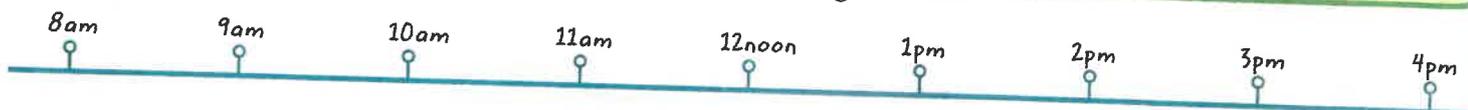




# What is chronology?

One of the most basic ideas that any good History student must understand is something called **chronology**. Simply speaking, chronology is the study of when things happened. And, as you know, it's vitally important when studying history to know when things happened. Only then can you begin trying to work out how and why things happened!

When historians put events in the correct time order, starting with the thing that happened earliest, the events are said to be in **chronological order**. One of the best ways to show chronological order is on a **timeline**. These show the events of a day, year, whole centuries or even thousands of years, depending on the scale and length of the timeline. For example, the timeline below could be used to put your school day in chronological order:



And by changing the scale of the line, events covering a whole year can be added to the timeline:



## FACT!

Historians also like to divide time into chunks and give names to the different periods of history. The Iron Age, the Middle Ages, Tudor times and Victorian Britain are all labels that historians have given to different periods of time in history!

**Around 2560 BC**  
Building of the Great Pyramid, Egypt



**221 BC**  
Building starts on Great Wall of China



**776 BC**  
First Olympic Games held in Greece



صَلَّى اللهُ عَلَيْهِ وَسَلَّمَ

**AD 570**  
Prophet Muhammad born at Mecca



**AD 793**  
Vikings first raid Britain

**Around 4 BC**  
Birth of Jesus Christ



**AD 1969**Man walks  
on the moon**AD 1666**Great Fire  
of London**AD 1415**English win the Battle  
of Agincourt during the  
Hundred Years War**Around AD 1300**Gunpowder first used  
in cannons in Europe**AD 1939**World War  
Two begins**AD 1837**Queen Victoria  
becomes monarch**AD 1485**First Tudor King of  
England, Henry VII**AD 1348**Killer plague,  
Black Death,  
reaches Britain**AD 1066**Battle of  
Hastings**Wise Up Words**

AD BC chronology timeline

Any length of time can be shown on a timeline. For example, the large timeline on these pages goes back to over 4500 years ago when the Ancient Egyptians were building their famous pyramids. The period in history covered by this book, known as 'The Middle Ages' is highlighted in the timeline.

**FACT!**

Historians use **bc** to refer to the time before the birth of Jesus Christ and **ad** to refer to the period after his birth. We don't know the exact year of Jesus' birth, but we use **ad 1** to represent this time.

**Work**

- What does 'chronological order' mean?
  - Why is it important for historians to get events in the right order?
- Make a timeline to show either:
  - your school day
  - your life

Try to divide your timeline into sections or chunks. Why not label your sections? Words like 'period', 'age', 'era' and 'times' are all common terms most often used by historians.

- Think of different periods in history you've studied, perhaps at primary school. Make a list. Where would you put each period in the large timeline on this page?

# 3 A journey through the Middle Ages

## What's it called?

Historians (people who study history) love to give names to different periods of time. The 'Middle Ages' is what historians in Britain call the time from about 1066 (around 950 years ago) to around 1500. Another name for this part of history is the 'Medieval period'. In fact, the word 'medieval' comes from the Latin language and means 'middle'. It's called 'Middle Ages' because this period of history comes between the ancient times of the Greeks and Romans and more modern times.

## The Middle Ages

This book aims to take you on a journey through the Middle Ages. It is a remarkable period, famous for invasion, war, mystery, murder, revolt, plague... and more war! In fact, some of the battles and wars that took place at this time are some of the best known in British History.

During the Middle Ages, new discoveries and inventions changed the way people thought and behaved, whilst new laws meant that more people had a say in how decisions were made rather than it all being up to one man – the king. The landscape of Britain changed too. Villages grew into towns and London became a large and bustling city. The landscape became dotted with magnificent cathedrals, huge stone castles, abbeys, and churches, many of which can still be seen today.

Look at the timeline on these pages carefully – it shows some of the big events, ideas and discoveries of the Middle Ages.



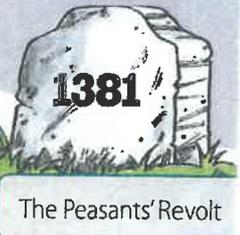
1066  
Battle of Hastings: William of Normandy becomes King of England



1340  
The Hundred Years War begins



1348  
Black Death arrives in Britain



1381  
The Peasants' Revolt



Christopher Columbus (an Italian) discovers America. A new continent ... and a new age!

