

The Middle Ages in Norman England

3.6 EXPLORE life and death in medieval times



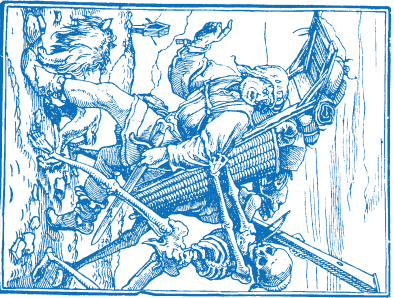
- 6.1 Timeline
- 6.2 Cornell Notes
- 6.3 Keywords
- 6.4 Knowledge Organiser
- 6.5 Questions

In this chapter, you'll learn about the Norman Conquests of England, the development of feudalism, and the political and social changes that took place during the Middle Ages.

The Middle Ages in Norman England



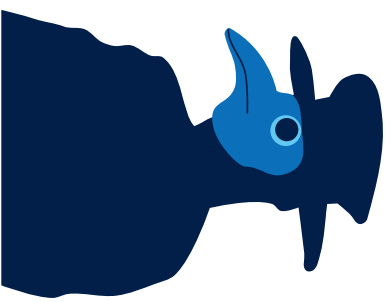
3.6 EXPLORE life and death in medieval times



The Holy Roman Empire launches the First Crusade to take back Jerusalem from the Muslim Byzantine Empire. 9 more would follow during the Middle Ages

The Hundred Years War - a struggle between England and France, last 116 years.

The Fall of the Byzantine Empire
The Ottoman Empire captures Constantinople.

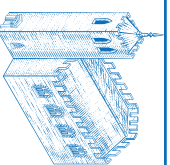
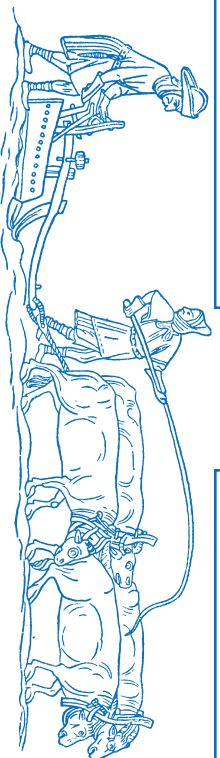
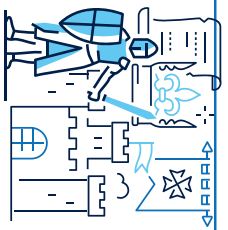


The Fall of the Western Roman Empire.

King John of England signs the Magna Carta, limiting a ruler's power within English law.

The Black Death wiped out a third of Europe's population.

The beginning of the Renaissance marks the end of an era and the beginning of another.



The Middle Ages in England

Headings		Notes
THE FEUDAL SYSTEM		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Middle Ages began after the fall of the Roman Empire, introducing feudalism: rulers owned land which was divided among lords and nobles in return for loyalty and taxes.• These vassals (subjects) were given a fief (land) which they could hire peasants to farm while swearing an oath of fealty to the king with the promise to fight for him and provide troops.
MEDIEVAL COUNTRYSIDES		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Most people lived in the countryside with the peasants making up most of the population. They lived in manors (villages) which were owned by a lord or a knight.• Most manors had: houses, manor house (lord's home), church, mill, forge and a bailiff's house. A bailiff was the man responsible for keeping law and order, as well as collecting taxes
MEDIEVAL FARMING		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Peasants used an open field system for farming. This was dividing three large fields into long strips with each peasant family farming particular strips in each field.• They also used crop rotation; field one could be wheat, field two could be oats while the third field was left fallow (left empty to regain nutrients).• A fourth field, the commons, was used for grazing farm animals such as cattle and sheep.
PEASANTS		<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Freemen had to pay rent to the lord of the manor as well as paying a tithe (tax of 1/10 of their income) to the church. They were not confined to the manor and could marry who they wished.• Serfs belonged to the lord but were a step up from slaves. They farmed the lord's land six days a week for which they received a small plot of land to build a house on. They also paid taxes to the lord and the tithe. They could not leave the manor at will nor could they marry without their lord's permission.• Serfs lived in wattle-and-daub houses with thatched roofs and one room; their animals were brought in at night. Clothes were made of wool or linen and dyed with berry juice.• Their diets consisted of bread, cheese and pottage – eating meat was rare. Ale was safer to drink than water. Entertainment included singing, dancing, drinking and games.• Serfs were given Sundays and saints' days off.
Keywords		Summary
Middle Ages	Crop rotation	<p>The Middle Ages introduced the system of feudalism; where vassals received a fief in return for swearing an oath of fealty to their king. People lived in a manor which were owned by a lord.</p> <p>Most manors had: houses, manor house, church, mill, forge and a bailiff's house. A bailiff was the man responsible for keeping law and order. Peasants used open-field which had four fields (two for crops, one left fallow and a fourth – the Commons – where their animals grazed. Freemen had to pay rent to the lord of the manor as well as paying a tithe to the church. Serfs belonged to the lord but were a step up from slaves. Serfs farmed the lord's land six days a week and could not do much without the permission of the lord. Wattle and daub houses were still used at this time.</p>
Feudalism	Fallow	
Vassals	The Commons	
Fief	Freemen	
Peasants	Serfs	
Oath of fealty	Tithe	
Manors	Wattle and daub	
Bailiff		
Open Field System		

