

1066 and The Battle of Hastings

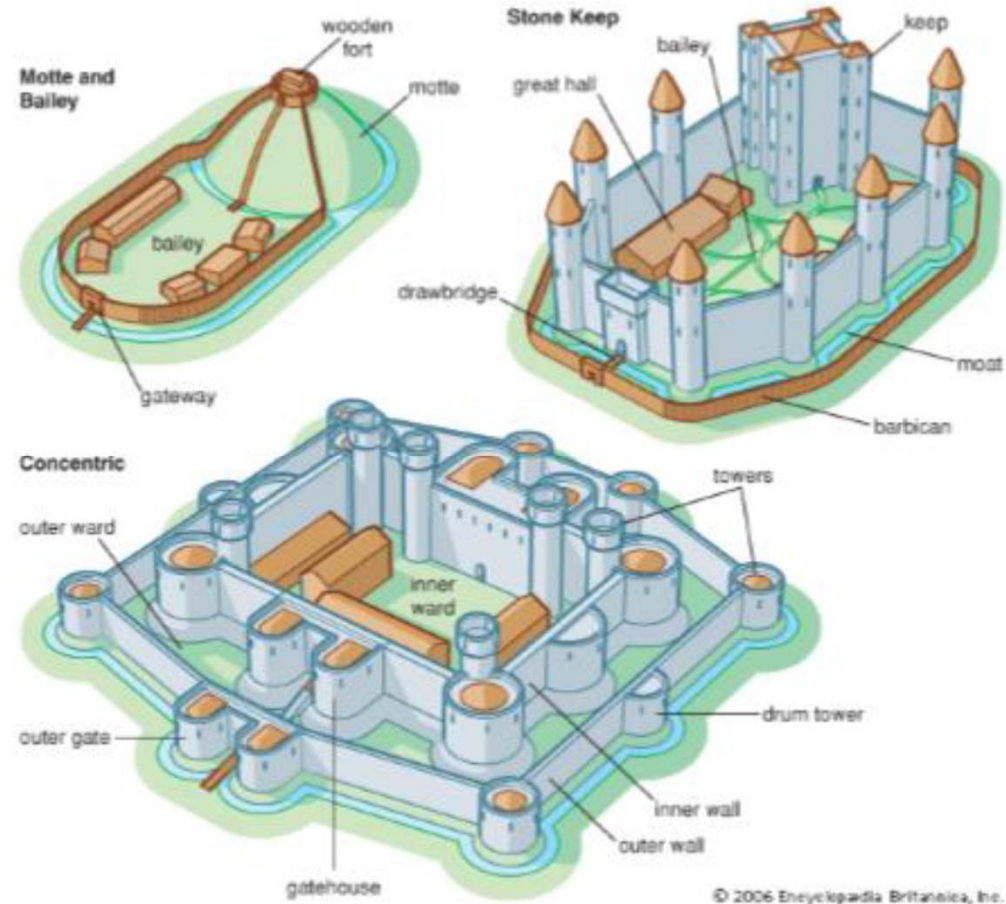
Key events	
4 th Jan	The Death of Edward the Confessor
6 th Jan	Harold Earl of Wessex crowned King of England
20 th Sept	The Battle of Gate Fulford - The Vikings defeat the English led by Morcar
21 st Sept	Harold marches his army from the South Coast of England to York to defend against the Viking Invasion
25 th Sept	The Stamford Bridge Battle - Harold defeats King Harald Hardrada and the Vikings at York
28 th Sept	Duke William lands at Pevensey, on the South coast of England. The Norman Invasion
1 st Oct	Harold celebrating his victory over the Vikings at York, receives news of the Norman invasion
14 th Oct	The Anglo Saxons started the Battle by making a shield wall on a hill. It is effective against Norman attack.
	Part way through the battle a rumour starts that William is dead. Some Normans retreat and flee
	The English believed that the Normans were in retreat. The English pursued the Normans and foolishly broke their ranks.
	William shows his troops he is alive and orders his men to turn and kill the Anglo-Saxons who are no longer protected by the shield wall
	Harold is shot in the eye. Remaining Anglo-Saxons flee
25 th Dec	Duke William is crowned King of England in Westminster Abbey in London



Key people	
Edward the Confessor (Anglo-Saxon)	Edward became king of England in 1042. Edward married but had no children.
Harold Godwinson Earl of Wessex (Anglo Saxon)	One of the most powerful men in England. His sister was married to King Edward. Harold was a brave and respected soldier. The Witan wanted Harold to be the next king.
Harald Hardrada King of Norway (Viking)	Hardrada means 'hard ruler' and his nickname was 'the Ruthless'. Harald was supported by Tostig, Harold Godwinson's brother who wanted revenge.
William Duke of Normandy (Norman)	William was a brave soldier. He was Edward's cousin. Edward had supposedly promised that William should become King of England.
Edgar the Ætheling	Edward the Confessor's teenage great nephew. He was technically heir to the throne but very young in 1066.