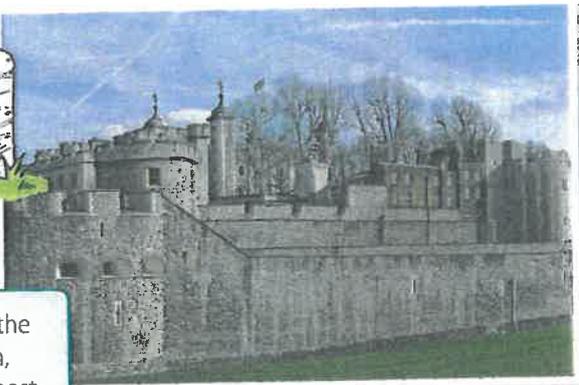


1485  
Henry Tudor becomes King of England after beating Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field



1070s

Work begins on the Tower of London, one of Britain's most famous castles



Wales finally conquered by the English

1283

1265



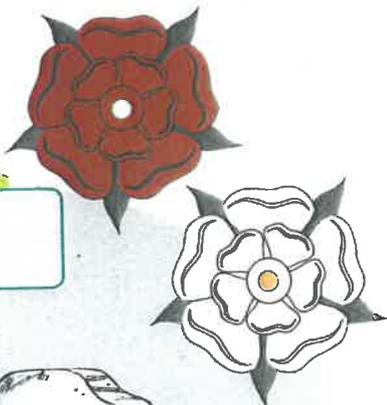
The first Parliament meets

1314

Scots defeat the English invaders



The Wars of the Roses begin



1453

The Hundred Years War ends, after 116 years

1095

Crusades begin



1170

Thomas Becket murdered



1215

The Magna Carta is agreed and signed



## Work

- 1 a When were the 'Middle Ages'?  
b How did this period get the name, the 'Middle Ages'?
- 2 Finding out which year is in which century can be difficult. The easiest way to find out is to cover up the last two numbers in a year and add one to the first two numbers. For example, 1348 is in the fourteenth century (cover up the '48' and add one to 13 to make 14)
  - a Which century are the following years in?
    - i 1170
    - ii 1492
    - iii 1265
    - iv 1095
  - b Which century were the following events in?
    - i The Peasants' Revolt
    - ii Signing of the Magna Carta
    - iii The Battle of Hastings
    - iv Henry Tudor became King of England
  - c Now put the four events above in the correct chronological order
  - d What century were you born in?









### Clue G

An extract from the Anglo-Saxon Chronicle for 1066. This was a record of the main events of each year written by English monks. This account of the Battle of Stamford Bridge had been written by the 1080s.

King Harald of Norway sailed up the River Ouse towards York with 300 ships. King Harold of England was in the south but went northwards day and night as quickly as he could.

5 Before Harold could get there, Earl Edwin and Earl Morcar fought the invading Norwegians but many of their army fled or were killed. The Norwegians won the battle.

10 Then King Harold of England and a large force of English soldiers took the Norwegians by surprise at Stamford Bridge. They fought strenuously until late in the day. One of the Norwegians stood on the narrow bridge and held off the English army so that they could not cross the bridge or win victory. An Englishman shot an arrow but missed. Then another Englishman crept under the bridge and stabbed the Norwegian from beneath.

15 Then Harold and his army went over the bridge and killed King Harald Hardrada and large numbers of Norwegians. The surviving Norwegians fled. The English pursued them and attacked them fiercely until they reached their ships. Some were drowned and some burned and some killed in various ways so that few survived. The King let the survivors go home in 24 ships.

20

### Who's Who



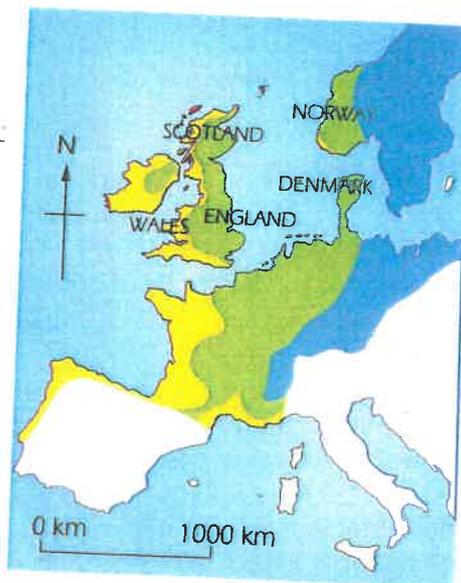
King of England - Harold. He had been king for just 9 months.



King of Norway - Harald Hardrada. He wanted to conquer England and become king himself.

### Clue H

Scientists examined the teeth from six of the skeletons. Scientists can tell which region people grew up in from their teeth. This is because traces of the water that children drink stay in their teeth for ever. The tests on the teeth of the skeletons showed that the people grew up in the blue areas on the map.



### Think

- ? Which clue did you expect to be most useful to check your hypothesis?
- ? Why did you pick that one?
- ? Did it turn out to be the most useful one in the end?

# Was King Richard III an evil murderer?

An **INTERPRETATION** of history is simply someone's version of history. Look at the story of King Richard III on these two pages. It contains facts but these facts have been presented in a certain way. The writer has interpreted the facts to present Richard as ... as what? That is for you to work out.

In this Interpretation Zone you will **test** this interpretation of Richard and then try to **explain** how this interpretation arose.

- 1** Work in pairs. Read the story strip about Richard III. What impression does the story give you of Richard? Choose from these words:

caring	failure	ruthless	clever
cruel	heroic	brave	scheming

- 2** Who do you think might have created this interpretation of Richard III? (There's a clue in the story.)

## Fact and opinion

This interpretation of Richard's story includes facts but it also includes opinions. Can you tell the difference?

- 3** Which of the following are facts? Which are opinions?
- Richard III was crowned King of England in 1483.
  - Richard III was an evil man who murdered his nephews.
  - Richard III was a successful king.
  - Richard III was killed at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485.

## Think

- 7** How can you tell that this writer does not like Richard? What words or phrases give it away?

