

**GCSE HISTORY**

# **100% SHEETS**

**OCR B HISTORY (SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)**

*<https://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/gcse/history-b-schools-history-project-j411-from-2016/>*

**Name:** \_\_\_\_\_

**Advisory:** \_\_\_\_\_

**History Teacher:** \_\_\_\_\_



## Contents:

<b>Viking Expansion, 750 – 1050 AD (Paper 3)</b>	
The Viking World	3
Scandinavian Homelands	4
Eastward Expansion	5
Raiders and Invaders	6
Settlers in the West	7
Great Danes	8

<b>The Norman Conquest, 1065 – 1087 (Paper 1)</b>	
Anglo-Saxon Golden Age?	9
The Succession Crisis	10
The Battle of Hastings	11
Brutal Slaughter: Rebellions & Responses	12
Castles: Fortresses or Symbols?	13
The Domesday Book	14

<b>History Around Us: Fountains Abbey (Paper 2)</b>	
What can site evidence tell us?	15
What can the history of the site tell us?	16

<b>Migrants to Britain, c.1250 – Present (Paper 1)</b>	
Medieval: Jews in England	17
Medieval: Europeans and Attitudes	18
Early Modern: Hansa Merchants, 'Gypsies', Jews	19
Early Modern: Protestants, Africans, Indians	20
Early Modern case study: Africans in England	21
Industrial: Irish, Italians, Germans	22
Industrial: Jews in 19 <sup>th</sup> Century Britain	23
Industrial: First Multi-Racial Communities	24
Industrial: The Empire	25
1900-Present: Impact of WWI	26
1900-Present: Jews, Poles, Other Europeans	27
1900-Present: Decolonisation & Commonwealth	28
1900-Present: Migration & Responses	29

<b>Paper 1: British History</b>	
<b>Units:</b>	Norman Conquest Migrants to Britain
<b>Time:</b>	1 hour 45 minutes

<b>Paper 2: History Around Us</b>	
<b>Units:</b>	Fountains Abbey
<b>Time:</b>	1 hour

<b>Living under Nazi Rule, 1933 – 1945 (Paper 3)</b>	
Ideology & Consolidation of Power	30
Terror	31
Propaganda	32
Opposition	33
Changing Lives: Women, Workers, Youth	34
Changing Lives: Nazi Racial Policy	35
Impact of WWII: War economy, Bombing, Evacuation	36
Opposition and Total War	37
Contrasting Nature of Nazi Rule: East & West	38
The Holocaust	39

<b>Paper 3: World History</b>	
<b>Units:</b>	Viking Expansion Living under Nazi Rule
<b>Time:</b>	1 hour 45 minutes

**3.6 Trade, Settlement, and Conflict in Greenland, Iceland, and America**

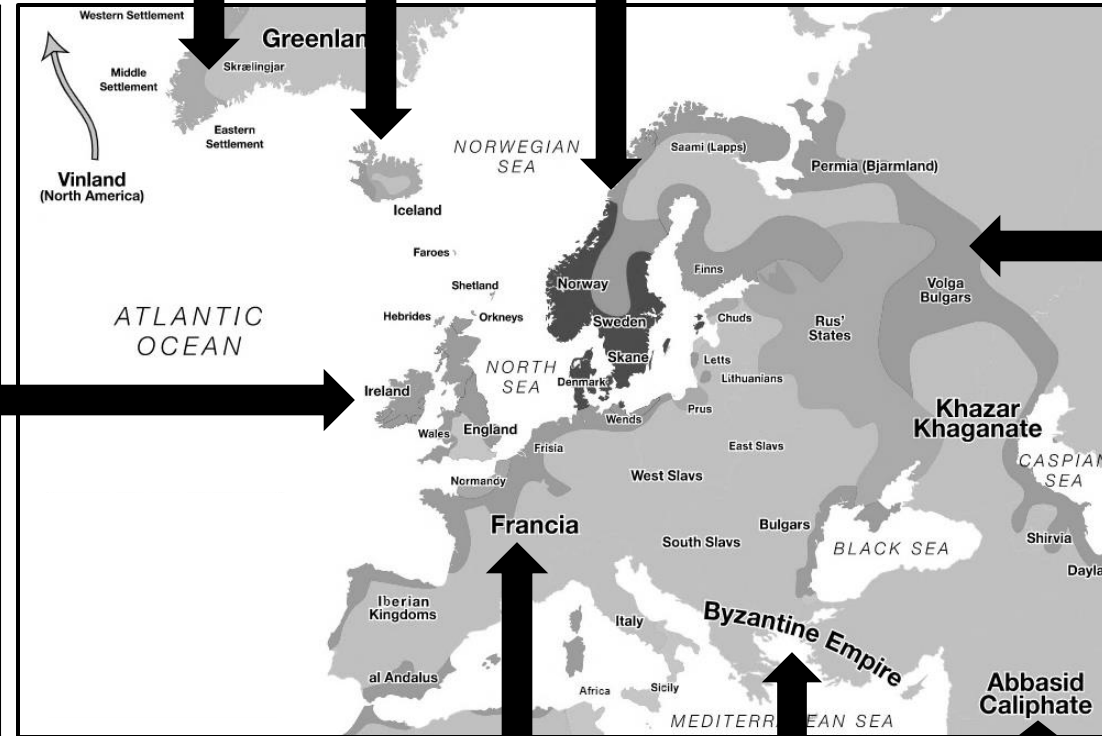
- Vikings first arrived in Iceland around 870 AD attracted by the **high numbers of walrus on the island** (walrus tusk was a valued commodity in Europe)
- **Erik the Red** – a criminal exiled from Iceland – later pushed further westward to settle on Greenland – though experts **debate to this day their success**
- Erik's son – **Leif Eriksson** – went on to **settle in North America** ('Vinland')

**3.1 Scandinavia – the Viking homeland**

- The Vikings were a **collection of peoples** who originated from the modern day countries of Sweden, Denmark, and Norway – known collectively as the **region of Scandinavia**
- **Sweden** is a vast country of **rolling hills, lakes, and thick forests** of pine trees
- **Denmark** is a small country of **islands with direct trade connections** to Europe
- **Norway** is a country of  **fjords (sea valleys), mountains, and islands** along its coast

**3.5 Trade, Settlement, and Conflict in Britain and Ireland**

- The Vikings began raiding the British Isles in the 700s, most famously **sacking the monastery at Lindisfarne in Northumberland** in 793 AD, taking its riches and the monks back to Scandinavia as **slaves (thralls)**
- Further raids took place in the **Shetland and Orkney Islands, the Outer and Inner Hebrides, and down the Irish Sea**, eventually with some groups establishing trading ports (e.g. Dublin, Ireland)
- The consequences of further Viking invasion of England led to the **creation of the Danelaw and the Kingdom of Jorvik (York)**
- Viking influence can be seen in **placenames, culture, and accents** in the North of Britain to this day



**3.2 The Volga Vikings & Kievan Rus**

- In the eighth century AD (700s), Vikings from Sweden began exploring in their ships along the **River Volga**
- The River Volga is **Europe's longest and widest river**, running from north of what is now Moscow to the Caspian Sea
- The driving force for the Volga Vikings expansion along the river was mainly **trade**, but over time they settled along the riverbank and **expanded onto the land**
- They created a vast network of territories which would eventually become the **modern day countries of Russia and Ukraine**
- Some Vikings continued along the river even further, reaching **Baghdad** and the capital of the Byzantine Empire: **Constantinople**

**3.4 Trade, Settlement, and Conflict in Francia**

- Vikings reached the **Frankish Empire** in the 700s and began to raid the land along the wide rivers such as the River Seine – even reaching the **capital city of Paris**
- In 814 AD, the **Franks most powerful leader, Charlemagne, died** and the Empire weakened – the Vikings took advantage of this and launched further attacks
- The raids continued until 911 AD, when **King Charles the Simple defeated a Viking called Rollo** in battle; if Rollo **converted to Christianity and stayed loyal to the King**, then he would be given lands along the northern coast to stop further raids
- This land **Normandy (Land of the North Men)** would have a huge impact later in history...

