

Ruler

Constantinople was the capital of the **Byzantine Empire**.

It was founded by Emperor Constantine.

It was built in 330 AD.

It was ruled by **Empress Zoe**.



Constantinople

Religion

Constantinople was a **Christian** city.

Constantine had converted to Christianity and made it legal in the Roman Empire.

The city was the **heart of Christianity** in Europe.

Key Vocabulary

Silk Road Network of trade routes from East to West

Empire Group of countries ruled by another

Trade Buy or sell goods

Merchant Someone who trades

Byzantine Empire Eastern Roman Empire

Abbasid Dynasty Family who ruled the Islamic Empire

Caliph Muslim leader

Astronomy Study of stars and planets

Astrolabe Invention that uses the stars to find position

House of Wisdom Place in Baghdad where scholars studied

Scholar Student

Madrasa Muslim university

The city was the link between **East and West**.

Boats brought goods from the West.

Merchants travelled along the **silk roads** from the East.

Merchants traded goods in the markets.

It was the **richest** city in the world.

Trade

It had never been conquered before.

Rivals fought to control the Byzantine Empire and take Zoe's place before.

The biggest threat to Constantinople was from the **Islamic Empire**.

Muslim warriors were gradually taking over land from the Roman Empire.

Defence

Baghdad



Baghdad was the **capital** of the **Islamic Empire**.

The **Abbasid dynasty** ruled the Islamic Empire.

Al-Mansur was the caliph of Baghdad.

By 1000 AD, 1 million people lived in Baghdad.



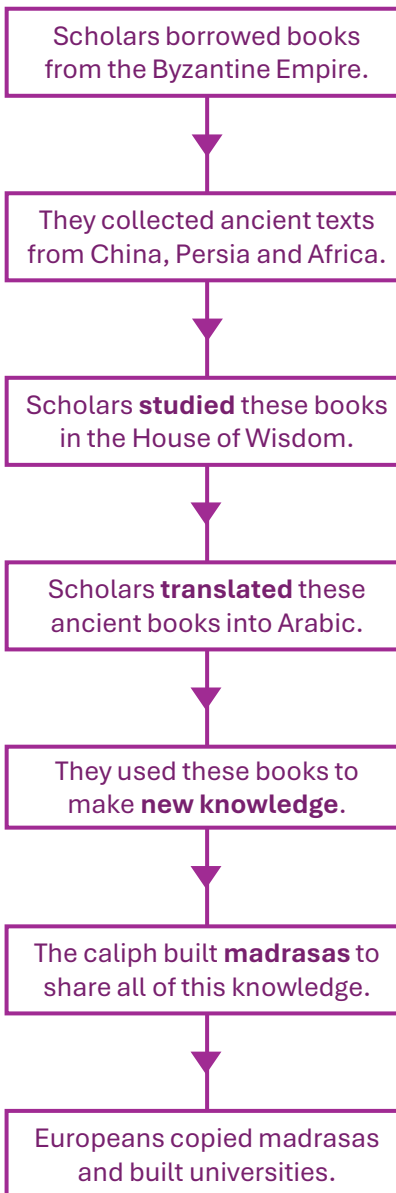
Baghdad was built between the **River Tigris** and the **River Euphrates**.

Merchants travelled along the rivers and **silk roads** to trade in Baghdad.

People traded silks, spices, jewels and slaves in Baghdad.

Baghdad was a **Muslim** city.

A City of Learning



Maths

Scholars combined ideas from Greeks, Hindus, Persians and Arabs. They used maths to measure land, make prices and design buildings.

Arab scholars created algebra.



Astronomy

They built observatories to watch the stars.

They used the stars to find the direction of Mecca for their prayers and work out their religious calendar.

They used astronomy to invent the astrolabe and make maps.



Medicine

Al-Razi wrote 200 medical books bringing knowledge together from around the world.

They built hospitals and created new surgical methods.

They trained doctors from around the world.



