

# Cathkin High School History Department

# S1 Homework Booklet



# Curriculum for Excellence

# 1. The Norman Conquest



## Learning Intention:

"I will be able to demonstrate my understanding of chronology and evaluate why a source is useful."

The Normans were originally descended from Vikings from Scandinavia. In 911, King Charles of France gave the Viking Rollo land in what is now northern France. The Vikings who settled there, were referred to as 'Northmen' or 'Norsemen', which eventually became 'Norman'. This land became known as "Normandy". The Normans became incredibly powerful and set their sights on England.

When the King of England, Edward the Confessor died in January 1066. Harold Godwinson, Earl of Wessex, was crowned the new king on 6<sup>th</sup> January 1066 and became known as King Harold II. However, two rivals to the crown of England felt they had a better claim. One of them was Harald Hardrada who was the king of Norway (1047-1066). He invaded England to seize the throne but on the 25<sup>th</sup> September 1066, he was defeated and killed by King Harold II's army at the Battle of Stamford Bridge in Yorkshire.

While King Harold II was in the north of England fighting Hardrada, his second rival to the throne, William, Duke of Normandy invaded the south of England on the 27<sup>th</sup> September 1066. Harold rushed his army back south to fight him. They travelled 210 miles in 5 days on foot. On the 14<sup>th</sup> October 1066, William and Harold's army fought at the Battle of Hastings. At the battle, the English king was killed and the English army destroyed. William proclaimed himself King of England and was crowned at Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day 1066.

The Normans quickly conquered Wales and built the first castle in Wales in 1070. The **Bayeux Tapestry**, illustrating the Battle of Hastings, was completed in 1077. The Bayeux Tapestry is the primary visual source for the Battle of Hastings and the most important document of the 11th century. The Norman's influence spread throughout Europe. Wherever they settled, the Normans built



Christian cathedrals and homes that can still be seen today. In 1078, building began on the most significant Norman castle: the Tower of London.

King William introduced many changes to England. Their new way of life was called **Feudalism**. William gave land to those men who helped him invade England. These men - Earls or Barons - were loyal and trustworthy, unlike the local Englishmen who did not want William as their King. In return the King was supplied with different services, mostly taxes and Knights for the king's army, which would be used to protect his lands or take over new lands. So that the Earl's land and titles remained in his family **primogeniture** was introduced meaning an Earl's lands and titles would pass on to his eldest child, ideally a son. When King William died on the 9<sup>th</sup> September 1087 in Normandy his eldest born son, William Rufus was crowned king without any challenge.

In 1071, the Normans invaded Southern Scotland but had limited success. In 1124, David I became King of Scotland and he realised Scotland could learn a lot from the way the Normans ruled England. David had spent time in England where he became friends with many Normans. David wanted to transform his kingdom from a Celtic Kingdom to a feudal kingdom. He realised that he could use his Norman friends to help him change Scotland.

### Activity 1

Read the information in the passage above. Pick out the key dates of the Norman Conquest and use it to complete the timeline your teacher will give you.

**I will know I have been successful if I have:**

- Interpreted information from the passage about the Norman Conquest of England and place at least 10 of these events correctly on a timeline.
- Provided detailed, factual information about what happened on these dates.

## Activity 2

**Source A** was written by a close friend of William, Duke of Normandy in 1073

News reached us in Normandy that England had lost its king and that Harold had been crowned in his place. William was furious at this and was determined to revenge this insult. He was angry that Harold had broken his sacred oath and had seized the throne on the very day of the dead king's funeral.

Historians rely on sources to help them understand events of the past.

*Evaluate the usefulness of **Source A** as evidence of William, Duke of Normandy's opposition to King Harold of England.*

Decide which **three** of the following statements are correct and write them out in your jotter.

<b>A</b>	Source A is useful as evidence of William, Duke of Normandy's opposition to King Harold of England because it was written by an eyewitness who knew why William, Duke of Normandy dislike King Harold
<b>B</b>	Source A is useful as evidence of William, Duke of Normandy's opposition to King Harold of England because it was written by someone who had read about why William, Duke of Normandy dislike King Harold
<b>C</b>	Source A is useful because it is a secondary source written after the death of William, Duke of Normandy.
<b>D</b>	Source A is useful because it is a primary source written in 1073 during the life of William, Duke of Normandy.
<b>E</b>	Source A is useful because it was written to tell the reader that William, Duke of Normandy was angry that Harold was now king of England.
<b>F</b>	Source A is useful because it was written to tell the reader that William, Duke of Normandy was pleased that Harold had become King of England.