**3.3 Contact and Trade with the Byzantines and the Arabs**

- Evidence for Vikings reaching **Baghdad** – the capital of the Abbasid Caliphate – comes from a variety of different sources
- We can see it in **archaeological artefacts** – such as a **ring with the name of Allah** upon it found at Birka in Sweden, or **dirhams (coins)** from the Caliphate found back in Scandinavia; we also hear about the Vikings from Arab scholars
- Other Vikings also reached **Constantinople** (which the Vikings called 'Miklagard' – the great city): the capital of the Eastern Roman (Byzantine) Empire – they served in the **Emperor's bodyguard, traded, and raided**

4.1 DAILY LIFE AND CULTURE	4.2 SEAFARING AND TRADE	4.3 BELIEFS AND RITUALS
<p><b>Houses</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Viking houses were called <b>longhouses</b> and were built of wood as timber was plentiful in Scandinavia</li> <li>The longhouses were <b>divided into two</b> – one area for the family, and one area for cattle and houses</li> <li>In the middle would be <b>the hearth</b> – the centre of the home with wide benches along the edges used for sitting during the day and sleeping at night</li> </ul>	<p><b>Importance of Ships</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Water was incredibly <b>important to the Vikings</b></li> <li>The <b>geography of Denmark, Norway and Sweden</b> meant that being excellent seafarers was necessary for the Vikings to be successful but also so they had enough food to live</li> </ul>	<p><b>Stories about the Universe</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Viking religion was <b>very different to other religions</b> of the time – there was <b>no ‘holy book’</b> and most of our evidence comes from the <b>eddas (folk stories)</b></li> <li>Vikings believed the worlds of the Universe were the branches of a <b>sacred ash tree called Yggdrasil</b>. On one level, <b>Asgard, lived the Gods</b>. On another, <b>Midgard, lived Humans</b>, and in another, <b>Hel, lived giants, trolls, elves and other horrible fantastical creatures</b></li> <li>Vikings believed that eventually the world would end with the <b>final battle of Ragnarok</b>, where a <b>great fire would destroy Yggdrasil, along with gods and humans in their different realms</b></li> <li>Scholars think this meant <b>Vikings had a fatalistic attitude</b> to life: humankind was doomed anyway, so you might as well <b>live adventurously and die fighting</b>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Food and Farming</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Communities had to be <b>self-sufficient</b> due to isolation – especially in Norwegian fjords &amp; Danish islands</li> <li><b>Farm animals were crucial for working</b> the land (growing rye, not wheat), meat, and for milk</li> <li>Vikings - as excellent seafarers - ate a <b>lot of fish</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Kvalsund and Skuldelev Ships</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In the early centuries AD Viking peoples had begun to really use <b>ships in order to trade</b></li> <li>In the 1920s, archaeologists discovered a <b>ship at Kvalsund in Norway</b> which they dated to 690 AD</li> <li>It demonstrated two key developments had taken place by this time: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It had a <b>steering oar (rudder)</b> attached to one side, meaning that the ship could <b>easily change direction</b></li> <li>It also had a <b>sail</b> – the earliest evidence of a ship in Scandinavia to use one. The use of sails would transform the Vikings’ fortunes so they could <b>now travel and trade over much further distances</b></li> </ul> </li> <li>In the 1960s archaeologists uncovered <b>five ships at Skuldelev in Denmark</b>, which showed that ships came in various shapes and sizes, including a <b>cargo vessel, a small cargo ship, a small fishing boat, a small warship (snekkja), and a large warship (skeid)</b> showing the different uses boats had in Viking life</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Tools and Equipment</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Iron ore was plentiful in Scandinavia and tools and weapons; <b>blacksmiths were hugely respected</b></li> <li>Vikings also used <b>antlers and tusks</b> from hunting which also then became <b>valued commodities across Europe and to the Arabs and Byzantines</b></li> <li>Clothes and Jewellery were highly decorated indicating that some Vikings had the time to hone their craft and become experts</li> </ul>	<p><b>Trading Towns</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Vikings established <b>key trading towns</b> in Scandinavia which could take in the goods which were flowing from the routes which Vikings were establishing</li> <li>In <b>Denmark</b>, at a place called <b>Hedeby</b>, the Kings of Denmark established a key trading port surrounded by a 5 metre wall. Many <b>precious and decorated artefacts</b> have been found by archaeologists, and with a <b>population of 1,500</b> it was the largest community in Scandinavia in the Viking Age</li> <li>In <b>Sweden</b> on an island in Lake Mälaren called <b>Birka</b>, the Vikings established a town with a <b>small fort, many houses, and workshops</b> for a wide variety of different trades</li> <li>In <b>Norway</b>, merchants gathered to trade up a narrow fjord at <b>Kaupang</b> which had a <b>large longhouse for the jarl</b> – leading to its other name of <b>Skíringssalr</b> or ‘<b>shining hall</b>’ demonstrating the wealth of the town</li> </ul>	
<p><b>Viking Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Thralls were slaves</b> captured in war, due to debts, or being the child of a slave; they did all the hard work</li> <li><b>Bondi were freemen</b> who owned their own land, and usually owned three or four thralls</li> <li><b>Jarls were important landowners and warriors</b> who the bondi promised to fight for in return for protection from enemies and bandits</li> <li><b>Women were separate</b> but played a crucial role, <b>running the home and society</b> in mens’ absence when on raids and were highly-respected in society</li> </ul>		<p><b>Viking Gods</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Vikings had <b>many gods</b> who all had their <b>own characteristics</b>, but also their <b>own weaknesses</b>, just like humans do; the main three gods were: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Odin</b>, the All-Father. He was the <b>supreme god, god of war, the dead, poetry, and wisdom</b>. He had one eye (the other traded so he could drink from the well of knowledge) and two ravens (<b>Huginn and Muninn</b>) who flew all over Midgard telling Odin what was happening. All Vikings who died bravely in battle were collected by Odin’s female helpers – the <b>Valkyries</b> – and taken to feast forever in Odin’s hall, <b>Valhalla</b></li> <li><b>Thor</b> who was a <b>very popular god</b>, and many Vikings wore his emblem, a hammer called <b>Mjolnir</b> (a thousand of these have been found all over the Viking world). Thor was the <b>god of thunder, lightning, crops, plague, law and order</b>.</li> <li><b>Frey</b> was the god of <b>favourable weather</b> needed for a good harvest and so was associated with <b>wealth</b>. His twin sister <b>Freya</b> was the <b>goddess of love, fertility, spells and magic</b>.</li> </ul> </li> <li>These gods give us three of our <b>days of the week</b>: Odin (Wednesday), Thor (Thursday), and Frey (Friday) – other days come from other religions</li> </ul>
<p><b>Viking Art</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Runestones with the <b>Viking alphabet (‘Futhark’)</b> are found all over Scandinavia. These continued to be created even <b>after the Christian conversion</b></li> </ul>		