House of Wisdom

January 1066

King **Edward the Confessor** died.
The king had no heirs, so this caused a **succession crisis**.
Three men believed they should rule England:



January 1066

The **Witan** chose **Harold Godwinson** to be king.
Harold knew the others would try to **invade** and seize the crown.
He sent one army North to guard against Hardrada's army.
He sent another army South to guard against William's army.
In September, he was forced to send his armies home.

September 1066

Harald Hardrada and the Vikings invaded in the North.
They won the Battle of Gate Fulford and took Saxons hostage.
Harold Godwinson surprised the Vikings at **Stamford Bridge**.

The Saxons outnumbered the Vikings

The Saxons' shield wall was unbreakable

The Vikings fled when their leaders were killed

Why did the Saxons win the Battle of Stamford Bridge?

The Vikings had left their armour/weapons behind

Key Vocabulary

Monarch	King or Queen
Heir	Next in line to the throne
Succession Crisis	When there is no clear heir to the throne
Witan	People who advised the king
Danelaw	Area in the North where the Vikings lived
Conquest	When an army takes control of a country
Feigned Retreat	Norman tactic of pretending to run away
Rebellion	When people disagree and fight back
Motte & Bailey	First Norman castles (made of wood)
Feudal System	Organisation of people and land
Domesday Book	Record of everyone's property in England

October 1066

The **Battle of Hastings**
William and the Normans invaded
Harold Godwinson was killed



Norman Tactics

- William build special ships to bring his horses to the battle
- The Normans had foot soldiers, archers and knights (cavalry)
- The Normans attacked land to draw Harold to him
- The feigned retreat made Saxons leave the shield wall



Saxon Mistakes

- Most Saxon soldiers were untrained peasants (fyrd)
- The Saxons created a strong shield wall but broke it
- The Saxons kept on falling for the feigned retreat
- The Saxons were weak when Harold was killed



Luck/Chance

- The weather allowed the Normans to cross the Channel while the Saxons were at Stamford Bridge
- The 400-mile journey South from Stamford Bridge made the Saxons very tired
- Some of Harold's best men died at Stamford Bridge

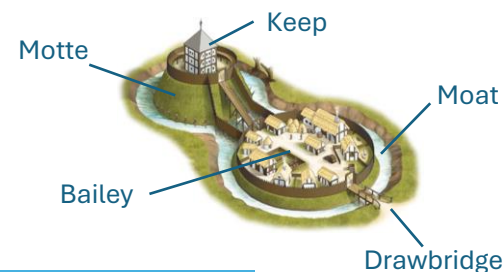
25th December 1066 William was crowned King of England
He became **William the Conqueror**

Harrying of the North (1069)

- Saxons rebelled against William many times between 1066 and 1071
- In 1069, Saxons joined with the Vikings and killed hundreds of Normans in York
- William ordered his men to kill all rebels
- The Normans destroyed all land and crops in the North
- They ploughed salt into the earth
- Thousands of people starved to death
- William regretted his harshness later

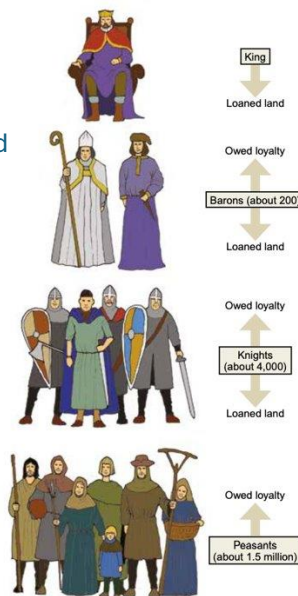
Motte & Bailey Castles

- Normans built over 500 castles in England
- They were built to intimidate the Saxons
- They helped to control and stop rebellions
- Saxon homes were destroyed and people were forced to build them



How did the Normans keep control?

