What are 3 places in modern Britain that were founded by the Romans?

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9. Write a sentence explaining the difference in how the Celts lived to how Romans lived:

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10. What do you think was the most important change the Romans brought to Britain?

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## **Week 2 Quiz – Anglo-Saxons**

1. What country did the Anglo-Saxons originate from?

- Denmark
- Sweden
- Austria
- Germany

2. What type of religion did the Anglo-Saxons follow when they first came to Britain?

- Christianity
- Pagan
- Monotheistic
- Agnostic

3. Why did the Anglo-Saxons first come to Britain?

- To fight the Romans
- They were exploring
- They were invited by a British king to defend his kingdom
- They were following a star

4. How many kingdoms did the Anglo-Saxons divide England into?

- 3
- 5
- 7
- 11

5. What name do historians give this collection of kingdoms?

- The Heptarchy
- Anglo-Saxondom
- New Saxony
- Angelsey

6. What kind of resources attracted the Anglo-Saxons to England?

- Gold, tin and good farm land
- Diamonds and precious stones
- Uranium
- Spices and herbs

7. Which Anglo-Saxon kingdom was Birmingham part of?

- Wessex
- Northumbria
- Mercia
- Kent

8. What religion did all Anglo-Saxons become from around the 6th century CE

- Pagan
- Buddhist
- Polytheist
- Christian

9. What do you think was the most important reason to persuade the Anglo-Saxons to invade Britain?

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10. Why do you think the Anglo-Saxons changed their religion?

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## Week 3 Quiz – Alfred the Great and the Vikings

1. Where did the Vikings come from?

- Germany
- France
- Scandinavia
- Russia

2. Why did Alfred not expect to be King?

- His father didn't like him
- He couldn't read or write
- He had older brothers
- He was a pagan

3. What is Alfred remembered as?

- The Unready
- The Cruel
- The Great
- The Terrible

4. What kingdom was Alfred king of?

- Wessex
- Mercia
- East Anglia
- Essex

5. What did Alfred order be done to important books?

- They were burnt
- Only he was allowed to own them
- They were translated from Latin to English
- They had pictures added

6. Why did Alfred have to hide in the Somerset Marshes?

- His wife was angry with him
- He was visiting his grandmother
- His brothers tried to murder him
- He was defeated by the Vikings and fled

7. Which Viking King did Alfred defeat at the battle of Edington?

- Cnut
- Eric the Red
- Guthrum
- Harald Hardrada

8. What did Alfred do with the Viking king after Edington?

- Had him convert to Christianity
- Cut off his hands and feet
- Made him marry Alfred's daughter
- Executed him

9. Write a definition of the Danelaw

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10. What city was the capital city for the Vikings in England?

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## Week 4 Quiz – The Succession Crisis of 1066

1. Who was king at the start of 1066?

- Harold Godwinson
- Alfred the Great
- William of Orange
- Edward the Confessor

2. Who was appointed king by the Witan in 1066?

- Aethelred the Unready
- Cnut
- Harold Godwinson
- Bishop Oda

3. Why did Harald Hardrada claim he should be king of England?

- He was married to a former queen of England
- He spoke English the best
- He was related to a previous king, Cnut
- The Pople said he should be king

4. Which of these was not a reason why William thought he should be king?

- He had the support of the Pope
- He was a cousin of the previous king
- Harold has sworn an oath to support him as king
- He was the direct descendant of Alfred the Great

5. What battle did Harold Godwinson defeat Harald Hardrada?

- Hastings
- Stamford Bridge
- Edington
- Brunanburh

6. How far did Harold have to march to get to the battle with Harald?

- 100 miles in a week
- 210 miles in 5 days
- 50 miles in a day
- 300 miles in 8 days

7. What changed and allowed William to launch his invasion of England?

- The wind
- William's health
- The decision of the Pope
- The strength of Harold's army

8. Where did Harold's army start the Battle of Hastings

- Behind William's army
- On top of a hill
- Sat in their camps, unaware of the battle starting
- In a castle

9. What factor do you think was most significant in William winning the Battle of Hastings?

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10. Write a sentence explaining who you think should have been king of England in 1066:

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## **Week 5 Quiz – Aztecs**

1. What modern country was the Aztec Empire in?

- Mexico
- Colombia
- Peru
- Ecuador

2. Why was clothing colour important in Aztec society?

- They were fashion conscious
- Dyes were freely available so there was lots of colour
- Colour showed your position in society
- Clothes colour was used to send messages

3. Which of these was not eaten by the Aztecs?

- Maize
- Insects
- Snakes
- Pork

4. What was different about Aztec schooling compared to Europe at this time?

- Every child had to go, boys and girls
- They didn't have any
- It was all art and PE
- All schools were boarding schools

5. Which of these best describes Aztec government?

- One king with absolute power
- A democracy where the people chose their leaders
- A group of city states ruled over by an emperor
- A classless system where everyone worked for the common good

6. Which of these words is not from the Aztec language?

- Coyote
- Avocado
- Chocolate
- Pyjamas

7. What was the most important part of the Aztec religion?

- Prayer in a temple
- Going on pilgrimage
- Worshipping the Sun
- Being kind to others

8. What did the Aztecs believe was needed to cause the Sun to rise each day

- Human Sacrifice
- Singing a holy Sun dance
- Always praying towards the East
- Donations made to the priests and temples

9. What do you think was the biggest difference between Aztec society and our society now?

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10. What ended the Aztec Empire?

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## Week 6 Quiz – Ancient Egyptian Medicine

1. Which of the below were not part of the settled farming economy?

- Laws and social conventions
- Organised government
- Democracy

2. What benefits did the ritual of mummification have?

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3. What did the Egyptians bring back from their travels?

- Herbs and spices
- Disease
- Plague

4. How many tubes or channels did the Egyptians think were in the body?

- 24
- 47
- 46
- 64

5. What do historians refer to the discovery of tubes by the Egyptians as?

- River theory
- Intestines
- Channel theory
- Tube theory

6. What did Egyptians believe their god-demon Bes oversaw?

- Death
- Childbirth
- Farm crops

7. How did Egyptians gain so much knowledge about the body?

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8. What is meant by practical first aid?

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9. Why did the Egyptians use willow leaves when bandaging patients?

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10. What did Egyptian surgery not include?

- Bandaging wounds
- Injuries inside of the body
- Stitching up wounds
- Mending broken bones