**5.1 The Vikings of the East**

- It was **Vikings from Sweden** who travelled east – a short voyage across the Baltic brought them to **Lake Ladoga** and the **Rivers Neva and Volkhov**
- On the River Volkhov was a local Slavic settlement called **Staraya Ladoga** which was a trading town and meeting place of many different cultures
- Huge **Viking burial mounds** there suggest that it had permanent Viking residents for perhaps hundreds of years but talk in the **markets of exotic goods of the Arabs and Byzantines** led the Vikings to venture onwards
- The Vikings could mostly **travel down the rivers**, but in some areas they had to carry or **drag their boats** overland using large timbers as rollers
- Some Vikings headed down **the River Dnieper** – this was very dangerous as in one place it had over **40 miles of river rapids**. There was also the **constant danger of bandits**
- Other Vikings expanded and **traded with the peoples along the River Volga**
- it was 1,600 miles from Staraya Ladoga to Constantinople and Vikings who reached Baghdad were **2,500 miles away from home in Scandinavia**
- Vikings who travelled the eastern route would probably have **stayed away for 2 years**

**5.2 Viking Trading Goods**

- Scandinavia **lacked gold and silver**, and so the goods that they took with them south had to be small, compact and in high demand:
  - Swords:** Vikings were **skilled metalworkers** so their swords were highly prized weapons of war in the Byzantine Empire. They also took Frankish swords to trade with them too
  - Walrus ivory:** walrus live off the northern coasts of Norway and Iceland and their tusks were **source of fine ivory** which could be carved into jewellery and fetched high prices in the markets and bazaars of Constantinople and Baghdad
  - Honey:** the Arabs and Byzantines **greatly valued honey as a sweetener** of food and drinks and was an ideal trading product as it took up little space for its worth
  - Furs:** Scandinavia was **rich in animals whose skins and furs were fashionable** in Constantinople, were winters could sometimes be very cold – a coat made from the fur of a arctic white fox would have been particularly prized by the Byzantine elite
  - Amber:** this is the **fossilised resin of certain trees** which when hardened became an orange semi-transparent stone – highly value for jewellery and pendants
  - Falcons:** many Arabs were fanatical falconers and had their own hawks, but a trained **peregrine falcon from Scandinavia was the fastest bird in the sky**
  - Slaves:** Vikings were **well-known slave traders** and some were brought all the way from Scandinavia, whereas others were taken on the journey in return for not burning houses

**5.3 Novgorod and Kievan Rus**

- The local Slavic peoples referred to the **Vikings as the 'Rus'** and they established towns at **Novgorod** and **Kiev** – Novgorod ruler Riurik's heir: Oleg then became leader of Kiev
- Kiev was a **large Viking city** which became Christian when Vladimir, ruler of Kiev, married the Byzantine Emperor's sister. This brought the **Orthodox Church**, the **Greek language**, the **Greek alphabet**, **Byzantine law**, **politics**, **education**, **music** and **literature**
- Many historians believe the **Kievan Rus** to be the **origin of the modern state of Russia**

**5.4 The Volga Vikings and the Arab World**

- By the 9<sup>th</sup> century the Vikings had established a **strong link with the Arab world** – particularly by trading with the city of Baghdad
- Baghdad** was founded by Abbasid **caliph al-Mansur** in 762 AD in a circular design next to the River Tigris with a **beautiful mosque and the caliph's palace in the centre**
- By the 10<sup>th</sup> century Baghdad had a **population of over a million people**, making it the largest city in the world at the time
- The Volga Vikings would have marvelled at the sights, sounds and smells of the goods on display in the **bazaars and souks (markets)**
- Relations were not always peaceful though, with **Vikings raids of Abbasid ports such as Baku** taking place and nearly 30 runestones in Sweden made in memory of **Vikings who died fighting the 'Saracens'** – as Arabs were known in Medieval Europe
- The Vikings **traded their goods in return for silk** which had originally been farmed in China and got to Baghdad on the Silk Road, and silver in the form of the **Abbasid's silver coinage – dirhams**. Over 1,000 hoards of dirhams have been found in Scandinavia, containing a **total of 228,000 coins**
- An Arab lawyer called **Ibn Fahdlan** detailed the Arabic perspective of the Vikings – sometimes with **shocking details** of their behaviour

**5.5 The Volga Vikings and the Byzantine Empire**

- To the Vikings, the city of Constantinople was simply known as **Miklagard – the Great City**.
- Constantinople was **founded by the Emperor Constantine** in 303 AD when he moved the capital of the Roman Empire here
- By the time of the Vikings it was still **recognisably a Roman city** with high walls, aqueducts, baths, sewers, paved roads, libraries, chariot racing and the church of Holy Wisdom, **Hagia Sophia**
- Constantinople was the **capital of the Byzantine Empire** – the country that formed what was left of the Roman Empire – and by the 9<sup>th</sup> century it still controlled **most of Greece, Turkey and some of southern Italy**
- Its location meant that it was at a crossroads for trade with the Arabs, China, India, the Franks, the Anglo-Saxons, the Viking Rus, the Slavs and the northern African kingdoms - and therefore **all the trade goods of the world**
- Vikings did trade but also **attack the city**, famously in the 940s when they were repelled with the Byzantine's secret weapon – **'Greek fire'** – a form of napalm
- Some Vikings joined **the Byzantine army** and formed the **Varangian Guard – the Emperor's personal bodyguard**