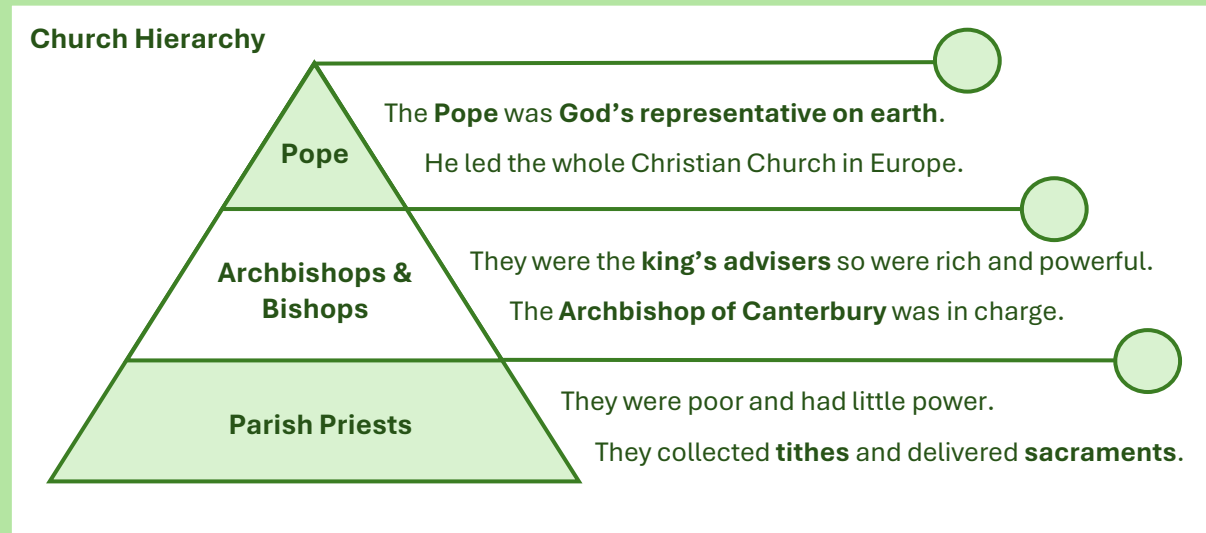
- William needed to reward his loyal followers
- He said all the land belonged to him
- He gave land to people who supported him
- He took land away from people who rejected him
- William got lots of money & power



Feudal System

- William sent royal commissioners all over England to conduct a survey
- They found out how much land people owned and how much it was worth
- This helped William know how much tax to collect
- The Saxons hated the Domesday Book and compared it to being judged by God at the end of the world
- This was the biggest ever survey of England at the time

Domesday Book (1085)



Key Vocabulary

Excommunication	When someone is banned from the Church
Clergy	Someone who works in a church
Laity	Someone who does not work in a church
Sacrament	Religious ceremonies (weddings/funerals)
Pilgrimage	Religious journey to a holy place
Indulgence	People paid money to erase their sins
Tithe	Tax paid to the Church (10% of their income)
Monasticism	Devoting whole life to God (monks/nuns)
Holy Land	Jerusalem
Crusades	Religious wars to gain control of Jerusalem
Chivalry	Knights' code – acting with honour/bravery
Salvation	When someone's sins are wiped away

Legal

Church courts dealt with **moral crimes** like adultery, gambling or getting drunk.

Special trials took place so that God could decide if someone was innocent or guilty.

Medical

Monasteries grew plants to make medicines.

Monks and nuns cared for sick, old and poor people in monasteries.

They also helped travellers.

Church Influence

Community

Priests taught Latin to wealthy boys.

The church bells told everyone the time.

Important **sacraments** took place in church.

Parties, feasts and fairs happened in church.

Economic

Villagers living on Church land had to pay rent to the parish priest.

The Church provided jobs on its land for hundreds of peasants.

Everyone paid a **tithe** to the Church.