The Middle Ages in England

Headings	Notes
MEDIEVAL CASTLES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Upon receiving land from a king, a lord quickly built a motte-and-bailey castle. A hill (the motte) with a wooden tower (keep) on top that also had an enclosed area (bailey) at its base for soldiers. A moat of water sometimes surrounded this and the only way across was via a draw-bridge which could be lowered to allow entry or raised and closed for protection. These were later replaced with stone castles which curtain walls protected the keep. The keep held the lord's apartment, the great hall and the chapel. Sieges took place to capture castles.
LORDS AND LADIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medieval lords held great power due to keeping order on his land and acting as a judge Ladies were married at a young age with her family paying a dowry to the groom. A lady's duty was to bear children and run the household for their husband. The solar was a sunny room where the lady could weave, teach the children or play music. Lord's entertainment involved hunting, hawking, and holding tournaments such as jousting. Lords and Ladies held feasts in the great hall as a display of the power where meat was served, depending on what was locally available such as beef, pork, pheasant, duck or rabbit. Jesters and minstrels provided entertainment for those who attended the feast.
WAR AND SOLDIERS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Foot soldiers (peasants) made up the largest part of a medieval army who used weapons such as spears, swords and daggers while wearing shields and leather padded jackets for protection. Archers were armed with a bow and arrows (longbow or crossbow) and wore little protection. Knights were nobles who swore an oath of chivalry and allegiance to their lord/king while also fighting on horseback. They wore full armour including chainmail, a shield and helmet while using lances, swords or maces. There were three stages to becoming a knight <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Page: (age 7) lived with another lord, learned how to ride a horse, fight and his manners Squire: (age 14) learned how to fight on horseback and served/learned from a knight. Knight: (age 21) spend the night before the dubbing praying in the chapel before swearing their oath of chivalry to their lord. Received a manor from the lord as a reward.
Keywords	Summary
Motte and Bailey Stone Castles Minstrels Keep Knights Great Hall Oath of Chivalry Dowry Page Hunting Squire Hawking Dubbing Jousting Jesters	<p>A lord built a motte-and-bailey castle on his fief before they were replaced with stone castles. The keep held the lord's apartment, the great hall and the chapel. Medieval ladies were married at a young age with her family paying a dowry to the groom. They were expected to run the household and provide an heir. Medieval lords held great power, maintaining order and acting as a judge. Their entertainment involved hunting, hawking and jousting. Nobles held feasts where meat such as beef, pork or rabbit was served. Jesters and minstrels provided entertainment.</p> <p>Foot soldiers made up the majority of a medieval army. Knights were nobles who swore an oath of chivalry and allegiance to their king and fought on horseback. They went through three stages of training [a page (age 7), a squire (age 14) and a knight (age 21)] before the dubbing.</p>

The Middle Ages in England

Headings	Notes
MEDIEVAL TOWNS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Most towns were built alongside a river or coast for trade and crossings, or near a castle for protection. Medieval towns needed a charter from the king which meant it paid taxes to the king. towns were run by a mayor who kept the town in good condition and enforced the curfew. Features of a medieval town included: a high street, church, narrow streets, strong gates (where the toll was paid), the fair green and high walls. Houses were built upwards to save space, resulting in them being several storeys high and made of wood. This meant that curfews were needed to put out fires before nightfall because they were at constant threat of fire. Craftsmen had their shops on the ground floor and the family home was built above them. Buildings such as the church or the town hall were made of stone. Streets were narrow, unpaved and very muddy; people left waste and emptied their chamber pots in the streets. Because of this, and animals roaming on the streets, disease spread quickly.
CRAFTSMEN	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Craftsmen included bakers, butchers, blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers and stonemasons. They paid to be part of a guild which was an organisation of people working in the same trade. They set the standard for the quality or prices of goods, as well as looking after craftsmen when they got old or sick. There were three stages to becoming a master craftsman. One started as an apprentice (12) to learn the trade without pay before becoming a journeymen (19) who could travel and get paid to work. The final stage to become a master craftsman involved the creation of a masterpiece.
RELIGION AND CHURCHES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medieval Europe was mostly Catholic and the Pope was its powerful leader. Europe was divided into dioceses which were run by archbishops and bishops that were broken down into parishes which were run by priests. Bishops used cathedrals to show off their power. Romanesque style had rounded doorways, arches and windows – very dark interior Gothic style had pointed doorways, arches and windows – brighter interior – and flying buttresses to support the roof.
Keywords	Summary
Charter Curfews Craftsmen Guild Master Craftsmen Masterpiece Catholic Dioceses Parishes	<p>Most towns were built alongside a river or coast or near a castle. Towns needed a charter from the king to operate and were run by a mayor. Curfews meant fires were put out before nightfall because of the threat of fire. Streets were narrow, unpaved and very muddy; disease spread quickly. Craftsmen (blacksmiths, bakers, stonemasons belonged to a guild and had shops in towns. There were three stages to becoming a master craftsman. The final stage to becoming a master craftsman involved the creation of a masterpiece. Europe was mostly Catholic, and was divided into dioceses and parishes which were run by archbishops, bishops and priests. Cathedrals and Churches were built to show off the power of the Church and featured two styles: Romanesque style (dark interior) and Gothic style (bright interior)</p>