<p><b>6.1 Causes of the Viking Raids</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ <b>Shortage of good farmland:</b> much of the land in the Viking homeland could not be cultivated for farming, and so more mouths to feed put pressure on leaders</li> <li>▪ <b>Wealth of Western Europe:</b> many European market towns were growing rich whilst monasteries contained Christian religious treasures of extreme wealth</li> <li>▪ <b>Growing power of kings in Scandinavia:</b> many independent jarls resented having to swear loyalty to a king, so looked for new lands where they would have their own power</li> <li>▪ <b>Weakness of Western Europe:</b> was divided into a number of small kingdoms, Scotland and Ireland were ruled by local chieftains and France was on the decline</li> <li>▪ <b>Better ships:</b> technological advances made crossing the North Sea and Atlantic easier</li> </ul>	<p><b>6.5 Viking Warfare</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vikings were ferocious and skilled warriors who employed a <b>number of weapons and tools</b> in order to maximise their effectiveness in war:</li> <li>▪ <b>Swords:</b> over 2,000 swords have been found in graves across the Viking world but were very expensive items – suggesting <b>only the elite used them</b>. As a result, good swords were passed from father to son and were given names</li> <li>▪ <b>Axes and spears:</b> the commonest weapons used by the Vikings and had a <b>variety of sizes and shapes</b> depending on the user and how they went into battle</li> <li>▪ <b>Shields:</b> Viking warriors carried a <b>large 1 metre diameter painted shield</b> with a metal boss in the middle to protect the grip of the person holding it from attack</li> <li>▪ <b>Helmets:</b> Vikings <b>did not wear winged or horned helmets</b>, and in fact very few have been found, suggesting that they were not used or worn except perhaps by the elite</li> </ul>
<p><b>6.2 Viking Attacks on Britain</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vikings raided the <b>coastal and river monasteries</b> such as at <b>Lindisfarne in 793 AD</b></li> <li>▪ In <b>794 AD</b> when the Vikings attacked <b>Jarrow it was a centre of learning and education</b> which was renowned all over Europe for the books its monks created</li> <li>▪ In <b>795 AD</b>, Viking raiders attacked the <b>monastery founded by St Columba on the isle of Iona</b> and returned again in 802 and 806 when they <b>killed 68 monks</b> for refusing to reveal the location of the bones of the saint</li> <li>▪ In the 800s they also <b>overwintered (stayed the winter)</b> in camps in the South, going on to attack <b>London</b> and other important cities</li> <li>▪ They began to <b>settle on the Shetland and Orkney islands</b> to the north which gave them a base from which to send their attacks</li> </ul>	<p><b>6.6 Tactics</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Raids would be conducted in <b>small groups closely bound to each other</b> by bonds of brotherhood and loyalty to their jarl or king and were <b>known as a Lið</b></li> <li>▪ When they arrived at a monastery they would <b>intimidate the monks</b> but usually resort to <b>violence</b> if their demands were not met</li> <li>▪ The Icelandic sagas detail how they would <b>perform a ‘blood eagle’</b> on those who annoyed them which involved pulling the lungs from the ribcage to create wings</li> <li>▪ The sagas also detail <b>some warriors called berserkers</b> who worked themselves up into a frenzy before battle to frighten their enemies, but little evidence of this can be found</li> </ul>
<p><b>6.3 Viking Attacks on Ireland</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The Vikings began by targeting the remote isolated monastery at <b>Rathlin Island (795 AD)</b></li> <li>▪ They continued to raid over the next 40 years, including <b>Cork (822)</b> and the remote and mysterious island monastery of <b>Skellig Michael (824)</b></li> <li>▪ They then turned their attention to the east where they raided <b>Bangor, destroyed the monastery and killed the local bishop</b></li> <li>▪ In 841 AD they began <b>establishing longphorts</b> (defended settlements) on major rivers, such as on the River Liffey – which would become the <b>modern city of Dublin</b></li> <li>▪ Archaeological evidence is starting to suggest that the longphort at Dublin was not just a raiding base, but also a <b>key trading hub</b> with a large population of men, women, children</li> </ul>	<p><b>6.7 Viking Longships</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Vikings went to battle and to raid <b>onboard their longships</b>, which had 3 key features</li> <li>▪ <b>Speed under sail:</b> modern replicas of Viking longships have shown that they would have <b>reached 15-20 knots</b> – incredibly fast for a ship of that period</li> <li>▪ <b>Speed under oars:</b> when there was no wind, the longship crew would take the sail down and <b>row if needed</b> – but this was only an exception as the <b>crew were also the warriors</b></li> <li>▪ <b>Design:</b> most famously longships were known for their <b>shallow draught</b> (the bottom of the boat) meaning they could easily be <b>dragged onto land</b>, regardless of size and did not need a port – even a ship with 60 men could <b>float in water of only a metre deep</b>. They also had <b>huge carved dragon heads</b> at one end, which frightened their enemies</li> </ul>
<p><b>6.4 Viking Attacks on the Frankish Empire</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ During the reign of the <b>Emperor Charlemagne</b> the Vikings made few attacks due to his strength and power – but these increased after his death in 814 AD</li> <li>▪ When Charlemagne’s son, <b>Louis the Pious</b>, died it led to infighting amongst his sons, and so the <b>Empire further weakened</b></li> <li>▪ The Vikings raided various towns and cities by taking their longships up the <b>rivers Seine and Loire</b> attacking <b>Rouen, Nantes, and Paris in 845 AD</b></li> <li>▪ Charles the Bald (r.840-877) undertook <b>various defensive measures</b> which made it harder for the Vikings, and so the Vikings <b>shifted their focus toward England</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>6.8 The ‘Great Heathen Army’</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ A force of Vikings attacked England in 865 AD led by two brothers, <b>Halfdan and Ivar ‘the Boneless’</b> – supposedly the sons of a famous Viking warrior called <b>Ragnar Loðbrok</b></li> <li>▪ In 873-74 AD the army overwintered at <b>Repton, Derbyshire</b>, and archaeological excavations tell us much about the army, and that it <b>may have included women warriors</b></li> <li>▪ By 878 AD, they had <b>conquered the Anglo-Saxon kingdoms</b> of <b>Northumbria, East Anglia, and Mercia</b> – only the Kingdom of <b>Wessex</b>, led by King <b>Alfred the Great</b>, remained</li> <li>▪ Alfred knew he could not defeat the Vikings, so gave them <b>territory to the north</b> called the <b>Danelaw</b>, as the Vikings by the 11<sup>th</sup> century practised their own Danish law there</li> </ul>