## RICHARD III — THE KING WHO MURDERED HIS NEPHEWS



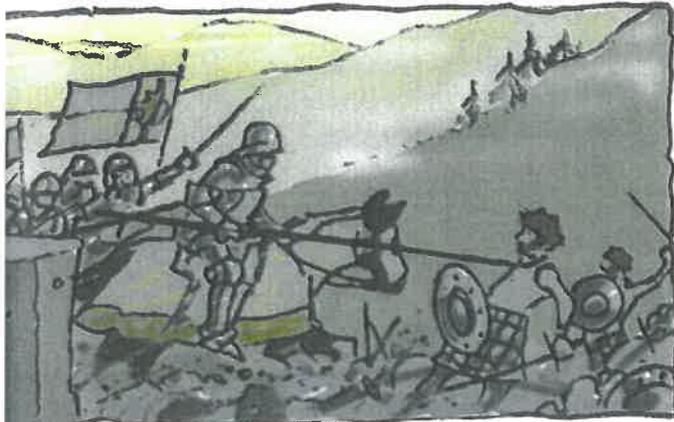
Richard III murdered his nephew, King Edward V, so that he could steal the crown for himself. Young Edward was only 13 years old.



Richard now had the young king in his power. He invented a story that the boy was illegitimate and so could not be king.



This brutal slaughter of innocent children shocked people all over Europe. Many men bravely risked their lives to fight against Richard.



Richard had always been selfish and ruthless. While his brother was king, Richard used all kinds of tricks and plots to build up his own riches and power. He even used the royal army to take over land for himself in Scotland.



In 1483 King Edward IV suddenly died. His young son became Edward V. Richard tricked the young king and his advisers by pretending to be friendly.

But soon Richard threw the advisers into prison. Then he had them executed without trial.



Richard savagely executed anyone who opposed him and had himself crowned King Richard III.



Next came the worst part of the story. Richard had young Edward and his brother cruelly murdered in the Tower of London. They are still known as the 'Princes in the Tower'.

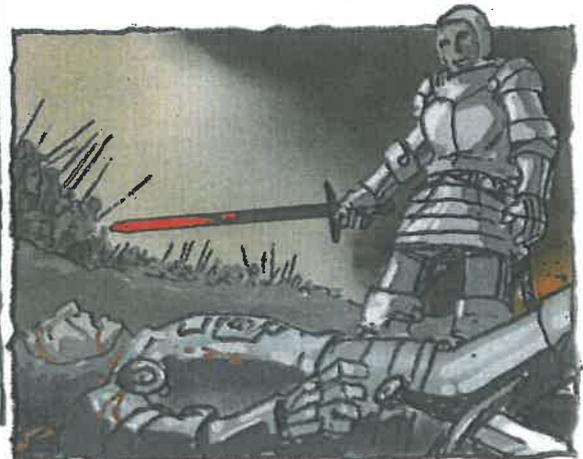


We want Henry as our king!

Richard crushed the rebellion. The survivors escaped Richard's revenge and fled to France to join Henry Tudor, a brave and noble man – so different from Richard.



Henry Tudor invaded England in August 1485. At last England might get rid of the tyrant Richard.



Richard was killed at the Battle of Bosworth. Henry became King Henry VII, the first of the great Tudor monarchs.

■ Was King Richard III an evil murderer?

■ Did Richard kill the Princes in the Tower?  
Be a detective!

An interpretation first needs to be **tested**. This means checking it against the facts and against other evidence. It would take a long time to test the whole of the story strip so we'll focus on just one issue: Did Richard III really murder his nephews?

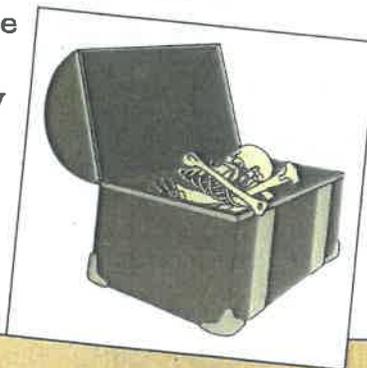
1 Here is your detective sheet. Use the clues on these two pages to fill out as much as you can.

Detective report	
Question	Your answer (✓, X, or ?) and which source shows this. Add comments if you need to.
Was there definitely a murder? For example, were the princes' <b>bodies</b> ever found?	
Did Richard have an <b>opportunity</b> to have the princes killed?	
Is there any <b>incriminating evidence</b> – such as a murder weapon – <b>proving</b> that Richard was the murderer?	
Is there any <b>evidence</b> that suggests that Richard could be the murderer?	
Is there any <b>evidence</b> that suggests that Richard might be innocent?	

If you have more ticks than crosses you probably think that Richard was guilty. If you have more crosses than ticks you ought to give him the benefit of the doubt and find him not guilty.

**Clue A**

In 1674 the bones of two children were found in the Tower of London. They were in a wooden chest about 3 metres underground. People thought they were the bones of the princes. In 1933 scientists examined the bones but they could not prove whether the children were related or exactly how old they were. The bones do not give any clues about how the children died. They have not been examined since.



**Clue B**

There are no records of the princes being alive after the summer of 1483.



**Lagar Velho, Portugal**  
 The 24,000-year-old remains of a child found in this rock shelter have made the cave famous.

**Pestera cu Oase, Romania**  
 These caves yielded some of the oldest remains of *Homo sapiens* in Europe, at 30,000–34,000 years old. At this time, another human species, called Neanderthals, greatly outnumbered *Homo sapiens*.

**Tianyuan Cave, China**  
 The oldest *Homo sapiens* remains discovered in eastern Asia are 37 bone fragments found in this cave. They belonged to a single person and are dated to 37,000–42,000 years old.