Medieval Kings

Key events	
1066	First castles built in England
1066	William becomes king of England
1085	Domesday Book produced
1087	William II becomes king
1154	Henry II becomes king
1170	Thomas Beckett killed at Canterbury Cathedral
1189	Richard I becomes king
1199	King John becomes king
1204	The King of France takes much of John's land, leading John to raise taxes for his wars.
1215	Magna Carta signed after a civil war
1216	Henry II becomes king
1327	Edward III becomes king
1348	The Black Death arrives in England
1377	Richard II becomes king
1381	The Peasants revolt
1413	Henry V becomes king
1415	Battle of Agincourt
1455	War of the Roses begin
1483	Richard III becomes king
1485	Battle of Bosworth won by Henry Tudor and becomes Henry VI



Key knowledge	
Domesday Book	The Domesday Book was commissioned in December 1085 by William the Conqueror, who invaded England in 1066 . The first draft was completed in August 1086 and contained records for 13,418 settlements in England
Feudal system	Small communities were formed around the local lord and the manor in order to help the king rule effectively. The lord owned the land and everything in it. He would keep the peasants safe in return for their service. The lord, in return, would provide the king (who gave him the land) with soldiers or taxes.
Magna Carta	Magna Carta . On the 19 June 1215 at Runnymede King John signed the Magna Carta . (This means Great Charter.) It was the first formal document stating that a King had to follow the laws of the land and it guaranteed the rights of individuals against the wishes of the King.