The Middle Ages in England

Headings	Notes
THE ROLE OF PRIESTS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> As priests could read and write, they were often appointed as secretaries to lords. The said mass in Latin, tended to the sick, and performed wedding and baptism ceremonies. Priests were quite wealthy from tithes paid to them.
MONASTERIES	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> People who wanted to be closer to God continued to live in closed religious communities such as monasteries (monks) or convents (nuns). Monasteries were places of education and wealth and usually had: a refectory, a dormitory, cloisters, a chapter house, an almonry, an infirmary, and a hostel. An abbot was the head of the monastery while an abbess was the head of a convent. To become a monk, a boy joined as a novice (age 15). He learned to read and write in Latin and lived his life according to the Rule of St Benedict (strict rules of monks). On becoming a monk, he swore vows of poverty, chastity and obedience. His head was shaved into a tonsure and he had to wear a habit. Major orders were the Benedictines and Cistercians. Some monks preferred to live amongst the people and were called friars. Their orders were the Franciscans, Augustinians and the Dominicans.
MEDICINE AND HEALTH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Medieval medicine followed the Ancient Greeks and the four humours. Treatments included: bleeding, cupping, leeching, amputation and herbal medicines. Common diseases included: typhoid, leprosy, smallpox, dysentery and influenza. People often died of minor ailments and infections due to poor diet and hygiene. Many women died in childbirth.
THE BLACK DEATH	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The Black Death (bubonic plague) killed one-third of Europe's population (1347 and 1350). The plague was carried by fleas on rats that arrived from the Black Sea; hence the name. Symptoms included: oozing swellings, discoloured skin, lungs filling with phlegm. It was very contagious and was spread through sneezing, spitting or touching dead bodies which were abandoned in the streets. It had a high death rate, killing up to 80% of those who were infected. Many believed it was God's anger while others blamed 'outsider' groups such as the Jews. Lasting impacts included: rapid decline of population, decline of serfdom, improved treatment for peasants and improved medical practices during the Renaissance.
Keywords	Summary
Monasteries Dominicans Convents Smallpox Abbot/Abbess Black Death Benedictines Cistercians Friars Franciscans	Religious orders continued to live in monasteries and convents . An abbot was the head of the monastery while an abbess was head of a convent. Their orders included the Benedictines and Cistercians . Some monks preferred to live amongst the people (friars) whose orders included Franciscans and Dominicans . Medieval medicine was still based on the Ancient Greeks with old treatments of bleeding , cupping , leeching , amputation and herbal medicine still used. The contagious Black Death killed one-third of Europe's population during the Middle Ages which would lead to various improvements in medicine and health in the following centuries.

The Middle Ages in England

Keywords	Definition
Anti-Semitism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hatred of the Jews
Apprentice	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The first stage of becoming a master craftsman.
Black Death	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A disease spread by fleas on rats (also called the Bubonic Plague).
Cathedral	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A large church in a diocese where the bishop says mass.
Charter	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A contract whereby a town was granted freedom to run its own affairs but paid taxes to the king.
Chivalry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The code of behaviour of Knights during medieval times.
Common	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A shared area of land where villagers let their animals graze.
Curfew	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A rule which meant people had to have fires put out while also confining them to their own homes after a particular time at night
Fallow	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A field left empty for one year to allow it time to restore its nutrients.
Feudal System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A way of dividing power and land ownership. The King or lord gave land to his vassals in return for money, loyalty and service.
Fief	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A plot of land given to a noble or knight.
Freeman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A peasant who could come and go from a town as they pleased.
Friar	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A type of monk. They preferred to travel from place to place.
Gothic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A type of architecture with pointed windows and arches.
Guild	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An organisation of master craftsmen that ensures high standards are maintained with their particular trade. • Someone who has completed their training as an apprentice and can obtain work with another master craftsman.
Journeyman	
Keep	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The building inside the walls of a castle where the lord and lady lived.
Knight	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A professional soldier who fought on horseback.
Manor	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A village and the land around it in the Middle Ages
Master craftsman	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A journeyman who has made a masterpiece and joined a guild.
Motte and Bailey	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A temporary castle made from timber; a motte was a small artificial hill with a wooden keep at the top while the enclosed area at the bottom of the hill was the bailey.
Nunnery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Convent; building that is occupied by nuns in a religious order.
Oath of Chivalry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sworn by a knight to be loyal to his lord, protect the poor and weak, and to be brave in battle.
Open Field System	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The system of farming where peasants were each given strips of land to farm in large fields.
Peasants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The people who worked on a lord's land.
Pillory and stocks	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Timber frames used in medieval times for punishment when people had their heads locked in place (pillory) or their legs locked in place (stocks)
Portcullis	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A heavy iron gate that was lowered to close the entrance to a castle during an attack.
Pottage	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A thick soup made from oats and vegetables and eaten by peasants.
Romanesque	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A type of architecture with rounded windows and arches.
Rule of St Benedict	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rules for monasteries and nunneries
Serf	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • An unfree peasant farmer who lived and worked on a medieval manor.
The Pale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The area within and around Dublin where English rule was at its strongest.
Tithe	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The payment of one-tenth of a peasant's annual income to the Church.
Vassal	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A person who received land (a fief) from the king or a lord.