## Activity 3

Complete the following sums to demonstrate your understanding of how we measure time in history:

- (i) 1 decade + 1 century =
- (ii) 2 centuries - 3 decades =
- (iii) 5 decades + 2 centuries + 1 millennium =
- (iv) 1 millennium - 6 centuries + 7 decades =

# 2. Where to Build a Motte and Bailey Castle?



## Learning Intention:

"I will be able to evaluate different building sites to identify where best to build a motte and bailey castle."

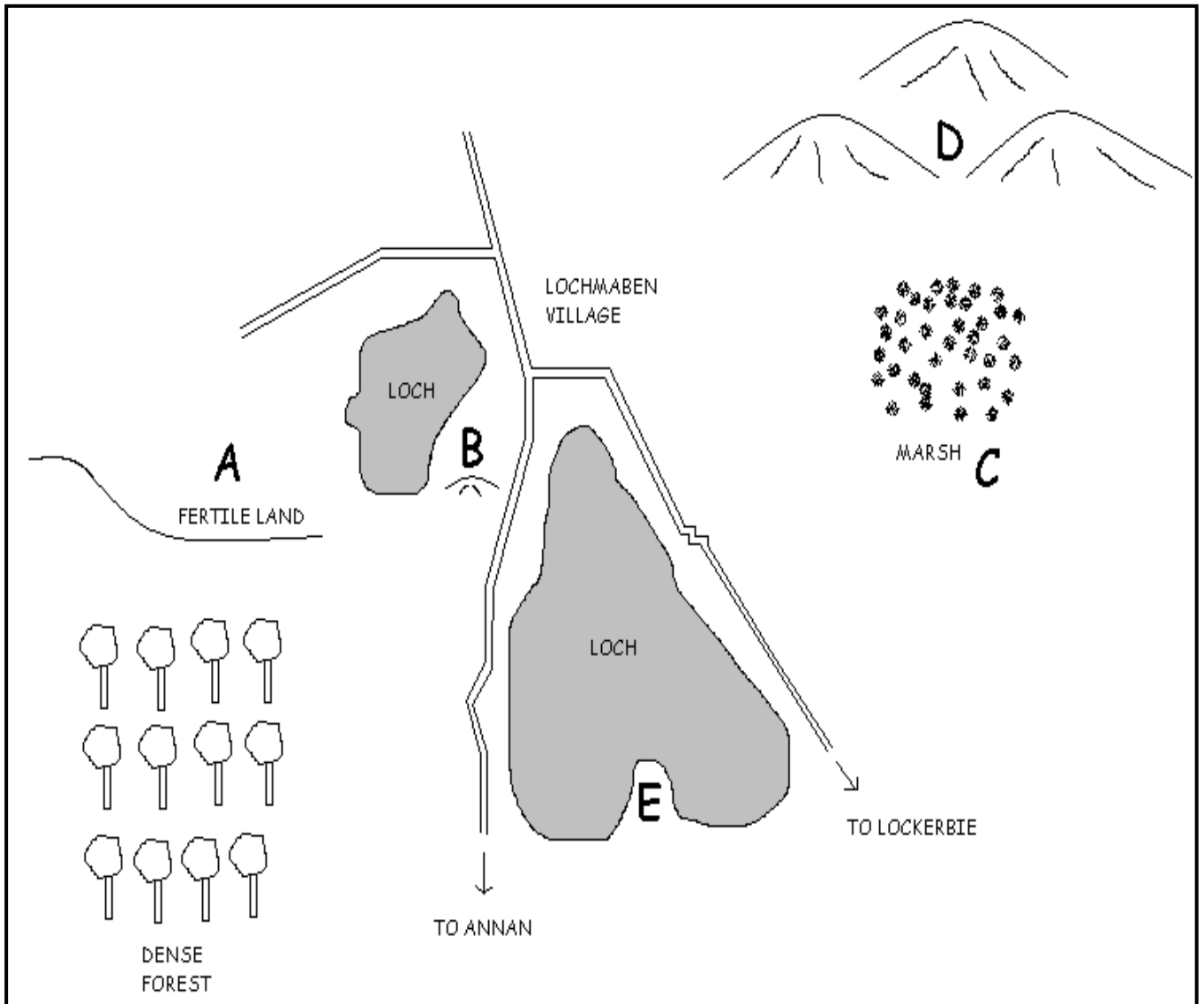
Robert de Brus is looking to build his motte and bailey castle. Can you help him out?