1517	Martin Luther nailed his 95 theses to the church door. The Reformation began.
1521	Henry VIII wrote a book criticising Martin Luther. The Pope gave him the title ' Defender of the Faith '.
1534	Henry VIII passed the Act of Supremacy . England broke with Rome and became Protestant.
1536	The Dissolution of the Monasteries began.
1547	King Henry VIII died. His Protestant son, Edward VI , became King of England.
1553	King Edward VI died. His Catholic sister (Henry's eldest daughter), Mary I , became Queen.
1558	Queen Mary I died. Her Protestant sister (Henry's daughter), Elizabeth I , became Queen.
1588	The Spanish Armada tried to invade England. King Philip II of Spain wanted to make England Catholic again.
1603	Queen Elizabeth I died with no heirs. She named her cousin, James I , as her successor. England and Scotland became united under one monarch.
1605	The Gunpowder Plotters failed to blow up King James I and Parliament. They wanted to replace him with a Catholic ruler.



Key Vocabulary

Catholicism	Old branch of Christianity (led by the Pope)
Protestantism	New branch of Christianity
Reformation	Movement to change the Catholic Church
Break with Rome	Decision to leave the Catholic Church
Heretic	Criminal who disagrees with the Church
Illegitimate	Child with unmarried parents (can't be heir)
Dissolution	Closure of the monasteries in England
Indulgence	Pardon for sins (could be bought)
Puritan	Radical/extreme Protestant
Recusant	Catholic who refused to follow Elizabeth
Armada	Attempted Spanish invasion of England
Conspirators	People who plotted against the king

Catholic Beliefs

- The Pope was the Head of the Catholic Church.
- The Bible should be written in Latin.
- Bright robes, stained glass windows, statues and gold ornaments helped people worship.
- The Pope and his bishops could forgive people's sins.
- People could buy indulgences to get to Heaven.
- Priests were not allowed to get married.



Protestant Beliefs

- Martin Luther started the Protestant Reformation.
- The Bible should be in people's own languages so they can understand.
- Churches should be plain and simple so that people feel closer to God.
- Only Jesus could forgive sins and help people get to Heaven.
- The Catholic Church was corrupt because it demanded money in return for the forgiveness of sins.
- Priests were allowed to marry.



Reasons for the Break with Rome

Political Reasons



- Henry VIII wanted a male heir, but his first wife Catherine did not provide one.
- He fell in love with Anne Boleyn.
- Anne Boleyn became pregnant.
- The child would be illegitimate and could not be heir to the throne unless she married Henry.
- The Pope refused to let Henry divorce Catherine.
- Henry was angry that the Pope had more power than him.
- Henry's advisers persuaded him to break with Rome and stop the Pope's power in England.
- The Act of Supremacy gave Henry VIII power over the Church in England.

Economic Reasons



- Henry needed money to fight the war against France.
- The Church owned 25% of the land in England.
- Owning the Church land would make Henry very rich.
- The Dissolution of the Monasteries more than doubled Henry's revenue.
- Previously, his income was £100,000 per year, but it rose to £240,000 after this.

Religious Reasons



- The Reformation convinced some people that the Catholic Church needed changing.
- Some people in England wanted to become Protestant.
- Henry believed that God was punishing him for marrying his brother's widow.
- He thought that divorcing her would solve this problem but the Pope would not allow it.
- Many English people were concerned about the selling of indulgences.
- There were rumours that priests and monks were not living a holy life.
- Some people believed the Catholic Church was corrupt so wanted to become Protestant.

Catholic

Henry VIII

- Originally a devout Catholic and 'Defender of the Faith'.
- Broke with Rome to create the Protestant Church of England.
- The monarch became the Head of the Church.
- Removed symbols of the Pope.
- Dissolved the monasteries.
- Destroyed Catholic shrines.
- Introduced English Bibles.
- Churches stayed colourful.
- Services stayed the same.

**Edward VI**

- Strong Protestant.
- Removed all pictures, statues and stained-glass windows.
- Removed church music.
- Introduced a new English Prayer Book.
- Ended saints' festivals.
- Allowed priests to marry.