The Middle Ages: Norman England

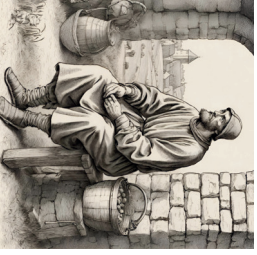
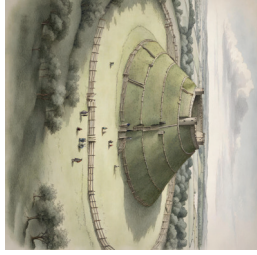
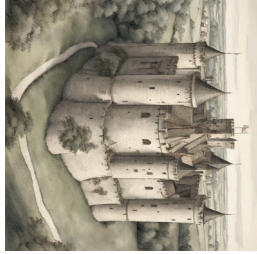


Chapter 6

3.6 EXPLORE life and death in medieval times

The Middle Ages in Norman England

Term	Definition
Anti-Semitism	Hatred of the Jews
Apprentice	The first stage of becoming a master craftsman.
Black Death	A disease spread by fleas (also called the Bubonic Plague).
Cathedral	A large church in a diocese where the bishop says mass.
Charter	A contract whereby a town was granted freedom to run its own affairs but paid taxes to the king.
Chivalry	The code of behaviour of knights during medieval times.
Common	A shared area of land where villagers let their animals graze.
Curfew	A rule which meant people had to have fires put out while also confining them to their own homes after a particular time at night
Fallow	A field left empty for one year to allow it time to restore its nutrients.
Feudal System	A way of dividing power and land ownership. The king or lord gave land to his vassals in return for money, loyalty and service.
Fief	A plot of land given to a noble or knight.
Freeman	A peasant who could come and go from a town as they pleased.
Friar	A type of monk. They preferred to travel from place to place.
Gothic	A type of architecture with pointed windows and arches.
Guild	An organisation of master craftsmen that ensures high standards are maintained with their particular trade.
Journeyman	Someone who has completed their training as an apprentice and can obtain work with another master craftsman.
Keep	The building inside the walls of a castle where the lord and lady lived.
Knight	A professional soldier who fought on horseback.
Manor	A village and the land around it in the Middle Ages
Master craftsman	A journeyman who has made a masterpiece and joined a guild.
Motte and Bailey	A temporary castle made from timber; a motte was a small artificial hill with a wooden keep at the top while the enclosed area at the bottom of the hill was the bailey.
Nunnery	Convent; building that is occupied by nuns in a religious order.
Oath of Chivalry	Sworn by a knight to be loyal to his lord, protect the poor and weak, and to be brave in battle.
Open Field System	The system of farming where peasants were each given strips of land to farm in large fields.
Peasants	The people who worked on a lord's land.
Pillory and stocks	Timber frames used in medieval times for punishment when people had their heads locked in place (pillory) or their legs locked in place (stocks)
Portcullis	A heavy iron gate that was lowered to close the entrance to a castle during an attack.
Portage	A thick soup made from oats and vegetables and eaten by peasants.
Romanesque	A type of architecture with rounded windows and arches.
Rule of St Benedict	Rules for monasteries and nunneries
Serf	An unfree peasant farmer who lived and worked on a medieval manor.
The Pale	The area within and around Dublin where English rule was at its strongest.
Tithe	The payment of one-tenth of a peasant's annual income to the Church.
Vassal	A person who received land (a fief) from the king or a lord.



The **Middle Ages** began after the fall of the Roman Empire in AD 476, introducing **feudalism**: rulers owned land which was divided among **lords** and **nobles** in return for loyalty and taxes. These **vassals** (subjects) were given a **fief** (land) which they could hire peasants to farm while swearing an **oath of fealty** to the king with the promise to fight for him and provide troops for any wars. Medicine and religion had a massive impact on life in medieval times. The Catholic Church controlled the religion of the region while in medicine, people continued to follow the teachings of the Ancient Greeks and their theory of the four humours. Treatments included: **bleeding**, **cupping**, **leeching**, **amputation** and **herbal medicines**. Common diseases included: **typhoid**, **leprosy**, **scab**, **dysentery** and **influenza**. People often died of minor ailments and infections due to poor diet and hygiene. Many women died in childbirth too while **child mortality rates** were high.