Tudor and Stuart England

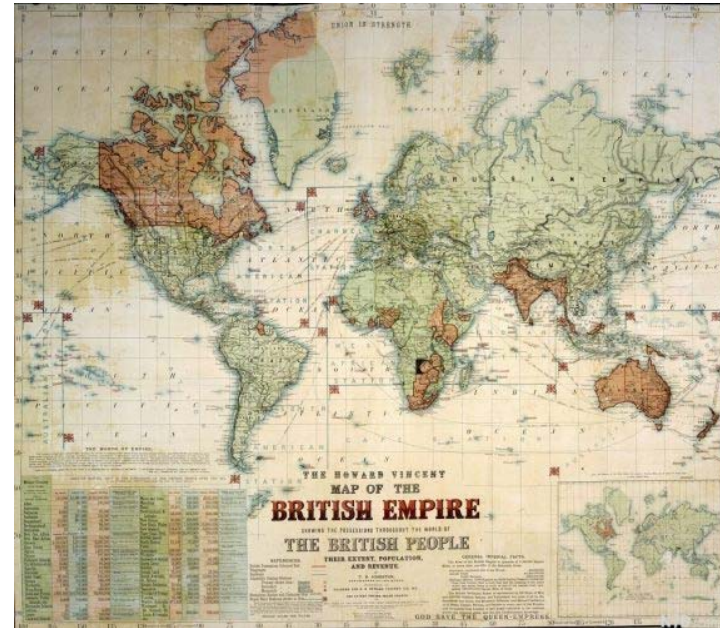


Key events	
1509	Henry VIII becomes king
1515	Thomas Wolsey becomes Lord Chancellor
1521	The Pope grants Henry the title "defender of the faith"
1528	Henry asks the Pope for a divorce. He refuses
1530	Thomas Wolsey loses power for failing to get Henry a divorce
1533	Thomas Cranmer declares Henry's marriage void. He marries Anne Boleyn
1534	The Act of Supremacy makes Henry Head of the Church in England and The Church of England is set up and Thomas Cranmer executed.
1536	The Dissolution of the monasteries starts and Anne Boleyn executed
1625	Charles I became king
1629	Charles I dissolved Parliament and ruled without them; he raised money through Ship Money
1640	Charles I has to ask parliament back to ask for money because he needs to fight a Scottish army who invaded to stop reform to the Church in Scotland
1641	Parliament demanded that religious reforms overturned; that the Court of Star Chamber be shut down; that Ship Money be banned and Parliament had to be called at least every three years. Charles agreed to their demands
1641	Grand Remonstrance: Parliament published a list of over 150 'misdeeds' of Charles, and made various demands including the right to choose the King's ministers
1641	Charles marched into the House of Commons with 400 soldiers to arrest his five MPs but they had fled
1641	Parliament took control of the army, afraid Charles might use it against them
1642	Nineteen Propositions: Parliament issued list of new demands including control over the Church, who the royal family married
1642	22nd August Charles started the civil war 23rd October: Battle of Edgehill – a draw between Charles and Parliament
1643	20th September: Battle of Newbury- a draw between Charles and Parliament
1644	2nd July: Battle of Marston Moor – Charles defeated by Parliament
1645	Battle of Naseby. Charles devastatingly defeated by Parliament
1646	End of the First Civil War, when Charles surrendered to the Scots who handed him over to Parliament, in return for money
1648	Second Civil War, when Charles persuaded the Scots to invade England on his behalf
1649	Trial of Charles followed by execution of Charles I

Key knowledge	
Break from Rome	When Henry split from the Catholic Church and set up The Church of England which he was in charge of because The Pope had refused to give him a divorce. The Church of England was Protestant. This led to the Act of Supremacy and Dissolution of the monasteries
English Civil War	A war fought between the parliament (round heads) and the royalists (cavaliers) for control of the country. The royalists supported the king whereas parliament wanted to get rid of him because they thought he was a bad king.
Protestant	A member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches that are separate from the Roman Catholic Church. They broke away from the Church during the Reformation.
Catholic	A form of Christianity, followers of the Roman Catholic Church.
Reformation	Reformation, also called Protestant Reformation, the move of part of the church away from the authority of the Pope. Its greatest leaders undoubtedly were Martin Luther and John Calvin.
Divine Right of Kings -	A belief that the Monarch was chosen by God, that their power and authority was derived from God and they had to answer to no one except God

Georgian and Victorian England

Key events	
1757	First canal built
1759	Wolfe claimed Canada as part of the British Empire Clive claimed India as part of the British Empire
1771	First cotton mill opened in England
1776	America declares independence from British rule
1783	First steam powered cotton mill invented
1787	First convicts transported from England to Australia
1789	French Revolution
1800	The Act of Union creates the United Kingdom
1804	First steam locomotive (train) built
1805	Battle of Trafalgar
1807	Slave Trade abolished
1815	Battle of Waterloo
1829	The London Police Force set up
1832	The Great Reform Act
1833	The Factory Act
1834	Workhouses set up
1837	Victoria became Queen
1838	Slavery abolished
1840	First stamp used
1854	The Crimean War
1857	The Indian Mutiny
1880	Education became compulsory for all
1897	The National Union for Women's Suffrage Society set up (suffragists)



Key knowledge	
Industrialisation	When Britain changed from being a country where most things were made by hand and most jobs were agricultural based to one where most people worked in cities and towns in factories making this on a large scale by machines.
British Empire	The name for the collection of countries around the world under British rule. By 1901 it was the biggest in the world and Victoria ruled around a quarter of the world's population.
suffrage	The right to vote was held by very few in the Georgian period. The Great reform act gave working men the right to vote for the first time. Some women were angry they did not have the vote and set up the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies to campaign peacefully for the vote. Later in 1903 the Suffragettes were set to campaign for the vote via violent means.

World War One – causes

Key knowledge	
World War One	A global conflict involving the main European Powers and their empires from August 1914 to November 1918.
Long term cause	Factors / causes which happen a long time before an event takes place.
Short term cause	Factors / causes which happen just before an event takes place - usually a catalyst
Militarism	An emphasis on military ideals and strength. Wanting your country to have a strong army and navy.
Alliances	A group of countries who promise to support and protect each other. Rival groups have rival alliances.
Imperialism	The desire to conquer colonies, especially in Africa. This brought the powers into conflict: Germany wanted an empire. France and Britain already had empires.
Nationalism	The belief that your country is better than others. This made nations assertive and Aggressive



For a number of years tension between the main European powers has been increasing. In 1914 there were two main power blocks / alliances:

- The Triple Entente: Great Britain / France / Russia
- The Triple Alliance: Germany / Italy and Austria - Hungary

Each member promised to help its allies if they were attacked by a country belonging to another alliance.