Mary I

- Strict Catholic.
- Passed a law to make England a Catholic country again.
- Banned Protestant preachers.
- Redecorated churches with stone altars, statues and gold.
- Forced married priests to leave their wives.
- Church services and prayer books were in Latin.
- Heretics were burned.
- Mary remained Head of the Church of England.

**Elizabeth I**

- Protestant but tried to keep both sides happy.
- Made a compromise – the Religious Settlement.
- Church services were still conducted in English.
- Banned Catholic ceremonies.
- Banned statues of saints.
- Reintroduced Edward's Book of Common Prayer.
- Allowed stained-glass windows and coloured robes.
- Catholics were allowed to worship in private.

Protestant

- **1625** Charles I married a French Catholic (Henrietta Maria).
- **1629** Charles fought with Parliament and dissolved them. He ruled alone for 11 years. This was called the **Personal Rule**.
- **1633** Charles and his Archbishop introduced Catholic reforms in England.
- **1634** Charles illegally expanded Ship Tax without consulting Parliament. Everyone (even people who did not live on the coast) had to pay.
- **1637** Charles tried to introduce a new Scottish Prayer Book. The **Prayer Book Rebellion** began and led to war with Scotland.
- **1640** Charles recalled Parliament to raise taxes again. Parliament criticised Charles and refused to help. He dismissed them again after 3 weeks – this was the **Short Parliament**.
- **1641** Irish Catholics rebelled against English rule. Parliament refused to let Charles raise money or control the army.
- **1641** Parliament issued the **Grand Remonstrance**. This was a list of complaints about Charles and reduced his power. He tried and failed to arrest 5 of the lead MPs.
- **1642** The English Civil War began.
- **1648** The Parliamentarians were forced to surrender. Charles was arrested, imprisoned and put on trial.
- **1649** King Charles I was executed.



Key Vocabulary

Civil War	A war between citizens of the same country
Divine Right	Belief that the monarch was chosen by God
Parliament	Law-makers in Britain
MP	Member of Parliament
Personal Rule	When Charles ruled without Parliament
Dissolve	Get rid of (parliament)
Ship Tax	Tax to fund the army
High Church	Protestant with some Catholic traditions
Grand Remonstrance	Document that criticised King Charles I and reduced his power
Royalists	Charles' army in the civil war
Parliamentarians	Parliament's army in the civil war
Republic	Country with no monarchy

Political Reasons



- Charles believed in the **Divine Right of Kings**.
- He believed that he had been chosen by God to be king.
- He did not think that Parliament should control or disagree with him.
- He wanted the same power as absolutist monarchs in Europe.
- However, Parliament's job was to advise the king.

- When Parliament refused to give Charles money for war, he dissolved Parliament and ruled alone for 11 years.
- This was the **Personal Rule**.
- During this time he made all of the decisions himself.

- Irish Catholics rebelled against being ruled by the English.
- Parliament refused to let Charles control the army and save the day.
- They issued the **Grand Remonstrance**, criticising the King and removing his power over the Church and to choose his own advisers.
- This split Parliament.
- Charles broke into Parliament with an army and tried to arrest the five leading MPs but they escaped.

Economic Reasons



- During the Personal Rule, Charles expanded Ship Tax.
- He demanded that everyone (even those who did not live by the coast) pay the tax to fund the army, even though there was no war.
- This was an illegal tax as Parliament did not agree to it.
- Charles imprisoned anyone who refused to pay.
- People who stood up to Charles were treated like heroes.
- Later, Parliament refused to grant Charles more money unless he agreed to end unpopular taxes and stop religious reforms.

Causes of the English Civil War

Religious Reasons



- Charles was a member of the Protestant **High Church** (a Protestant that followed some Catholic traditions).
- He married a Catholic and forced Catholic reforms (reintroducing stained-glass windows, statues and stone altars).
- Charles mutilated people who criticised him (chopped their ears off).
- Charles introduced a new Prayer Book to Scotland, but people rioted in the **Prayer Book Rebellion**.
- He tried to force Scotland to accept his religious reforms by invading but was forced to surrender.