<p><b>7.1 Viking Settlement in Scotland &amp; the Isles</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>With <b>very few written records</b>, most of our evidence of Viking settlement in Scotland comes from <b>burials</b></li> <li>On the <b>Ardnamurchan peninsula</b> in the West of Scotland, archaeologists uncovered a <b>boat burial of a high status Viking</b> along with associated grave goods</li> <li>The inclusion of a <b>shield and sword</b> indicated that he was probably a man of <b>very high status</b></li> <li>The archaeologists believe that the <b>mourners dragged the boat up from the beach</b> to be buried there due to a special <b>prehistoric religious site</b> in the same field</li> <li>The Vikings <b>expanded across the Isles</b> with huge farmhouses found on Shetland, and eventually set up the '<b>Kingdom of the Isles</b>' that continued until 1265 AD</li> </ul>	<p><b>7.4 Viking Settlement in Ireland</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 902 AD, the Vikings were <b>expelled from Ireland</b> for some years after war with the Irish chieftains</li> <li>In 914 AD, they <b>reoccupied</b> their trading bases at <b>Dublin, Wexford, and Waterford</b></li> <li>At Dublin, evidence suggests that the <b>longphort became a highly defended town</b> with rectangular Viking longhouses protected by a large earthen wall to <b>stop any attacks by the local Irish tribes</b></li> <li>There is a <b>lack of Viking placenames</b> in the interior of Ireland, suggesting that they <b>stayed close to the coast</b></li> <li>The Vikings seemed to have used their warfare with the Irish as a <b>source of slaves</b> which could then be traded elsewhere – either in Europe or further East</li> </ul>	<p><b>7.6 Viking Settlement in Iceland</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Vikings began to <b>settle on Iceland from the 870s</b>, attracted by its <b>walrus and their ivory tusks</b></li> <li>The first settlers probably took <b>boatloads of farm animals</b> in order to ensure they would be <b>self-sufficient</b></li> <li>By 930 AD, <b>virtually all the useful land had been settled</b></li> <li>There was a <b>lack of timber</b>, so houses were build out of <b>earth and mud with a sod (turf) roof</b></li> <li>Icelandic society recreated <b>old Norwegian society</b> and consisted of <b>free farmers, 40 chieftains (goðar)</b> and <b>no kings</b> – so assemblies were set up where decisions could be made called <b>things</b></li> <li>In 930 an <b>all-Iceland assembly</b> was set up called the <i>Althing</i> which took place in <b>open-air at Thingvellir</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>7.2 Viking Settlement in England</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Danelaw only lasted for around 50 years, but had a <b>considerable impact on Northern language and culture</b></li> <li>Even after regaining control, the Anglo-Saxon kings allowed much of Viking culture to continue</li> <li>This can mostly be seen in <b>placenames</b> and <b>words</b> used in the North of England, for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>-by</b> = a village, as in <i>Thorlby</i> (nr. Skipton)</li> <li><b>-thorpe</b> = a new village, as in <i>Copmanthorpe</i> (nr. York)</li> <li><b>-thwaite</b> = a meadow, as in <i>Micklethwaite</i> (nr. Bingley)</li> <li><b>-toft</b> = a house, as in <i>Lowestoft</i> (in Suffolk)</li> <li><b>-ness</b> = a headland, as in <i>Skegness</i> (in East Yorkshire)</li> </ul> </li> <li>The word '<b>dale</b>' meant <b>valley</b>, and now is how the valleys of Yorkshire are referred to (e.g. <i>Airedale</i>)</li> </ul>	<p><b>7.5 Viking Settlement in France</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>No raids led to any significant settlement in France, apart from a <b>raid in 911 AD by Rollo</b> which was defeated by the Frankish King <b>Charles the Simple</b></li> <li>In return for Rollo's <b>conversion to Christianity</b> and his swearing of <b>loyalty to the Frankish crown</b>, Rollo was <b>given vast lands (Normandy – land of the Northmen)</b> so that he could <b>guard the Franks</b> against further raids</li> <li>Historians believe that the Vikings who arrived to settle in France <b>quickly took on a Frankish identity</b></li> <li>Its leaders (the Dukes of Normandy) could trace their ancestry back to Rollo, but <b>Scandinavian culture declined</b> and was not evident by the Norman Conquest</li> <li><b>William the Conqueror</b> was Rollo's great-great-grandson</li> </ul>	<p><b>7.7 Viking Settlement in Greenland</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Greenland is <b>mostly an ice sheet</b>, but on the very southern tip there is <b>some fertile land</b></li> <li>The Vikings first arrived after Greenland's discovery by an Icelandic outlaw called <b>Erik the Red</b> who named the land so as to hopefully attract people to come and settle</li> <li>In 986 a <b>fleet of 25 ships set off from Iceland</b> but only 14 ships made it – with two settlements established</li> <li>Life was tough for the Vikings but the <b>land was more fertile than in Iceland</b> – just there was not a lot of it</li> <li>At its peak in 1050, the <b>Eastern Settlement (Brattahlíð)</b> had <b>190 farms</b> and the <b>Western Settlement (Eystribyggð)</b> had <b>90 farms</b> with a population of 4,000</li> <li>By the 15<sup>th</sup> century, the settlements had <b>disappeared</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>7.3 Life in the Viking city of Jorvik (York)</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The city of York has played an <b>important role in the history of Northern England</b> for over 2,000 years</li> <li>It was first founded as <i>Eboracum</i> by the Romans as an important army base; it was at Eboracum that <b>Constantine</b> – who moved the capital of the Empire to Constantinople – first discovered his father was dead and <b>he was Emperor</b></li> <li>Under the Anglo-Saxons it was known as <i>Eoforwic</i> and was the <b>capital of the Kingdom of Northumbria</b> and an important Christian centre, with a large church called a 'minster' – which developed over the centuries into today's <b>York Minster</b></li> <li>The Vikings of the '<b>Great Heathen Army</b>' <b>captured York in 866 AD</b> and renamed it <i>Jorvik</i> and despite being fought over and changing hands many times, it became the main trading city and <b>capital of the Danelaw</b></li> <li>The <b>Vikings added new streets</b> on both sides of the Rivers Ouse and Fosse and by 1000 AD had a population of 10,000</li> <li>We can see the Vikings' impact in <b>the street names</b>, where '<b>gate</b>' is the <b>Old Norse for street</b> (e.g. Skeldergate)</li> <li><b>Archaeological excavations along Coppergate</b> have uncovered a vast amount of evidence about life in Jorvik</li> <li>Many coins were also found, which suggests that the Vikings had started to <b>mint their own coins in the English style</b></li> <li>The coins tell us that by the early 900s, <b>Jorvik had its own kings</b>, usually allied closely with Dublin in Ireland or Norway</li> </ul>	<p><b>7.8 Viking Settlement in America ('Vinland')</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Icelandic sagas record how <b>Leif Eriksson</b> – son of Erik the Red – first voyaged westwards from Greenland in around 1000 AD to <b>what is now North America</b></li> <li>It was said he named the region he encountered as '<b>Vinland</b>' due to the mild climate allowed <b>grapes to grow</b></li> <li>Many historians <b>viewed the story as fictional</b></li> <li>Archaeological excavations however have uncovered <b>Viking settlements in North America</b></li> <li>At <b>L'Anse aux Meadows</b> in Newfoundland, Canada, archaeologists discovered a longship repair base</li> <li>At <b>Point Rosée</b> in Newfoundland, Canada, a further house was found with convincing Viking artefacts</li> </ul>	