**Mugharet es-Skhal and Qafzeh, Israel**  
 Human remains that are 90,000–110,000 years old have been found here. They suggest that a first wave of *Homo sapiens* migration happened earlier than 100,000 years ago.

*Homo sapiens* skull, Herto

**Herto, Ethiopia**  
 The 160,000-year-old skulls found here show some features of human ancestors, such as heavy, or "robust," face bones.

**Omo Kibish, Ethiopia**  
 The human bones discovered here in 1967–74 have been dated to 195,000 years old, making them the earliest known in the world.

**Fa Hien Cave, Sri Lanka**  
 Bones from this cave show that humans had arrived in Sri Lanka around 33,000 years ago.

**Niah Caves, Malaysia**  
 Human remains, including a skull dating to 40,000 years ago, have been found here.

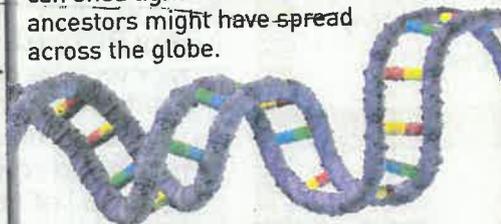
**Malakunanja, Australia**  
 Archaeologists have discovered that humans were living in the protection of this rock shelter 40,000 years ago.

**Blombos Cave, South Africa**  
 This cave contains engraved objects, shell beads, and fine tools of stone and bone, all up to 100,000 years old.

**Klasies River, South Africa**  
 The caves at this site have revealed that humans were living here 125,000 years ago.

**The story told by DNA**

Scientists study the DNA of modern people from around the world to show how closely related they are. This data can shed light on how their remote ancestors might have spread across the globe.



DNA is a complex molecule shaped like a spiral ladder. The order of chemicals along the rungs of the ladder forms the unique DNA code of every human.

**KEY**

- Spread of humans
- Date of first arrival, based on both archaeological and DNA evidence
- Site of major archaeological finds

**Beringia land route**

Scientists think that humans crossed into North America when the sea level was lower during the Ice Age. At that time, they could have walked across the dry land here.

20-14,000 years ago

NORTH AMERICA

**Meadowcroft Rockshelter, Pennsylvania, US**

This is possibly the oldest inhabited site in the Americas. Tools, blades, and spearheads discovered here may be 16,000-19,000 years old.

**Wally's Beach, Canada**

Evidence of horse hunting from 11,000 years ago has been found here, including blades and bones marked by butchering.

Clovis spearheads, St Louis

**Arlington Springs, California, US**

The remains of a man from 13,000 years ago were discovered on Santa Rosa Island, off the coast of California. They suggest that humans explored North America along its coast.

**St Louis, Missouri, US**

Spearheads such as those from St Louis belong to the Clovis culture, widespread in North America 13,000-9,000 years ago. Most experts now think that the Clovis people were not the first Americans.

**Taima Taima, Venezuela**

Spearheads and the cut bones of mastodons (extinct elephants) showed that human hunters were here up to 14,000 years ago.

SOUTH AMERICA

Experts think that **50,000 years ago**, there were only **1 million people** on the **Earth**.

195,000-15,000 years ago

# Out of Africa

The first members of our species, *Homo sapiens*, emerged around 195,000 years ago in east Africa. One population ventured into the Middle East more than 100,000 years ago, but most humans seem to have stayed in Africa for the next 85,000 years. Humans left Africa more permanently 65,000 years ago. Their journey – made over many generations – took humans to Asia, Europe, Australia, and eventually, to the Americas.

**Monte Verde, Chile**

Excavations at this site in northern Patagonia have revealed bones and charcoal thought to be 14,800 years old.

15

### Cave art hot spots

Among the richest places in the world for Ice Age cave paintings are the Dordogne (in southwest France) and Cantabria (in northern Spain). Southern Germany and the Czech Republic have abundant ancient carvings and other art objects, including some made from the world's first known ceramics (pottery).



**Chauvet, France**  
Cave filled with magnificent paintings of lions, bears, hyenas, and woolly rhinos, discovered in 1994.

### Newspaper Rock, Utah, US

A rock covered in petroglyphs – images scratched into the surface – made by artists during the last 2,000 years.



Petroglyphs, Newspaper Rock

### NORTH AMERICA

Venus of Brassempouy



### Brassempouy, France

Cave where a tiny ivory figurine was found. The *Venus of Brassempouy*, at 25,000 years old, is possibly the world's oldest realistic image of a human face.

### AFRICA

### SOUTH AMERICA

Stencilled paintings, Cueva de las Manos

### Cueva de las Manos, Argentina

Cave with walls covered with paintings of hands. Strangely, these are identical to others found in Spain and Australia – places that could never have been in contact.