Life on Medieval Countryside

Most people lived in the countryside with the peasants making up most of the population. They lived in **manors** (villages) which were owned by a lord or knight. An **open field system** was used for farming (dividing three large fields into long strips while a fourth, **the commons**, was used for grazing). **Crop rotation** was used where two fields were used to grow crops while the third was left **fallow** to regain nutrients lost.

Lords and Ladies

Medieval lords held great power due to keeping order on his land and acting as a judge. Ladies were married at a young age with her family paying a **dowry** to the groom. A lady's duty was to bear children and run the household for their husband. Lords' entertainment involved **hunting**, **hawking** and **holding tournaments** such as **jousting**. Lords and ladies held feasts in the **great hall** as a display of their power while **jesters** and **minstrels** provided entertainment.

War and soldiers

Foot soldiers (peasants) made up the largest part of a medieval army who used weapons such as spears, swords and daggers while wearing shields and leather padded jackets for protection. **Archers** were armed with a **bow and arrows** (longbow or crossbow) and wore little protection. During the Medieval Ages, war was very common and gave peasants the chance to gain reputation on the battlefield.

Knights

Knights were nobles who swore an **oath of chivalry** and **allegiance** to their lord/king, often fighting on horseback. They wore full armour including **chainmail**, a **shield** and **helmet** while using **lances**, **swords** or **maces**. They went through three stages of training: as a **page** (age 7) and **squire** (age 14) they would learn the role of a knight before partaking in the **dubbing** ceremony where they would become a **knight** (age 21). They received a manor from the lord as a reward.

Medieval Towns

Most towns were built alongside a river or coast for trade and crossings, or near a castle for protection. Medieval towns needed a charter from the king which meant it paid taxes to the king. Towns were run by a major who kept the town in good condition and enforced the **curfew** (fires were put out before nightfall because towns were at constant threat of fire). Features of a medieval town included: a high street, church, narrow streets, strong gates, the fair green and high walls. Streets were narrow, unpaved and very muddy while people left waste and emptied their chamber pots in the streets.

Craftsmen

Craftsmen included bakers, butchers, blacksmiths, carpenters, coopers and stonemasons. They paid to be part of a **guild** which was an organisation of people of the same trade. They set the standard for the quality of goods as well as looking after craftsmen when they got old/sick. There were three stages to becoming a master craftsman, starting as an apprentice (12) to learn the trade before working as a journeyman (19). A **masterpiece** had to be created to become a master.

Religion

Medieval Europe was mostly catholic, and the Pope was its most powerful leader. Catholic Europe was divided into dioceses (run by archbishops and bishops) that were broken down into parishes (run by priests). Romanesque (rounded) and gothic (arched) styles were common. Priests could read and write so were often appointed as secretaries to lords. They said mass in Latin, tended to the sick and performed ceremonies for weddings and baptisms.

Monasteries

People who wanted to be closer to God continued to live in **monasteries** (monks) or **convents** (nuns). Monasteries were places of education and wealth, usually containing a **refectory**, a **dormitory**, **cloisters**, a **chapter house**, an **almshouse**, an **infirmary** and a **hostel**. An abbot was the head of a monastery while an abbess was head of a convent. Monks started as novices (15) and swore vows of **poverty**, **chastity** and **obedience**. Friars lived in the towns.

The Black Death

The **Black Death** killed one-third of Europe's population between 1347 and 1350. The **bubonic plague** was carried by fleas on rats that arrived from the Black Sea. It was very contagious, killing up to 80% of those infected as it spread through **sneezing**, **spitting** or **touching dead bodies** which were abandoned in the streets. Symptoms included **oozing swellings**, **discoloured skin** and **phlegm**. Many believed it was God's anger while others blamed **outsider** groups such as the Jews.

The Middle Ages (Norman England)

Doodle Revision Page or Sketch Notes
Include heading(s), short notes, keywords, timelines,
images (maps, drawings, diagrams) as needed

THE NORMANS AND THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS (1066)

- Who were the Normans?
 - Descendants of **Vikings** who settled in **Normandy**, France.
 - Led by **William the Conqueror**, who claimed the English throne after the death of **Edward the Confessor**.
 - **1066**: William defeated Harold Godwinson at the **Battle of Hastings** and became **King of England**.
- Significance of the Battle:
 - Marked the beginning of **Norman control** in England.
 - The story is famously depicted in the **Bayeux Tapestry**.