8.1 HARALD BLUETOOTH (r.958 – 986 AD)	8.2 SVEIN FORKBEARD (r.986 – 1014 AD)	8.3 CNUT THE GREAT (r.1016 – 1035 AD)
<p><b>Bluetooth's Conversion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Much of the evidence of Harald Bluetooth and his impact on Viking history can be seen at the <b>burial site of Jelling</b></li> <li>When he became king, this site had a <b>number of Pagan monuments</b> built by his father, <b>Gorm the Old</b></li> <li>In 965 AD, Bluetooth <b>converted to Christianity</b> after supposedly being impressed with a priest's miracle – though its more likely he knew could <b>no longer resist Christianity's spread</b> amongst his people</li> <li>At Jelling, he constructed a <b>large church</b> in the centre of the enclosure, <b>reburied his pagan father</b> within, and constructed a <b>runestone</b> saying the Danes were Christian</li> </ul>	<p><b>Early Achievements and Opportunities</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Svein took the throne of Denmark after <b>rebellng against his father Harald Bluetooth</b> in 985-86 AD</li> <li>In order to solidify his control of Denmark after winning the throne through rebellion, he began by <b>continuing many of his father's successes</b> along with conquering areas lost to the Germans in the South at Hedeby</li> <li>He continued the <b>minting of money, invited English Christians to Denmark</b> to further spread the religion, and <b>guaranteed the security of foreign traders</b></li> <li>Svein <b>joined forces with a Norwegian warrior</b> (later King of Norway) called <b>Olaf Trygvason</b> to raid England</li> </ul>	<p><b>Taking Back Control</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When <b>Svein died suddenly in 1014</b>, the Anglo-Saxon bishops and earls invited Æthelred back to be King</li> <li>Svein's son – <b>Cnut</b> – found himself in a terrible situation as <b>Æthelred had taken the English throne</b>, and his brother <b>Harald had taken the Danish throne</b></li> <li>By 1015 he <b>put together a large army</b> between 7,000 – 10,000 men and invaded Æthelred's England</li> <li>Æthelred died in 1016, and <b>Cnut defeated his son Edmund Ironside</b> who then died – making Cnut king</li> <li>He undertook various policies to create an Anglo-Danish aristocracy and married <b>Emma of Normandy</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Building the Nation</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Due to making Christianity the <b>official religion of Denmark</b>, schools and churches were built, bishops appointed, and baptisms and marriages commonplace</li> <li>Harald and his father had <b>created Denmark by unifying the many chieftains</b> of the Danes in the 950s and 960s</li> <li>Harald <b>moved his capital from Jelling</b> to a site in the centre of the new country called <b>Roskilde</b> which allowed for communications across the country to be even better In honour of this, Ericsson named their <b>new wireless connection device</b> as 'Bluetooth' in 1998</li> </ul>	<p><b>New Lands</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When Svein <b>returned to Denmark</b>, he found that the <b>Swedish King Eric had taken control</b></li> <li>Svein forced Eric to give up his power and <b>give Denmark back to Svein</b> and married Eric's widow in 995 AD which <b>created an alliance with Sweden</b></li> <li>He now turned his sights to <b>Olaf Trygvason who had declared himself King of Norway</b> despite knowing that Svein coveted the lands of Norway</li> <li>Svein fought a <b>five-year long war</b> against him and finally defeated Olaf at sea in 1000 AD and <b>gained Norway</b></li> </ul>	<p><b>Cnut and the Church</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cnut worked hard to <b>further develop and build good relations</b> with the English Church</li> <li>He gave <b>land and important relics</b> to monasteries</li> <li>Cnut did <b>penance for the death of King Edmund Ironside</b> by setting up a monastery at Bury St Edmunds</li> <li>An illustration from the <b>Winchester Bible</b> shows King Cnut and Queen Emma giving a huge golden cross to the Cathedral as a <b>gift to the Church</b></li> <li>Through these <b>good relations and the passing of new laws</b>, England underwent a <b>period of great stability</b></li> </ul>
<p><b>Dominating Denmark</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In order to control his newly connected country, Harald built a <b>number of new settlements and forts</b> across the islands of Denmark</li> <li>For example, at <b>Trelleborg</b> he built a huge circular earthenwork fortification which seems to have been for <b>military use</b>, but was also <b>occupied by ordinary men, women and children</b></li> <li>Harald's seems to have done this for <b>defence</b>, but also as a show of his <b>absolute power in the land</b> that his father had created and he had further developed</li> </ul>	<p><b>The Danish Conquest</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On 13<sup>th</sup> November 1002 King Æthelred of England <b>massacred as many Danes as possible</b> in revenge</li> <li>Svein sent many raids to England over the next 5 years, mainly led by a <b>famous warrior called Thorkell the Tall who betrayed Svein</b> for money to fight for Æthelred</li> <li><b>Svein in return led a full invasion of England in 1013</b> with a professional army starting in the Danelaw to get local support – by Christmas Day <b>1013 he was King of England without even having to fight a major battle</b></li> <li>Æthelred <b>fled to Normandy</b> to seek refuge</li> </ul>	<p><b>Cnut: a European King</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Cnut always used <b>England as his powerbase</b>, but throughout his reign developed what historians have referred to as an Anglo-Scandinavian <b>North Sea Empire</b></li> <li>He persuaded the other rulers of the British Isles (Scotland, Wales, etc) to accept him as <b>their overlord</b></li> <li>When his brother died, Cnut sailed to Denmark to <b>take the Danish throne</b> then returned to England afterwards</li> <li>In 1026, he <b>sailed to Norway</b> to claim the country from a warrior called <b>Olaf Haraldson</b> (later known as St. Olave)</li> <li>He formed <b>alliances</b> with Poland &amp; Normandy for trade</li> </ul>

**Further Reading for this unit: *Viking Expansion c.790 – c.1050***

- Norse Mythology*** (2017) by Neil Gaiman – a modern retelling of many of the *eddas* and Icelandic sagas gives an **overview of the Viking religion** starting from Creation to Ragnarok
- River Kings: A New History of the Vikings from Scandinavia to the Silk Road*** (2021) by Cat Jarman – investigates **Viking trade with the East** by analysing the journey of one artefact
- The Anglo-Saxons: A History of the Beginnings of England*** (2021) by Marc Morris – traces the turbulent history of Britain from the end of Roman imperial occupation to 1066



<p><b>9.1 Anglo Saxon England WAS a Golden Age</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>England was a land of <b>free people</b> who could enjoy considerable <b>wealth</b> and enjoyed an <b>early form of democracy</b>.</li> <li><b>Women were treated well</b> by the standards of the time. England was an one of the <b>most efficient states</b> in Europe.</li> </ul>	<p><b>9.3 Anglo Saxon England WAS NOT a Golden Age</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The idea that life was better for most people before 1066 is a <b>myth</b>. Historians have only presented the Anglo-Saxon era as a Golden Age so that the Normans <b>look worse by comparison</b>.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Anglo-Saxon Society before 1066</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By ad1000, English kings had <b>strong, central control</b>. Their land was <b>divided into shires</b>. Most shires had several royal <b>'burhs'</b>.</li> <li>These were <b>fortified towns</b> that <b>kept the local community safe</b>. In most of England burhs developed, markets grew and <b>trade prospered</b>. Kings of England also supported trade by setting up royal mints that produced coins whose purity and value was trusted.</li> <li>The system of shires, the <b>success of trade</b> and the steady supply of trusted coins <b>made taxation in England far more efficient than it was in other European states</b>.</li> <li>England was ruled effectively as the King could <b>rely on his Earls to offer advice and support</b>, particularly against invasion. Thegns ('Thanes') would <b>ran local courts, collected taxes and fought for the king</b>.</li> <li>Ceorls ('Churls') were carpenters and blacksmiths who owned some land a house of their own. The were evidence of <b>early signs of democracy</b> since they took part in <b>local decision-making and trials in local courts</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Anglo-Saxon Society before 1066</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By 1065, <b>90%</b> of the land in England was controlled by the <b>King and six Earls</b> – hardly very democratic.</li> <li>Their (the Earls) intense rivalry, plots and murders made England unstable and <b>had almost caused a civil war</b> earlier in Edward's reign.</li> <li>By 1065, <b>ceorls</b> were <b>far less independent</b> than they had once been. They were becoming more tightly bound to serve the thegn on whose land they lived and worked, and who protected them.</li> <li>At the base of Anglo-Saxon society were the <b>thralls or slaves</b>.</li> <li>In most of Europe, slavery had died out by 1000 but it survived in England. Unlike ceorls, these people were the <b>property of a master</b>. They were not free to seek work elsewhere.</li> <li>Like animals, they could be <b>branded or castrated</b>.</li> <li>They formed about <b>10 per cent</b> of the population of the country</li> </ul>
<p><b>Women in Anglo-Saxon Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Women had the <b>legal right to own land and property</b>. They lost this after 1066.</li> <li>Women had the <b>legal right to leave a husband</b> who committed adultery.</li> <li>There were laws that set out <b>finest</b> for any sexual harassment of women.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Women in Anglo-Saxon Society</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Five per cent</b> of all the land in England was owned by women in 1066. Almost all these women were related to the earls.</li> <li>Cases of divorce were <b>very rare</b> indeed in Anglo-Saxon times.</li> </ul>
<p><b>Anglo-Saxon Religion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Parts of the Bible were often written in <b>English, not Latin</b>. This was quite advanced and democratic since it allowed ordinary people the chance to read the Bible.</li> <li>England had some <b>impressive Church leaders</b>. <b>St Dunstan</b> was an Archbishop of Canterbury known for his generosity and kindness.</li> <li>He worked to <b>end corruption</b> and greed among church leaders; insisted that priests <b>should not marry</b> and organised the <b>rebuilding of many churches, abbeys and monasteries</b>.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Anglo-Saxon Religion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Very few people in Anglo-Saxon society could read</b> so it made little difference whether the Bible was in English or Latin.</li> <li>Records of sermons have some serious criticisms of standards of behaviour, suggesting that people <b>weren't paying too much attention to religion</b>.</li> <li>People seem to have been fond of <b>binge-drinking, over-eating and indulging in sex</b>, especially on what were supposed to be holy days in the Church's calendar</li> <li>Not all Archbishops were like St Dunstan. In 1065 <b>Archbishop Stigand</b> was also <b>Bishop of Winchester</b>, meaning that he was committing the sin of <b>'pluralism'</b> – being paid for two offices (jobs).</li> <li>He was also accused of <b>'simony'</b>, selling off church posts to the highest bidder</li> </ul>
<p><b>Art, Literature and Buildings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Some historians see impressive works of art and literature as signs of a 'Golden Age' in Anglo-Saxon society.</li> <li><b>The Alfred Jewel</b> is an impressive piece of Anglo-Saxon art, a sign that <b>craftsman were extremely skilled</b>.</li> <li><b>The Fuller Brooch</b> was made from <b>silver</b>. It represents the five senses, showing an incredibly intricate design.</li> <li>The most famous Anglo-Saxon work of literature is <b>'Beowulf'</b>, a poem that is <b>over three thousand lines long</b>.</li> <li>The story was <b>popular</b> during the Anglo-Saxon period and is still read today, and has even been made into a television series.</li> <li>Some impressive works still exist, particularly <b>The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle</b> which describes English history since the invasion of Britain by Julius Caesar.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Art, Literature and Buildings</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Churches in England <b>were small and primitive</b> compared with others across the continent.</li> <li>Nearly all buildings were made out of <b>wood, not stone</b>.</li> <li>None were as impressive as <b>St Peter's Church in Rome</b> or the cathedrals that the Normans were creating at the time.</li> <li>The only exception to this was <b>Westminster Abbey</b> which opened in December 1065.</li> </ul>