100,000  
–5,000  
years ago

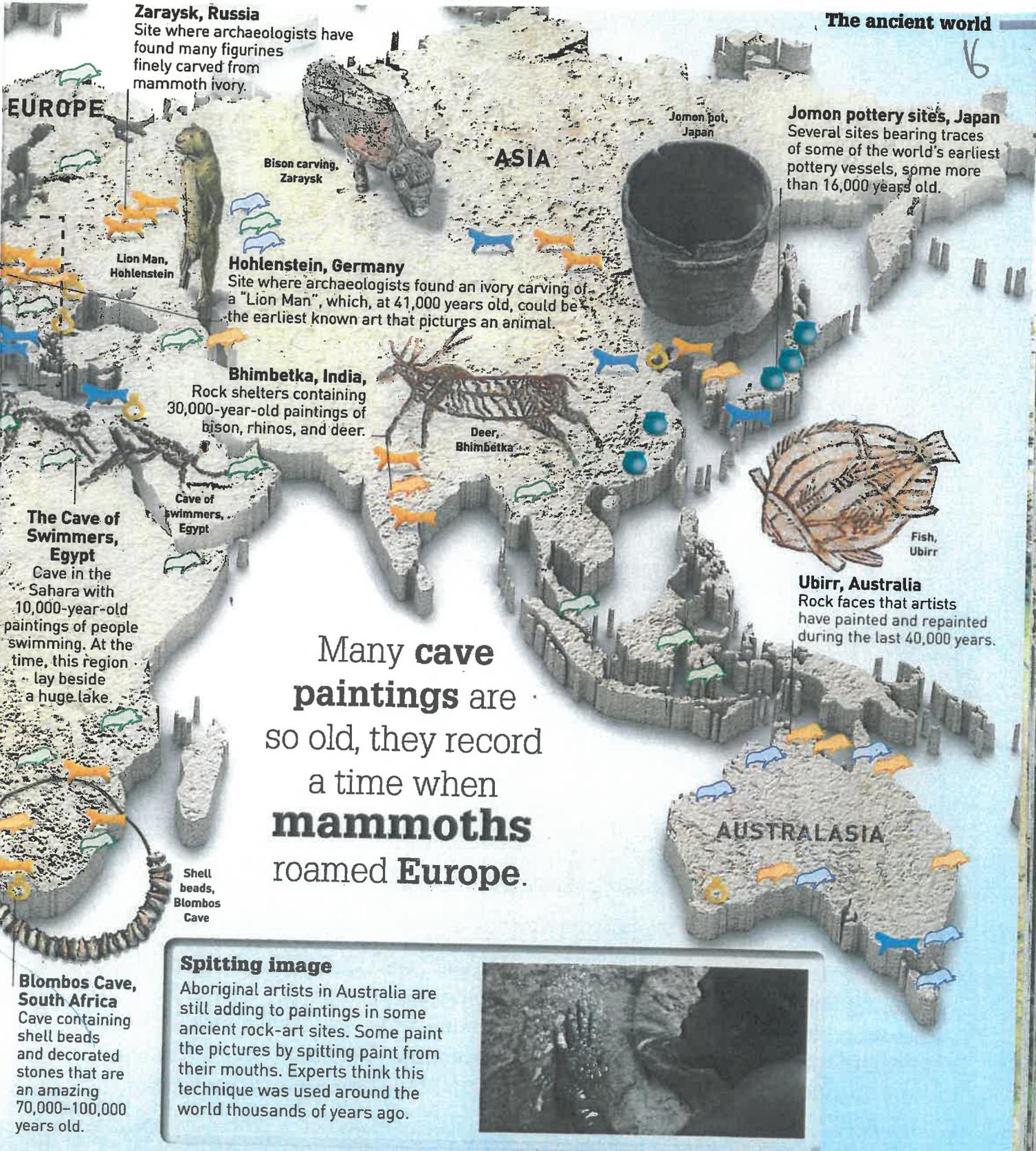
# Cave art

People have been making decoration, patterns, and jewellery for more than 100,000 years. However, the oldest known works of art that depict people and animals (rather than patterns) are around 40,000 years old. They were carved from bone or painted in caves in Europe at the height of the Ice Age.

**KEY**

- Cave paintings
  - More than 20,000 years ago (height of the Ice Age)
  - 20,000–10,000 years ago (end of the Ice Age)
  - 10,000–5,000 years ago (after the Ice Age)
- Carved objects
  - More than 20,000 years ago
  - 20,000–10,000 years ago
- Earliest jewellery
  - More than 20,000 years ago
- Earliest pots
  - 20,000–10,000 years ago





**Zaraysk, Russia**  
Site where archaeologists have found many figurines finely carved from mammoth ivory.

**Jomon pottery sites, Japan**  
Several sites bearing traces of some of the world's earliest pottery vessels, some more than 16,000 years old.

**Hohlenstein, Germany**  
Site where archaeologists found an ivory carving of a "Lion Man", which, at 41,000 years old, could be the earliest known art that pictures an animal.

**Bhimbetka, India**  
Rock shelters containing 30,000-year-old paintings of bison, rhinos, and deer.

**The Cave of Swimmers, Egypt**  
Cave in the Sahara with 10,000-year-old paintings of people swimming. At the time, this region lay beside a huge lake.

**Ubirr, Australia**  
Rock faces that artists have painted and repainted during the last 40,000 years.

Many **cave paintings** are so old, they record a time when **mammoths** roamed **Europe**.

**Spitting image**  
Aboriginal artists in Australia are still adding to paintings in some ancient rock-art sites. Some paint the pictures by spitting paint from their mouths. Experts think this technique was used around the world thousands of years ago.



**Blombos Cave, South Africa**  
Cave containing shell beads and decorated stones that are an amazing 70,000-100,000 years old.

COMPLETE WITH PAINTINGS, BECAUSE THE ORIGINALS ARE SO FRAGILE.



**KEY**

This map shows the global pattern of megaliths. Megalithic cultures developed where people settled in communities that were big enough to organize grand building projects.

- Areas of megalithic culture
- Major megalithic monuments
- Other important megalithic sites

**ASIA**

**Ganghwa Dolmens, South Korea**

More than 120 dolmens (tombs) in the mountains of the island of Ganghwa. Built in 1000-800 BCE, these are some of the oldest dolmens in Korea.

**Deer stones, Mongolia**

More than 550 granite stones carved with pictures of deer, dating to 1000 BCE.