Here is a map of my land. **Where do you think is the best place for me to build my castle?** Remember, what is required to build a Motte and Bailey castle? The place you first think is the best for building a castle does not always turn out to be the ideal place after all! Think carefully!

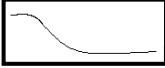
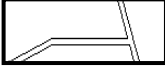




1. Using the map below, explain the good points and bad points about building a castle on the different sites. You should identify at least 1 advantage and disadvantage for each site but should aim for more.
2. Which site would you advise Robert de Bruce to build his castle on? Explain the reasons why you have made this decision.

	Advantages	Disadvantages
A		
B		
C		
D		
E		



**Key**

- Stream 
- Road 
- Mountain 
- Hill 

# 3. 'Great Scot'



## Learning Intention:

"I will be able to explain why the activities of key groups in Scotland have had an impact on our and global society".

For such a small country, Scotland has had a huge impact on the world. You are going to choose a 'Great Scot' and explain what makes them great.

1. Think about all the subjects you study in school. Choose a subject area e.g. art and identify a 'Great Scot' from this subject's history - choose someone who was born before 1960. If you cannot think then either look it up online or ask your teacher for some tips on who you could investigate.
2. Using the template below, describe what your person did in the past. Then explain the reasons why they have made an impact to the world.
3. You should use all available sources: textbooks in the library and in class, the internet, You Tube for videos of your person, pictures etc. Here are some good websites to get you started:

- <http://www.educationscotland.gov.uk/studyingScotland/resourcesforlearning/learning/Contextsforstudy/greatscots/index.asp>
- <http://www.biographyonline.net/british/top-100-scottish.html>
- <http://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/b04fh0yd>
- <http://www.theguardian.com/education/gallery/2008/nov/25/great-scots>
- <http://www.magicdragon.com/Wallace/thingscot.html>
- <http://www.scottish-at-heart.com/scottish-inventions.html>
- <http://www.independent.co.uk/news/uk/this-britain/so-what-have-the-scots-ever-done-for-us-just-101-of-the-innovations-caledonia-gave-the-world-6289832.html>
- <http://www.scotland.org/experience-scotland/scottish-inventors/>

4. You can present your findings in any way you like: poster, essay, video, poem it does not matter. However, you must meet the criteria!

***Explain the reasons why your historical character has made an important contribution to the world.***

**Who?** Outline 3 - 6 key pieces of evidence about this person. For example, When were they born? Where were they born? What kind of family were they born into? What do we know about their childhood? You should include a picture of them. (These are ideas you can include what you think is interesting and relevant.)

**What?** Outline 3 - 6 key pieces of evidence about what this person did. Why do we know about them? What was their job? What did they do?

**Why?** Outline 3 - 6 key pieces of evidence about why this person is a 'Great Scot'. How has their work changed the world? Where do we see them making an impact on other people's lives across the world? Has their impact always been positive or have there been negatives too?

**Where?** Identify 2 sources where you found your information.

5. When you hand in your homework, you are going to peer-assess your group's 'Great Scot' investigations. You will be given a template to attach to their work.
6. Once you have assessed each other you are going to have a short discussion on which Scot in your group you think deserves the title 'Great Scot' the most.



# 4. Leaders of the American Revolution



## Learning Intention:

"I will be able to explain why key people in America have influenced the culture of the world and will be able to discuss the importance of this contribution"

You should choose **either** George Washington **or** John Adams for this task. If you really wish to improve your knowledge and understanding of the leaders of the American Revolution, you can do both!

## George Washington

a) George Washington was very important in leading the American colonists to victory over the British. However, it was not always easy. Complete a biography of George Washington to show his role in the American Revolution and the impact he had on the USA.



## John Adams

b) John Adams was a very important politician in leading the American colonists to victory over the British. Complete a biography of John Adams to show his role in the American Revolution and the impact he had on the USA.



Date of birth:	
Place of Residence:	
Family:	
Education:	
Activities before the Revolution e.g. job, hobbies etc:	
Attitude towards Britain:	
Role during the Revolution	
Role after the Revolution:	
Contribution to the USA and the World:	