THE FEUDAL SYSTEM

- What is Feudalism?
 - A system of land ownership and duties.
 - **The King** owned all the land and granted it to **nobles** (lords and barons) in exchange for loyalty and military service.
 - **Knights** received land from lords and protected the manor in return.
 - **Peasants** (freemen and serfs) worked the land for protection.
 - **Fief**: A piece of land given by a lord to a vassal.
 - **Oath of Fealty**: A promise of loyalty to a king or noble.

NORMAN CASTLES

- Motte and Bailey Castles:
 - Early Norman castles built from wood.
 - **Motte**: A raised hill with a wooden keep.
 - **Bailey**: The enclosed courtyard where soldiers lived.
- Stone Castles:
 - As Norman control solidified, wooden structures were replaced by **stone castles**.
 - Features included **curtain walls**, **keep**, **moat**, and **portcullis**.
 - Castles were key to defending territories and asserting power.

LIFE IN A NORMAN MANOR

- Peasants:
 - Divided into **freemen** (paid rent) and **serfs** (bound to the land).
 - Serfs worked six days a week on their lord's land and could not leave without permission.
 - In return, they were provided with protection and a small plot of land.
- Manor House:
 - A small village often centred around the **manor house** of the lord.
 - Included a church, fields, and a mill for grinding grain.
- Open Field System:
 - Land divided into three large fields, each family farming multiple strips.
 - **Crop rotation**: One field was always left fallow to allow the soil to recover.

KNIGHTS AND SOLDIERS

- Training of a Knight:
 - **Page (age 7)**: A young boy sent to a lord's castle to learn manners, horseback riding, and swordsmanship.
 - **Squire (age 14)**: Assisted a knight in battle and practiced fighting.
 - **Knight (age 21)**: After taking the **oath of chivalry**, a squire became a knight.
- Role in Battle:
 - Knights fought on horseback with **lances** and **swords**.
 - **Foot soldiers** and **archers** formed the bulk of medieval armies, armed with swords, spears, and longbows.

TOWN LIFE IN NORMAN ENGLAND

- Medieval Towns:
 - Towns were small, with populations rarely exceeding **1,000-5,000**.
 - **Charter**: A document granting a town permission to govern itself and collect taxes.
- Guilds:
 - Craftsmen in towns formed **guilds**, which set standards for goods and protected members' interests.
 - Training involved becoming an **apprentice**, then a **journeyman**, and finally a **master craftsman**.
- Living Conditions:
 - Houses were made of **wood** and built close together.
 - Streets were narrow, dirty, and filled with animals, making disease common.

THE LEGACY OF THE NORMANS

- Architecture:
 - Introduced **Romanesque** and **Gothic** styles in churches and cathedrals (e.g., **Westminster Abbey** and **Christ Church Cathedral** in Dublin).
 - Built strong, **stone castles** that are still standing today.
- Language:
 - The Normans introduced **French** words into the **English** language, which influenced its development.
- Crusades:
 - Normans participated in the **Crusades**, playing significant roles in military campaigns in the **Middle East**.

Question 2

Archaeology students at University College Dublin (UCD) built a medieval round house based on an 8th century house uncovered during excavations in Co. Antrim. Look at the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source 1: Photographs of the UCD medieval round house.



Source 2: Information about the UCD medieval round house.

- The house required 250 vertical hazel posts, 1,600 horizontal hazel rods, 4 oak timbers for the doorway, 4 oak planks for the door, 1.5 tonnes of heather for the roof, and lots of grass, moss, bracken and weeds to line the walls.
- If the outside temperature was 8°, the inside temperature could be 18-21°, but the temperature dropped fast if the fire went out. Smoke drifted out through the roof. Carbon sensors recorded smoke pollution inside the house as quite low but the house stank.
- The house was alive with beetles, spiders, woodlice, birds and even a pygmy shrew. Archaeological evidence from Co. Antrim indicates that the beds would have been warm and dry but full of lice.

(a) Which of the following years are in the 8th century? Tick (✓) **one** of the following.

700s AD ☐

800s AD ☐

900s AD ☐

- (b) If you were an archaeology student, what would you learn from the experience of building and using the round house? Use evidence from the sources to support your answer.

- (c) What are **three** differences between a medieval round house and a typical house or apartment in Ireland today? Refer to the sources in your answer.

1.
2.
3.

Question 3

- (a) From your knowledge of medieval times, write an account of life and/or death in a medieval setting of your choice.



Choose a setting such as one of the following:

- a medieval manor
- a medieval town
- a medieval castle
- another medieval setting of your choice.

Write about at least two of the following:

- living conditions
- working life
- leisure
- defending the settlement
- religion
- illness and death
- any other theme(s) relevant to life and death in medieval times.

Medieval setting:
Life and/or death in this setting:

Question 1

The photographs below show artefacts on display in the National Museum of Ireland. They are from different periods of settlement in Ireland from the Stone Age up to the Viking Age. Look at the photographs of the six artefacts and answer the questions which follow.



Photograph 1



Photograph 2



Photograph 3



Photograph 4



Photograph 5



Photograph 6

(a) Match each artefact with the correct photograph number.