**Plain of Jars, Laos**

Several hundred huge stone jars, dating from 500 BCE to 200 CE, spread over more than 90 separate sites.

**Furuichi Kofun, Japan**

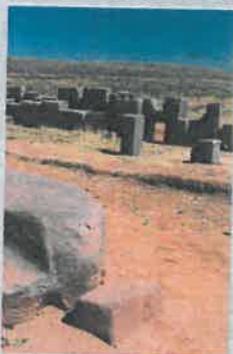
**Ishibutai Kofun, Japan**  
Largest megalithic tomb in Japan, built in the Asuka Period, 592-710 CE.

**Dolmens of Kerala, India**

Mushroom-shaped burial monuments dating from 300 BCE to 200 CE.

**Megaliths in the Americas**

The Americas are home to megaliths, too, including those in eastern Canada, Central America, Peru, and Bolivia. Some are up to 3,400 years old. The giant stone blocks (right) of the Pumapunku temple complex in Bolivia date to around 600 CE.



**Lore Lindu, Indonesia**

Over 400 megaliths, some carved in the shape of humans. They date from 3000 BCE to 1300 CE.

FROM 240 KM (150 MILES) AWAY. THE LARGEST WEIGH OVER 40 TONNES.

### The first alphabet

Alphabets, used today to write many languages, were originally an idea of people (below) living in Canaan and Egypt's Sinai Desert around 1800 BCE. They adapted Egyptian hieroglyphs and Sumerian cuneiform writing to stand for the sounds in their language, inventing the Proto-Canaanite script. The alphabet idea was passed on to the Phoenicians, then the Greeks, and then the Romans. Each time, people changed slightly the shape and order of the symbols.



**Olmec glyphs, 900 BCE**  
Writing in North America may have begun with the Olmecs. Their writing was first found when road builders discovered the Cascajal Block in the 1990s. It was covered in Olmec picture symbols, or glyphs.



**Germanic runes, 150 CE**  
Runes were the writing symbols used in Germany and Scandinavia. They were also called *futhark*, after the sounds of the first six symbols in the runic alphabet (above).



**NORTH AMERICA**

**EUROPE**

**AFRICA**

**Quipu knots, 650 CE**  
People used this method of record keeping, also known as "talking knots", in the Inca Empire and older civilizations in ancient Peru. Information was coded by the colour and pattern of knots in threads of llama or alpaca wool.

**SOUTH AMERICA**

3400 BCE  
-650 CE

# The origins of writing

People began recording things by writing them down more than 5,000 years ago, in Sumer (in modern Iraq), and Egypt. Later, in China and the Americas, other groups of people invented totally different systems of writing.

In **Chinese legend**, the day the first writing symbols were born marked the **second beginning** of the world.

**KEY**  
Colours show the date by which writing had arrived.

- 3000 BCE
- 2000 BCE
- 1250 BCE
- 500 BCE
- 500 CE
- ★ Location of a key form of writing

**Phaistos disc script, 1800 BCE**

This disc from Crete, Greece, carries a unique hieroglyphic script that has not been decoded.



**Phoenician alphabet, 1100 BCE**

Traders of the eastern Mediterranean, called the Phoenicians, had their own alphabet, which they passed on to the Greeks.



**Indus Valley script, 2600 BCE**

Experts have not yet cracked the code of these mysterious symbols, written by people of the long-lost Indus Valley civilization.



**Chinese Shang Dynasty oracle bone script, 1500 BCE**

The earliest recognizable Chinese writing was carved on bones and turtle shells by oracles (fortune tellers).



**ASIA**

**Sumerian pictographs, 3400 BCE**

Merchants in Sumer (southern Mesopotamia) developed the earliest known writing. They recorded quantities of goods by scratching pictographs (picture symbols, above) on clay tablets. Over centuries, the symbols evolved into simple "cuneiform" (wedge-shaped) marks pressed into the clay.



**Indian Brahmi script, 500 BCE**

Brahmi appeared on announcements of the emperor Ashoka (left, from the 200s BCE) throughout India. Its origins are unknown, but it is the ancestor of dozens of writing systems in India and southeast Asia.



**AUSTRALASIA**

**Ethiopic script, 300s CE**

When writing arrived in Ethiopia, scribes adapted it to write the Ge'ez language used in church. People now write modern Ethiopian languages with this script.



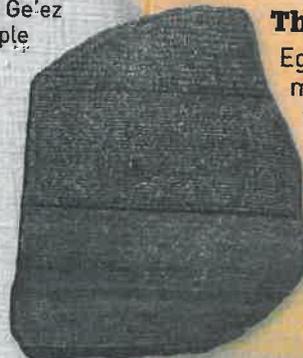
**Egyptian hieroglyphs, 3100 BCE**

A unique type of picture writing called hieroglyphics developed in Egypt. Some of the pictures, or hieroglyphs, stood for sounds, but others acted as words, or parts of words.



**The Rosetta Stone**

Egyptian hieroglyphs might be meaningless to us if it weren't for the Rosetta Stone. It bears an inscription in three scripts - hieroglyphics, demotic (another form of Egyptian writing), and Ancient Greek. Since experts could read the Greek, the stone provided the key to breaking the code of the hieroglyphs.



WERE WRITTEN RIGHT-TO-LEFT, DOWNWARDS, OR EVEN IN A ZIG-ZAG!

## GUIDE TO MAKING A MUMMY

Mummification was an expensive process carried out by skilled embalmers over 70 days. Although it changed gradually over time, it always featured the same basic steps...

