

|    | Key issue: How did the Conquerors and the Conquered change Britain: Key Words |  |  | Chronology  |
|----|---|--|--|---|
| 1  | Anglo-Saxon   | The people of England at the start of this period were Anglo-Saxons, originally German tribes who had settled in England.  | 792  | First Viking attack on Monks at Lindisfarne   |
| 2  | Danegeld  | Payment given to make the Danes stop their attacks on England.   | 878  | Alfred the Great wins an important battle against the Vikings at Edington.                            |
| 3  | Danelaw   | Territory which had been taken by the Great Heathen Army which the Danes settled in setting up their own laws and customs but allowing some Christianity.                      | 1002   | The St Brice's Day Massacre attempts to wipe out Vikings in Aethelred's territory.                    |
| 4  | Alfred the Great  | King of Wessex who originally fled from the Vikings but eventually won key battles his grandson became the first King of England.  | 1154   | Henry II became King of England and was ruler of French territories in Normandy, Anjou and Aquitaine. |
| 5  | St Brice's Day Massacre   | Aethelred the king of England decided to use aggression instead of paying Danegeld and therefore decided to kill all Vikings in his territory.                                 | 1175   | Irish Homage: Irish king agrees to swear loyalty and pay taxes to the English king.                   |
| 6  | Cnut the Great  | Viking and King of England, after his conquest of the country he was peaceful and organised his country using Saxons to help him.  | 1215   | King John's losses in France are partially responsible for the rebellion and Magna Carta.             |
| 7  | Angevin   | Name given to a ruling English house, which owned a lot of territory in France.  | 1337   | The Beginning of the Hundred Years War as the King of England claims he is also the King of France.   |
| 8  | Dominion  | A territory in another country owned by one ruling country, the Angevin Empire for example was an English dominion.  | 1453   | Small English force loses the last major battle of the Hundred Years War.                             |
| 9  | <i>Strongbow</i>  | Ireland had been a series of small kingdoms, after the Pope gave permission to England a lord nicknamed 'Strongbow' who was able to make Irish Kings swear loyalty to England. | <b>Key changes to British People</b><br><br><b>Christendom.</b><br>Most of Europe was Christian by this time, Many Christian believers see the Pope as God's choice on earth, Anglo-Saxon kings could often only get the Vikings to stop their invasions by converting them to Christianity.<br><br><b>Commerce.</b><br>Trade was important in the middle ages, the Vikings made most of their money from trade, but also extorted (forced) money from the English out of fear. Trade also encouraged English kings to seek more French land.<br><br><b>Dynastic Politics.</b><br>Power in Europe at this time was all with rulers, often kings. Family relations and personal disagreements could change the empires and size of countries. The marriage of Emma helped to give England an empire almost overnight. Similarly the complicated English links to Normandy allowed Edward III to claim he was in charge of all of England. |   |
| 10 | Homage  | The act of paying loyalty to another leader or monarch, the Irish Kings gave homage to England the Norman lords to the King of France.   |  |   |
| 11 | The Hundred Years' War  | Conflict between England and France based on Edward III's claim to the throne, this lasted over a hundred years.   |  |   |
| 12 | Crecy and Poitiers  | Successful battles for English forces in the early part of the Hundred Years War English Longbowmen were able to defeat the French forces.                                     |  |   |
| 13 | Agincourt   | The major battle of the Hundred Years War, a tiny English force defeated the much larger French army it basically forced the French King to make Henry V his heir.             |  |   |
| 14 | Longbow men   | The simple weapon needed training but was inexpensive and deadly, it could fire almost every 4 seconds and made the English almost unbeatable for a hundred years.             |  |   |
| 15 | Knights   | French force in the Hundred Years War was mainly composed of these elite armoured warriors, the English archers would shoot their horses trapping and killing them underneath. |  |   |
| 16 | Dynasty   | A line of hereditary (passing from parent to child) rulers of a country.   |  |   |
| 17 | Magna Carta   | Meaning 'Great Charter', this gave English nobles more rights after John had taxed them too much to pay for his failed wars in France.   |  |   |