What were the Great Powers concerned about in 1914?

- Britain: Germany's growing military and naval strength. Germany was also producing more goods.
- Germany: Jealousy of Britain. Fear of having hostile neighbours (France and Russia).
- Russia: Rivalry with Austria-Hungary. Russia was keen to increase its influence in the Balkans.
- Austria Hungary: Many regions in the Empire wanted their independence. Russia was prepared to support these regions. Huge rivalry with Russia.
- Italy: To try and remain neutral in the event of a major European war.
- France: Wanted revenge after losing an earlier war to Germany and losing the territory of Alsace - Lorraine

Timeline of 1914 events leading up to the start of WW1

- June 28 - Archduke Franz Ferdinand, prince to the Austria- Hungary throne, is assassinated in Sarajevo by a Serbian named Gavrilo Princip.
- July 23 - Austria-Hungary demands Serbia pay for the assassination of Franz Ferdinand. Serbia does not meet these demands.
- July 28 - Austria-Hungary declares war on Serbia. Russia begins mobilizing its troops.
- August 1 - Germany declares war on Russia.
- August 3 - Germany declares war on France as part of the Schlieffen Plan.
- August 4 - Germany invades Belgium. Britain declares war on Germany.
- August 23 to 30 - The Battle of Tannenberg is fought between Germany and Russia. The Germans defeat the Russian Second Army.
- September 5 to 12 - The advancing German army is stopped before Paris by the British and French at the First Battle of the Marne. The Germans dig in and four years of trench warfare begins

World War One - Battles

Key battles	
<p>Gallipoli</p> <p>25th April 1915-9th January 1916</p> <p>The Gallipoli peninsula, Turkey.</p>	<p>Winston Churchill wanted to create a physical link with Russia in Eastern Europe in order to open up an Eastern front against the Germans. To do this he needed to capture the Dardanelles, a passage of water from the Mediterranean sea to the Black sea. He planned a huge assault on the Gallipoli peninsula to capture the area and allow his ships safe passage. Unfortunately for Churchill, the Dardanelles were full of anti-ship mines that caused huge losses to his fleet of ships and the fighting on land became a desperate war of survival for the Australian and New Zealand (ANZAC) soldiers dug in on the edge of cliffs. The Turkish enemy used snipers to great effect and after a desperately cold winter, the attack was called off.</p> <p>Casualties: 200,000 Allied and 200,000 Turkish though the Turkish held all of their ground.</p>
<p>Jutland</p> <p>31st May-1st June 1916</p> <p>The North Sea, near Denmark</p>	<p>Over the previous 20 years, the British and German Navies had been growing to compete with each other. After the start of the First World War, the Navies began to see action. The German High Seas Fleet wanted to ambush the British Grand Fleet in the North sea to weaken the Royal Navy. British code breakers warned the British fleets of this plan and the British Grand Fleet was prepared for battle!</p> <p>The two Naval powers fought at the Battle of Jutland for the first and last time in the war. The British lost more ships but the Germans were forced to limp back to port where they remained for the remainder of the war.</p> <p>Causalities: 14 ships and 6,000 men Allied, 11 ships and 2,500 men, German</p>
<p>The Somme</p> <p>1st July-18th November 1916</p> <p>Northern France, near Albert</p>	<p>The French were desperately hanging in at Verdun further south on the line and needed the Germans to be distracted. A joint French and British assault was planned for the summer of 1916 in the Somme valley to force the Germans to commit more troops away from Verdun. The first day was widely remembered as the worst day in British military history with 19,000 dead and around 57,000 casualties. They captured barely any ground. The preliminary bombardment had warned the Germans of the attack and not destroyed the defences as hoped. This was followed by further attacks including the first use of tanks in September. Finally by November, the Allies had worked out how to use infantry, tanks, artillery and aircraft together to gain victory.</p> <p>Casualties:420,000 British, 200,000 French, 465,000 German.</p>
<p>Passchendaele</p> <p>31st July-6th Nov 1917</p> <p>Belgium—near Ypres</p>	<p>The British commander Douglas Haig wanted to capture German submarine bases in Northern Belgium. This meant attacking the Germans at a village known as Passchendaele to cut off their supply lines. After a two week artillery bombardment, the British began their assault on the 31st July . The shelling had churned up the battlefield but there were some initial successes. A few days later, the heaviest rain in 30 years flooded the battlefield. Men and horses drowned in the water filled craters. After several months of fighting, the British and Canadians managed to capture Passchendaele and Haig called off the offensive.</p> <p>Casualties:325,000 Allied, 260,000 German</p> <p>Luckily, the British losses were replaced by American soldiers.</p>