**10.1 Succession Crisis:** On January 5<sup>th</sup> 1066 King Edward the Confessor died **without** leaving a male heir. It was therefore uncertain who would rule England after him. Ideally, the person who would take over needed to meet the following criteria:

- Be in the **bloodline** of the previous king (that is being **directly related**); Be **chosen** by the previous **king**; Be chosen by the **Witan** (leading nobles)

EDGAR AETHLING	HAROLD GODWINSON	HARALD HARDRADA	WILLIAM DUKE OF NORMANDY
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Edgar knew he was <b>too young</b> to rule as he was only in his <b>mid teens</b> when Edward the Confessor died. He had no power base in England.</li> <li>Although he was <b>related</b> to Edward the Confessor, he had been <b>born in Hungary</b> and therefore <b>lacked support</b> from the <b>Witan</b>.</li> <li>Edward <b>did not see him as a potential successor</b>.</li> <li>If he had pushed his claim by his royal blood, maybe the story of 1066 would have been very different.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A source written at the time says that, on his <b>deathbed</b>, Edward the Confessor <b>proclaimed</b> Harold as the next King of England.</li> <li>Historians are not sure whether Edward uttered these words at all however.</li> <li>Harold had ruled most of the kingdom on Edward's behalf.</li> <li>Harold quickly gathered support from the <b>Witan</b> and important Earls such as <b>Edwin and Morcar</b> to support his claim for the throne.</li> <li>On January 6 1066 he was crowned in Westminster Abbey.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Had a distant, <b>not direct</b>, bloodline to the throne.</li> <li>At the start of 1066 he was busy fighting a war against the Danes.</li> <li>Hadrada was a <b>formidable Viking warrior</b> with <b>extensive military experience</b>.</li> <li>He soon ordered the creation of a vast fleet to transport his army to England in order to seize the throne by force.</li> <li>Soon <b>300 longships</b> and <b>10,000 troops</b> had been assembled ready for the invasion.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>William responded with <b>silent fury</b> and immediate action.</li> <li>He <b>immediately</b> began planning an invasion of England.</li> <li>He was <b>absolutely certain</b> that the throne should pass to him.</li> <li>This is because of an event which took place in either <b>1064 or 1065</b> when <b>Harold Godwinson arrived in Normandy</b>.</li> </ul>

### 10.2 Reasons For William's Anger

### 10.3 Preparations For Invasion

Norman Version of Events	English Version For Events	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Bayeux Tapestry shows King Edward sending Earl Harold of Wessex to Normandy. Norman chroniclers writing in the 1070s insist that:</li> <li>King Edward <b>originally promised William the throne in 1051</b>.</li> <li>In <b>1064</b>, Edward sent Harold to Normandy to confirm the promise.</li> <li><b>Edward ordered Harold</b> to take an oath while he was in Normandy. He <b>had to swear</b> that he would fully support William's right to take the English throne.</li> <li>Harold spent some weeks hunting with William and fighting alongside him in battle against his enemies.</li> <li>Harold <b>willingly</b> swore to support William's claim to the crown.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Not a single English source mentions any visit by Harold to Normandy until the <b>1120s</b>. At that point two writers gave slightly different accounts:</li> <li>A historian wrote that Harold did go to Normandy, but he was <b>not sent</b> by Edward. He was there because he went out fishing on a boat that was blown across the English Channel. He was <b>forced</b> to swear his oath before William would allow him to leave.</li> <li>A monk agreed that Harold had been <b>forced to swear his oath</b> but he gave a different reason for him being in Normandy. The monk said that Harold went there by his <b>own free will</b> because he wanted William to release two of Harold's relatives who were being held hostage there.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>William quickly sent men to <b>Rome</b> to win support of the <b>Pope</b>.</li> <li>They described how Edward had promised the throne to William, how Harold had repeated this promise and now seized the throne <b>for himself</b>.</li> <li>The Pope gave his <b>full and open support</b>.</li> <li>He sent them back to Normandy with a <b>papal banner</b> to carry into battle as a sign that God was on their side.</li> <li>William used this and the promise of great rewards to <b>persuade</b> more Normans <b>to support his invasion</b>.</li> <li>Spring was spent building extra ships and moving armour, weapons, food and wine to the coast. His soldiers, archers and horses were soon in position.</li> <li>By August, William, was <b>ready</b> to invade.</li> </ul>

### 10.4 Battle of Fulford

### 10.5 Battle of Stamford Bridge

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By <b>June 1066</b>, thousands of Englishmen were based along the <b>south coast</b>, watching for an attack from Normandy. They were still waiting in <b>early September</b>. <b>Nothing had happened</b>.</li> <li>On 8 September, believing that William's own men would have to bring in the crops in France, Harold disbanded the fyrd.</li> <li>Almost immediately <b>Harald Hadrada and Tostig Godwinson</b> invaded the <b>north of England</b>.</li> <li>When Harold heard the news he hastily gathered an army in the south and marched north. Meanwhile, on 20 September, the northern earls, <b>Edwin and Morcar</b>, led a force into battle against the invaders at Fulford, just south of York.</li> <li>Though Edwin and Morcar escaped, the Saxon army was <b>defeated</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>On <b>25 September 1066</b>, Harald <b>Hardrada</b> and Tostig Godwinson moved their army out of York to a nearby river crossing called <b>Stamford Bridge</b>.</li> <li>They had <b>no idea</b> that King Harold had managed to gather his army again and had marched the two hundred miles from London to York in <b>barely a week</b>.</li> <li>Harold Godwinson <b>achieved total surprise</b>. The Norwegians were not even wearing their <b>chain mail</b> as it was a warm day. The Saxons therefore had the <b>advantage</b> from the start.</li> <li>The Saxons had the <b>superior numbers</b>, outflanked the Vikings and <b>killed Hadrada</b> and Tostig Godwinson.</li> <li>After the battle, Hardrada's son, Olaf, was allowed to sail back to Norway having promised <b>never to return</b>. His father had brought <b>three hundred</b> ships but <b>no more than twenty-four</b> were needed for the voyage home.</li> </ul>
--	---