Artefact	Photograph Number
Stone Age axe heads	
A dugout canoe	
A gold collar	
A bronze cauldron (cooking pot)	
The Ardagh Chalice	
A Viking slave chain	

(b) Which of the six artefacts shown above is from Early Christian Ireland?

(c) Explain the job of an archaeologist.

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(d) The National Museum is the largest museum in Ireland. Name **one** other museum that you have learned about in your studies.

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(e) Name and explain **two** reasons why museums are important.

First reason:
Explanation of first reason:
Second reason:
Explanation of second reason:

(f) Pick **one** topic from the following:

- a named ancient or medieval civilisation
- early Christian Ireland
- a pattern of settlement in Ireland

Name **three** types of artefact from that topic. Explain how each artefact helps you to learn about that topic.

Topic:
First artefact:
How did that artefact help you learn about your topic?
Second artefact:
How did that artefact help you learn about your topic?
Third artefact:
How did that artefact help you learn about your topic?

Question 2

The term Middle Ages and Medieval refers to the time between the fall of the Roman Empire and the beginning of Modern European History. Study the images below and answer the questions that follow.

Image A: *Man and Woman with the Bubonic Plague.* Medieval painting from a German-language Bible of 1411 from Toggenburg, Switzerland.



(a) What evidence in the image shows that the man and woman have the bubonic plague?

(b) Is this image a primary or secondary source? Explain your answer.

Primary or secondary:
Reason:

Image B: The Bayeux Tapestry is an embroidered cloth nearly 70 metres long and 50 centimetres tall that depicts the events leading up to the Norman conquest of England in 1066.

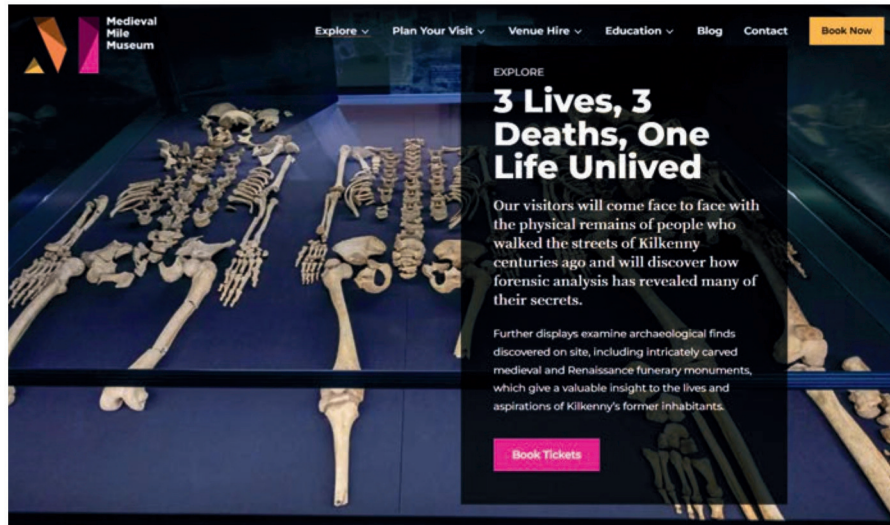


(c) Give **one** strength and **one** weakness of using a tapestry as a source of historical evidence, using examples from the image above.

Strength:
Weakness:

Question 2

The following image is a screenshot from the Medieval Mile Museum website. Study it and answer the questions which follow.



(a) What is the name of this exhibition?

(b) In which county is the museum located?

(c) From your reading of the text, what other displays are exhibited in the museum?



- (d) According to the text, “forensic analysis has revealed many of their secrets”. Explain **two** ways that science can help archaeologists uncover information about the past.

- (e) Choose **one** person you studied as part of your studies of medieval times. Your chosen person may be, for example, a peasant, a lord or lady, a knight, or a monk.

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- (f) Give an account of what life was like for that person. Your answer may refer to, for example, work, food, lifestyle, religion, feudal society, entertainment.



Question 1

British archaeologist Howard Carter discovered the tomb of the pharaoh Tutankhamun in 1922. The following sources relate to that discovery from ancient Egypt. Examine the sources and answer the questions that follow.

Source 1: photograph of Carter's initial examination of the pharaoh's inner coffin



Source 2: extract from Carter's personal journal

With the light of an electric torch as well as a candle we looked through the hole in the door. Our sensations and astonishment are difficult to describe as the light revealed to us the marvellous collection of treasures: two ebony-black sculptures of a King; couches decorated with gold; small ornamental boxes; black shrines with a snake appearing from within; ordinary looking white chests; a golden inlaid throne; white oval boxes; stools of all shapes and designs.

A sealed doorway between two statues proved there was more beyond, and with the inscriptions bearing the name of Tutankhamen on most of the objects before us, there was little doubt that there behind was the grave of that Pharaoh.

- (a) Name **four** things that Howard Carter and his team saw when they shone a light through the hole in the door.

- (b) What precaution are both people in the photograph taking in order to protect the coffin of Tutankhamun?