World War One – soldiers' experiences

Recruitment and propaganda:

When war broke out, Britain had a small army of around 250,000 professional soldiers. Lord Kitchener, Secretary of State for War told the government that Britain needed at least one million men. The government began a massive recruitment drive. It set up recruitment offices in every town and city, it commissioned posters and pamphlets urging young men to join up. The campaign was hugely successful. There was a frenzy of enthusiasm. Football teams and bus depots joined up together entering the army in 'Pals Battalions'. No one, it seemed, wanted to be left out. In the first month over 500,000 men had signed up. By March 1916 over 2.5 million men had volunteered to join 'Kitchener's Army'.

Why did men volunteer to fight?

- To fight alongside friends and family
- Duty to defend the King and Country
- To avenge the deeds of the enemy
- Fear of being seen as a coward
- For better money or wages.
- To learn a trade or skill

In September 1914, Lord Kitchener, British war secretary, was put in charge of recruiting more volunteer soldiers to help fight in the trenches.

By the end of September, 175,000 men between the ages of 19 and 38 were recruited and were grouped together depending on where they lived or worked.

Therefore most of the men in these 'Pals Battalions' were close friends.

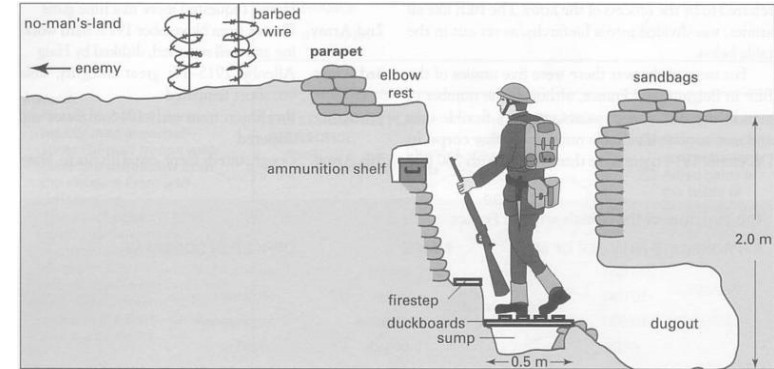
Conscientious objectors

Conscientious objectors are people who refused to fight or be involved with war.

There were over 16,000 conscientious objectors in Britain. They had many different reasons for refusing to fight:

- Some were pacifists who were against war in general.
- Some people felt the war was wrong or thought it went against their conscience or personal beliefs.
- Some were political objectors who did not consider the government of Germany to be their enemy
- Some were religious objectors who believed that war and fighting was against their religion. Groups in this section were the Quakers and Jehovah Witnesses.
- Some were 'absolutists' who refused to have anything to do with the war and would not participate in any activity even related to fighting such as munitions.

Many of these COs decided to go before special courts to ask to be excused from military service. The courts turned down most of these requests, believing that those asking for exemption were cowards. Those who were allowed to avoid joining the armed forces were normally only able to do so if they agreed to do other war work on the battle fields that did not involve directly fighting the enemy such as serving as ambulance men or messengers



Trenches:

Trenches were long, narrow ditches dug into the ground where soldiers lived all day and night. In the middle, was No Man's Land, so-called because it did not belong to either army. Soldiers crossed No Man's Land when they wanted to attack the other side.

Life in the trenches:

Soldiers in the trenches did not get much sleep. When they did, it was in the afternoon during daylight and at night only for an hour at a time. They were woken up at different times, either to complete one of their daily chores or to fight. During rest time, they wrote letters and sometimes played card games. The trenches could be very muddy and smelly. There were many dead bodies buried nearby and the latrines (toilets) sometimes overflowed into the trenches. Millions of rats infested the trenches and some grew as big as cats.

Problems in the trenches:

Trench foot: The wet and muddy conditions in the trenches caused feet to swell up and go black. The flesh would go rotten and the soldiers would be in terrible pain.