- 1** The body was washed, then a metal probe inserted up the nose to liquify the brain – which drained away.
- 2** A small cut was made in the left side to remove the digestive organs responsible for decomposition.
- 3** The intestines, stomach, liver and lungs were treated and buried separately in four Canopic jars (but the heart was left in place since it was believed to contain intelligence and emotion).
- 4** The body was dried out for 40 days using a natural salt called natron.
- 5** The skin was rubbed with oils and resins to provide a protective coating against 'harmful forces', including insects, mould and bacteria.
- 6** The body was wrapped in many layers of linen wrappings and put in its coffin for burial.

### DID YOU KNOW?

#### A LONG TIME IN THE MAKING

Scientists analysing mummy wrappings in 2014 were able to prove that mummification began in Egypt in around 4500 BC – so 1,700 years earlier than believed!

## PREPARING FOR DEATH

When packing for the Afterlife, there were some essential items needed for the journey

### BOOK OF THE DEAD

▼ Since the dead had to find their way through the Underworld to reach eternity, collections of spells and prayers known as the Book of the Dead were written on papyrus rolls, acting as guide books to the Underworld.

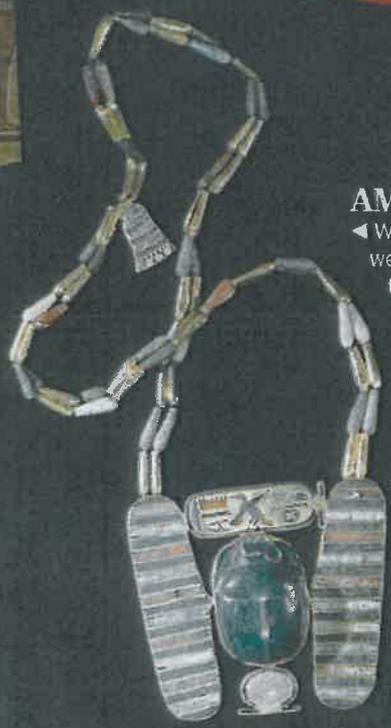
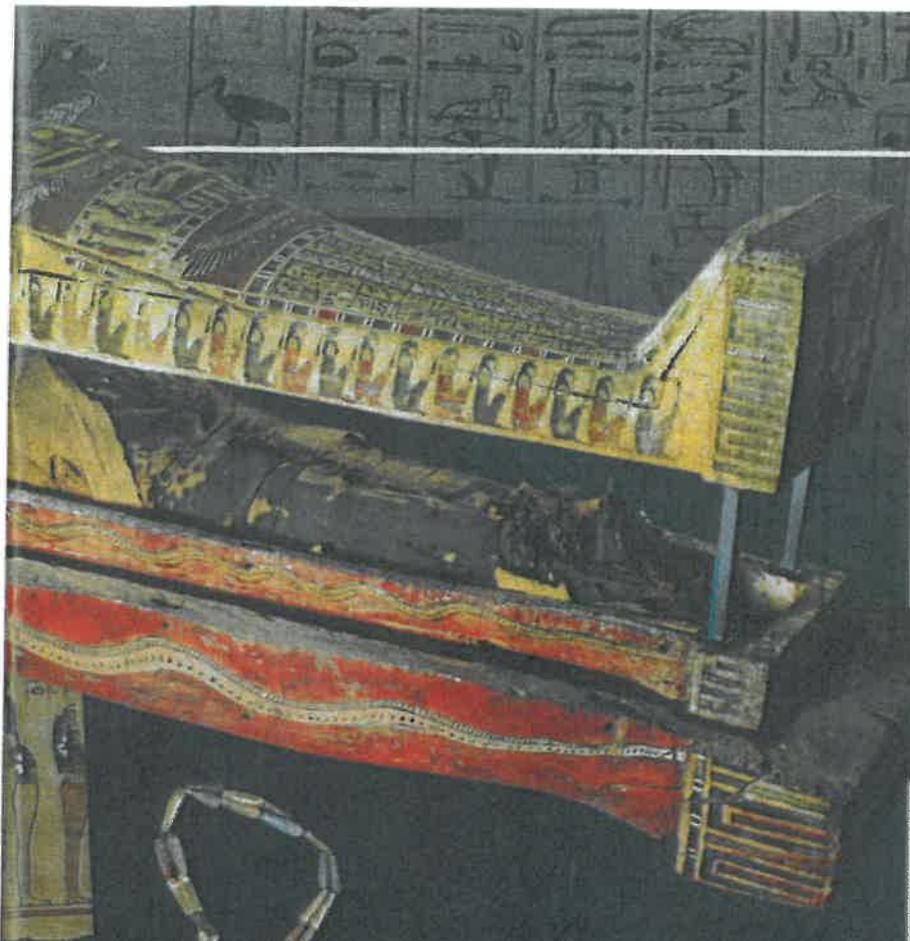
### MUMMY WRAPPINGS

▼ In terms of the correct 'outfit' for the journey, the Book of the Dead states that those wishing to reach the Afterlife must be "pure, clean, clothed in fresh linen and anointed with the finest myrrh oil", referring to the many layers of mummy wrappings protecting the body from damage.

### FOOD & DRINK

▲ Supplies for the long journey to the Underworld and for the Afterlife beyond were accompanied by the prayer "may there be given offerings of bread, beer, beef and fowl and every good and pure thing for your ka".





**AMULETS**

◀ Worn in both life and death, amulets were not only decorative but were thought to protect against harm. Placed over different parts of the body, a whole series of protective amulets included the Eye of Horus, worn to keep the body healthy and complete, and large scarabs (beetle-shaped amulets) placed over the heart.