- (c) Name and explain **one** method an archaeologist could use to date the body of Tutankhamun.

Method of dating:
Explanation:

- (d) Place the following years in chronological order, starting with the earliest, in the column on the right.

Year	Chronological Order
850 AD	
1200 BC	
800 BC	
253 AD	

Question 3

Using the sources below, answer the questions which follow.

Image 1 shows a 'plague doctor' from the Middle Ages.



Image 2 depicts patients suffering from the 'Black Death' during the Middle Ages.



This document is an extract written by Giovanni Boccaccio, an Italian writer talking about the spread of the Black Death in Italy during the 1300s.

The symptoms were not the same as in the East, where a gush of blood from the nose was the plain sign of inevitable death... the symptoms changed and black or purple spots appeared on the arms or thighs or any other part of the body, sometimes a few large ones, sometimes many little ones. These spots were a certain sign of death.

No doctor's advice, no medicine could overcome or alleviate this disease. An enormous number of ignorant men and women set up as doctors in addition to those who were trained. In any case, very few recovered; most people died within about three days of the appearance of the tumours described above, most of them without any fever or other symptoms. The violence of this disease was such that the sick communicated it to the healthy who came near them, just as a fire catches anything dry or oily near it. And it even went further. To speak to or go near the sick brought infection and a common death to the living; and, moreover, to touch the clothes or anything else the sick had touched or worn gave the disease to the person touching.

(a) What were the symptoms of the Black Death as described by Boccaccio?

(b) What, according to Boccaccio, was a certain sign of death?

(c) According to Boccaccio, why would a doctor be unable to help someone who had caught the Black Death?

(d) Why is the doctor in Image 1 wearing the mask?

(e) How does the author describe the disease spreading?

(f) Do you think that the description of the disease in the document matches with the image of the plague sufferers in Image 2? Give a reason for your answer.

(g) How did cities and towns deal with outbreaks of the Black Death?

(h) Describe how the Black Death led to the end of the Feudal System in the Middle Ages.

Question 2

Study the sources below on aspects of life during medieval times and answer the questions which follow.

Image 1: Feudal pyramid of power

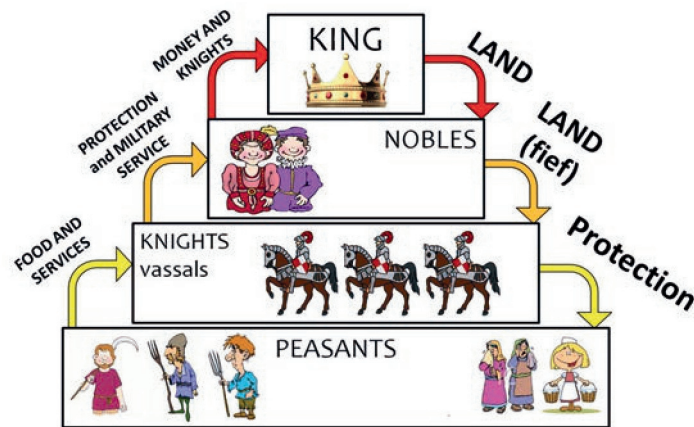
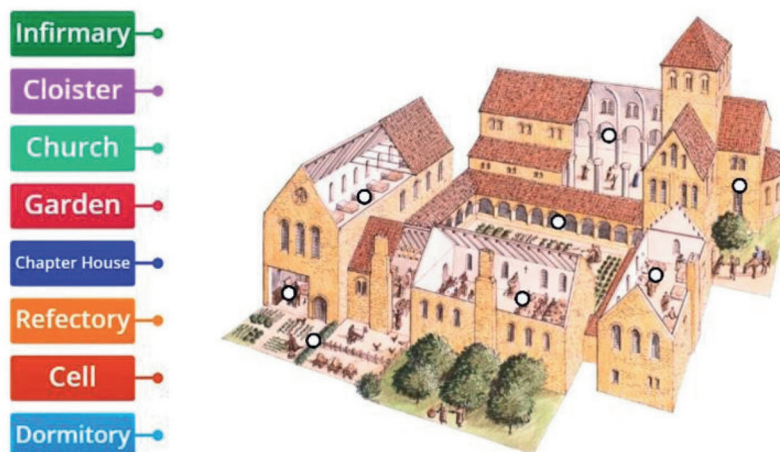


Image 2: A medieval monastery



(a) How did kings divide their kingdoms during the Middle Ages?

(b) What did nobles and knights have to swear to the King in order to receive land?

- (c) Peasants and serfs worked the land for their lord. Describe some of the activities and rules a serf had to follow for living on the manor.

- (d) What is the covered walkway called in the medieval monastery depicted in Image 2 above?

- (e) What was the name of the head/leader of a medieval monastery and what was his main role?

Name:
Main role:

- (f) What activity took place in the refectory?

- (g) How was the Catholic Church in Europe run, organised and structured during the Middle Ages?