Lice: The trenches did not have running water or showers, so soldiers found it very hard to keep clean. They soon became infected with lice that lived on all parts of their bodies.

Rats: The dirty conditions and the lack of storage attracted rats to the trenches. The rats ate the soldiers' rations and crawled all over them when they slept. They carried diseases.

Toilets: There was no running water or sewage pipes in the trenches. This meant that proper toilets could not be fitted.

The Holocaust

Key events

1933 - Jews were excluded from the civil service and from schools and universities. Nazi brown shirts organised boycotts of Jewish-owned shops.

1935 - Nuremberg Laws were passed. Jews could no longer be citizens and marriage between Jews and Aryans was banned.

1938 - 9 November: Kristallnacht. Jewish homes, businesses & synagogues were attacked all over Germany. Many Jews were killed and thousands arrested.

1939-41 - Millions of Jews living in Poland & USSR came under Nazi control. Many were shot or kept in ghettos.

1942 - Leading Nazis agreed upon a Final Solution to the Jewish problem. Death camps would be used to eradicate Jews from Europe.

Key Terms

Anti-Semitism - Hatred of Jewish people

Aryans - Northern Europeans, including Germans, who Hitler believed were the 'Master Race'

Brownshirts - Nazi stormtroopers

Ghettos - Areas of towns/cities reserved for Jews to live in

Kristallnacht Night of Broken Glass - attacks on Jews & Jewish property that heralded intensification of persecution of Jews in Germany

Synagogues - Jewish places of worship



The Nazis had been using concentration camps since 1933—often for political opponents, but thousands of Jews were taken to camps like Dachau following Kristallnacht. Germany's invasions of Poland & Soviet Union meant that there were now millions more Jews under their control.

Initially, groups of SS troops Einsatzgruppen, murdered Jews by shooting. Following the decision to wipe out all Jews taken in 1942 at the Wannsee Conference, death camps were built. Here, Jews would be gassed using a chemical called Zyklon-B. This would happen when they thought they were taking showers soon after arrival. Sometimes, horrifying medical experiments were carried out in camp inmates, for example by Dr Mengele at Auschwitz. All of the Jews' personal belongings: gold, silver, spectacles, clothes, even hair was kept to be re-used. Even in work camps, deaths through beatings, lack of food, disease were common.

It is widely accepted that as many as 6 million Jews were murdered during the Holocaust. Other groups, such as Russian prisoners, homosexuals, communists, gypsies and the mentally and physically disabled were also victims of Nazism.. Jews from nearly all European countries were victims.