**SHABTIS**

▼ No one wants to work for eternity, so many ancient Egyptians were buried with small servant figurines, or 'shabtis', and the 'Spell for making a shabti do work for the owner in the land of the dead'. The wealthiest tombs contained a shabti for every day of the year, with extra 'overseer shabtis' to keep the rest in order.



**THE MOST TERRIFYING CREATURES FROM THE BOOK OF THE DEAD**

Reaching the Afterlife meant getting past these fearsome guardians



**AMMUT**

▲ 'Devourer of the Dead' was a terrifying goddess with a crocodile's head, lion's body and the back legs of a hippopotamus. She waited by the scales of Judgement to eat the hearts of sinners.



**APEP**

▲ The 'Eater of Souls' was the great roaring serpent who tried to swallow the Sun god Ra each night to prevent him rising again, plunging the world into darkness and chaos unless constantly fought against.

**SHEZMU**

▶ The 'Lord of Blood' hunted sinners for slaughter. He was also a butcher known as 'the One who dismembers bodies' and used a wine press to crush human heads instead of grapes.



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**KEY**

- Scandinavian homeland
- Viking settlement by:
  - 9th century CE
  - 10th century CE
  - 11th century CE
- Areas the Vikings raided but did not settle
- Major Viking raids

- Viking exploration
- Erik the Red's voyage to Greenland, 983-986 CE
- Vinland voyages, c.1000-1015 CE
- Hunting and trading routes, 1050-1350 CE



**Greenland**  
In 986 CE, Erik the Red became the first to make a permanent settlement in Greenland.

**ICELAND**  
Iceland  
Vikings began to settle on Iceland around 870 CE.

**Markland**  
In 1001 CE, the son of Erik the Red, Leif Eriksson, became the first European to land in North America. It may have been in a place the Vikings named Markland - thought to be here on the Labrador coast.

**L'Anse aux Meadows**  
Archaeologists have found a Viking settlement at L'Anse aux Meadows in Newfoundland - a place the Vikings may have called Vinland.

**Dublin**  
Vikings founded a permanent settlement in Dublin, Ireland, in 841 CE.

**793-1001 CE**

# The Vikings

## NORTH AMERICA

**North America**  
The Greenland Vikings had no wood for building or fuel. Expeditions south along the North American coast were mainly to get timber.



The Vikings were the great raiders, traders, explorers, and settlers of medieval Europe. From their base in Scandinavia, they established outposts in the British Isles, Ireland, Iceland, Greenland, France, the Mediterranean, and Russia. They were probably also the first people from Europe to set foot in North America - almost 500 years before the arrival of Christopher Columbus.



“Never before has such **terror** appeared in Britain.”

**Viking longships**

The Vikings used superbly designed boats called “longships” to raid and explore. Powered by oar or sail, these boats had shallow bottoms, and could be sailed far inland on rivers and lakes. They had the added advantage of being light enough to drag over land to another lake or river.



**Alcuin of York**, on the Viking raid on Lindisfarne, in a letter to King Ethelred of Northumbland (northeast England), 793 ce

**Scandinavia**  
The Vikings came from Norway, Sweden, and Denmark in modern-day Scandinavia.

**Lindisfarne**

In 793 ce, Vikings raided the abbey at Lindisfarne, a centre of learning famous throughout Europe.



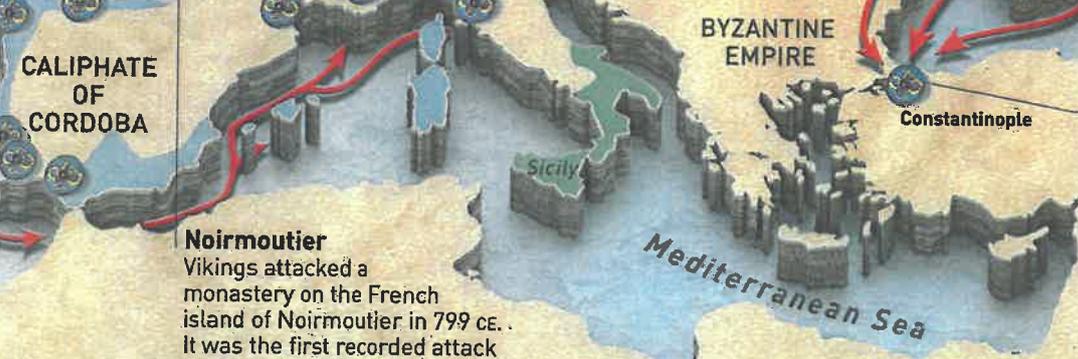
**Novgorod**  
The Vikings expanded to the east and became rulers of Novgorod, in what is now Russia, in 862 ce.

**Kievan Russia**  
A Scandinavian tribe known as “Rus” appeared for the first time in what is now Russia around 880 ce.

**Normandy**  
France’s Charles the Simple gave land in northern France to a band of Vikings led by Rollo. Rollo’s great-great-great grandson was William the Conqueror, who became king of England in 1066 ce.

**Noirmoutier**  
Vikings attacked a monastery on the French island of Noirmoutier in 799 ce. It was the first recorded attack on mainland Europe.

**Constantinople**  
In 860 ce, the Vikings launched their first assault on Constantinople (which the Vikings called Miklegard). Further failed raids followed.



TRANSLATES AS “SOMEONE WHO GOES ON AN OVERSEAS EXPEDITION”.