Timeline of key events of World War Two

1 September 1939	The assault on Poland begins. A German battleship opens fire on the Polish garrison in Danzig. Simultaneously 1.5 million German troops march over the Poland border. They tear across the country aided by 1,300 German aircraft which bombard Polish towns and cities
2 September 1939	Chamberlain sends an ultimatum to Hitler: if he does not withdraw his forces from Poland by the following day, there will be war.
3 September 1939	When Germany refuses to withdraw from Poland, Britain and France declare war. The small Polish army is hopelessly outdated and still has several cavalry divisions. They put up plucky resistance for three weeks but are finally defeated by Germany's powerful army.
10 May 1940	German troops use Blitzkrieg tactics to storm through neutral Belgium, Luxembourg and the Netherlands before crossing the border into northern France. The French, with most of their forces on the Maginot Line further south, are outmanoeuvred and outfought. In the ensuing battles the German Army suffer 150,000 casualties, but the Allies suffer more with 360,000 casualties.
19 May 1940	Defeated and humiliated, around 340,000 men, including 121,000 French and Belgian soldiers, retreat. They are no match for the German forces and their surrender looks inevitable, but a rescue mission is undertaken to save them from the beaches of Dunkirk. Between 26 May and 4 June a fleet, ranging from battleships to pleasure boats braves the Channel to save the stranded soldiers.
19 July 1940	Hitler wants to attack Britain in the summer of 1940, but before he launches a ground invasion, he must gain air superiority by destroying the Royal Air Force. In July the RAF has only 640 fighters to combat the Luftwaffe's 2,600 fighters and bombers. The RAF puts up an incredible fight and, over the course of the Battle of Britain, downs 1,887 German planes. The Luftwaffe fails to dominate British skies and the threat of invasion recedes
7 September 1940	43,000 civilians are killed and many wounded during the first night of the Blitz. In September 5,300 tonnes of high explosives are dropped on London in just 24 nights. Industrial sites and ports across the country including Birmingham, Glasgow, Cardiff and Southampton are attacked.
22 June 1941	The Soviets are forced to retreat during operation Barbarossa. The Germans use Blitzkrieg tactics and one week into the invasion the Soviets suffer 150,000 casualties. By December the Germans reach the outskirts of Moscow. But their supply lines are stretched and Stalin is just as determined as Hitler. Aided by the harsh winter, the Soviet army holds the Germans at bay.
7 December 1941	Japan bombs the American fleet moored at Pearl Harbor on the Hawaiian island of Oahu. Japan feels embittered by a US oil embargo imposed in August 1941 to stop its expansionist ambitions in China. Japan's actions leads to US President Roosevelt declaring war on Japan and Germany.
2 February 1943	The Battle of Stalingrad is one of the bloodiest battles in history with nearly two million military and civilian casualties. House-to-house fighting drags on until 2 February 1943. With food and ammunition exhausted, the Germans surrender. This is a turning point in the war which begin the long push west towards Berlin.
6 June 1944:	British, Canadian and US troops train in southern England for a year before they are given the green light to invade France as part of the D Day landings. Taking the Germans completely by surprise, 150,000 British, Canadian and US troops land on five beaches in Normandy. Although they sustain heavy casualties they gain a crucial beachhead – the liberation of France begins
8 May 1945	The Red Army evict the Germans from Poland and send troops into Romania, Hungary and the Balkans. Stalin is determined his troops will get to Berlin before the British and Americans, who are advancing from the west. As the Red Army reach Berlin, brutal fighting continues street by street and Hitler takes his life in his bunker Nazi Germany is defeated.
6-9 August 1945	With her allies Germany and Italy both defeated, Japan fights on. American planes bomb Japanese cities with impunity. It is feared tens of thousands of US troops –and millions of Japanese –will be killed in the event of an invasion. Churchill and Truman demand Japan's unconditional surrender. When the Japanese refuse, the Americans drop atomic bombs on Hiroshima and three days later, on Nagasaki. This terrifying new weapon causes unprecedented death and destruction. Emperor Hirohito surrenders and the most destructive war in history comes to an end

Dunkirk



‘Dunkirk was a success!!!’

27th May – 4 June 338,000 British (BEF) & French troops evacuated from Dunkirk (incl. 139,000 Fr.). Original target 50,000.

860 Naval & privately owned vessels carried troops to Dover & south coast. RAF provided air cover against Goering’s Luftwaffe.

Churchill praised Dunkirk as a success and used it to rally the British public.

His famous ‘we shall fight them on the beaches speech’ was about Dunkirk

‘Dunkirk was a failure!!!’ –

68,000 BEF casualties.

1,200 field guns, 1,250 anti-aircraft guns, 11,000 machine guns, 75,000 vehicles abandoned (incl.475 tanks).

Germans fully expected GB to make peace. Hitler didn’t want war with Britain.

He respected their Empire.

Hitler believed that Dunkirk was the beginning of the end of the war as his Blitzkrieg tactic shook Western Europe within an inch of defeat

On 10 May 1940, German troops entered Belgium and the Netherlands, and marched towards the English Channel.

All attempts to stop German progress failed. As disaster loomed, Churchill himself ordered the start of the Operation on the evening of 26 May.

The Operation was launched on 27 May 1940. Around 850 British, Belgian, Dutch and French warships started the evacuation, but it was not enough. Around 700 private ships joined in the Operation, including merchant marine boats, fishing boats and pleasure craft, often but not always with the owner's permission. Many boat owners actually asked to take part. These vessels were later nicknamed the "*little ships of Dunkirk*".

Nearly 400,000 troops were stranded in Dunkirk and on the beaches, as well as in some outlying villages.

Meanwhile, many British and French soldiers continued to fight to prevent the German army from taking the city and ensure evacuation could take place.

Evacuation conditions were difficult given the bombing and frequent attacks by the *Luftwaffe* (German Air Force) on the beaches and boats. The Royal Air Force also contributed greatly to the success of the Operation, although they rarely get any credit for it.

The Operation had many major consequences. It meant the Allied Forces could keep a large number of seasoned troops, forming the basis of the troops who were to recapture France.