11.1 Before the Battle

11.2 During the Battle

- William’s army had been on the **French coast** for about **six weeks** before finally sailing to England.
- The reason for the long delay was **bad weather** and the wind that blew from the north, preventing his fleet from sailing to England.
- There was no chance of sailing across the English Channel **until it changed direction**. The army finally crossed to England, probably on 27 September.
- On 28 September William landed at **Pevensey**, chose **not** to move inland, built a castle and encouraged his men to raid the surrounding area. This was designed to gain supplies and to **provoke Harold’s anger**.
- Harold rode south from York to London in just **four or five days**. His mother and brother advised him to wait for reinforcements but he **rejected their advice** and quickly made off for Hastings.
- Though Harold may have intended to surprise the Normans, William’s lookouts **saw him coming**.
- Harold’s army had been **weakened**. Many experienced soldiers had **died at Stamford Bridge**; some were still in the north; others from the south were trying to join him but were **still many miles away**. Even those who had ridden south with him must have been **weakened by tiredness or injury**.

- Harold had arranged his soldiers at **the top of the hill**. He had approximately **7,000 men** comprising some **‘housecarls’**, more or less professional warriors, but most were thegns or freemen from the shires.
- William’s army was arranged into **three lines**: first the archers, then the infantry, then the mounted knights.
- The Normans attacked first with a hail of arrows followed by an attack of Norman foot soldiers and cavalry.
- The Normans failed to break the English line as their shield wall withstood the attacks.
- After hours of stalemate a group of Norman knights turned and rode **back down the hill** causing some English soldiers to **chase them**.
- At the same time a **rumour** spread that William had been killed; the **left flank panicked** and ran back down the hill. William quickly lifted his helmet and cried out: ‘I live, and with God’s help will conquer yet’.
- The Normans immediately **rallied**, turned on the English who were pursuing them and **cut them down**.
- The Saxon lines were now **more vulnerable**. It was the death of King Harold that gave William victory.
- It is unclear as to whether Harold was killed by an arrow or whether he was cut down by Norman knights.
- Whichever version is true, with their king dead, the English finally **gave in and fled**.

11.3 Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

William’s Norman Background

William’s Personal Qualities

William’s Opponents’ Weaknesses and Errors

William’s Good Luck

- Normandy was one of the strongest **fiefs** (county) in France.
- Due to William’s ancestors such as Rollo the Walker, Normandy was **more stable** than other areas of France.
- New forms of warfare had developed in France as the Normans had developed the **art of fighting on horseback**.
- This was because of the invention of the **stirrup** which allowed the rider to remain in the saddle whilst fighting.
- The Anglo-Saxons never took to this way of fighting.
- In France these men were known as **chevaliers**. We know them as **knights**.
- Norman knights were used to taking control of local areas and setting up **motte and bailey castles**.
- This expertise helped the Normans construct the first castle at **Pevensey** when they arrived in England.

- In 1047 when William was just 19 years old he faced a rebellion in Normandy and defeated the rebel army at the **Battle of Val-es-Dunes**.
- From a young age William had demonstrated that he was a **good tactician** and military commander on the battlefield; that he was an **effective leader**; and a **fearless soldier**. Such qualities were demonstrated during the Battle of Hastings.
- Firstly, William skilfully deployed his troops into **three lines**: first the **archers**, then the **infantry**, then the **mounted knights**.
- During one moment in the battle a **rumour** spread that William had been killed. The **left flank** of his army panicked and **ran back down the hill**.
- To rally and **inspire his troops**, William lifted his helmet and called out: ‘I live and with God’s help will conquer yet’.
- The Normans then immediately rallied, turned on the English who were pursuing them, and cut them down.
- With the **Papal banner** on the battlefield, William was able to motivate and inspire his men to victory.

- The Saxons had **not adapted** to the new forms of warfare adopted by the Normans: namely the use of **massed cavalry** against infantry formations.
- Harold set off to Hastings **without** waiting for **reinforcements** to arrive.
- This was a **grave mistake** because the Saxon army would have benefited from **fresh soldiers**.
- Harold’s army must have **battle-weary** from the long march south.
- The Saxons had occupied a **strong defensive** position at the top of the hill. However, when the Normans retreated the Saxons followed them down the hill.
- This was an **important mistake** because the once strong shield wall lost its structure, making the Saxons **vulnerable** to attacks from the flanks.

- **Timing** was integral to William’s victory at Hastings.
- Had the wind been favourable in the summer of 1066 William would have landed and immediately met **strong, fresh Saxons troops** who were ready for his arrival.
- However, William was fortunate that **Hadrada invaded when he did**.
- This had a number of effects on the Saxons:
- First: Harold’s army had to **reassemble quickly and march northwards**, making the journey in rapid time to surprise the Norwegians.
- Second: many of Harold’s elite soldiers, his **housecarls**, were killed during the **Battle of Stamford Bridge**.
- The wind then **changed direction** at just the right time: William was able to land at **Pevensey** on the south coast of England **without any Saxon resistance**.
- William was also **fortunate** that Harold didn’t decide to wait in London for fresh troops but immediately **gambled on victory** at Hastings.
- William had the chance that he needed.

**12.1 After Hastings:** William hoped that the English lords might arrive and surrender the whole kingdom to him. **None came.** Instead the Witan elected young **Edgar Aethling** as the new king.

- William then ensured that his **supply route** was **secure** back to the coast and then marched his army through Kent, **building castles** as he went.
- His army marched in a **wide arc** around London, designed to **intimidate** it into surrender. His troops **devastated** the countryside on his way to London, setting fire to buildings and crops.
- William had set up camp at **Berkhamstead** about **thirty miles from London**. Days later, Edgar Aethling and leading nobles rode out and **surrendered the kingdom** to William.

## 12.2 What methods of control did William use? Moderation and fairness? Intimidation? Or Brutal Slaughter?

First Steps	Exeter	North
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Edgar, Edwin, Morcar, and other English leaders <b>formally submitted</b> to him.</li> <li>William claimed all English lands as his own but allowed earls and thegns to <b>buy their lands back</b> from him.</li> <li>He gave the lands of those who died at Hastings as <b>rewards</b> to those who fought in, or funded, his invasion.</li> <li>They took the lands that had been owned by Saxons.</li> <li>By the spring of <b>1067</b>, in England, earls and thegns were being <b>forced to build motte and bailey castles</b> for their new masters, the Norman knights.</li> <li>There was <b>minimal resistance</b> to William <b>at first</b> – the only uprising taking place around Hereford by Eadric the Wild.</li> <li>That William felt that he had England under control is shown by the fact that he felt able to <b>return to Normandy in 1067</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harold's mother, <b>Gytha</b>, was gathering forces in <b>Exeter</b> hoping to drive out the Normans.</li> <li>William started by trying to <b>win over</b> Gytha and the leading citizens of Exeter by <b>persuasion</b> – asking the Saxons to <b>swear an oath of loyalty</b> to him. They <b>refused</b>.</li> <li>William gathered an army and arrived at the city gates at Exeter to find them firmly closed.</li> <li>William brought a <b>hostage</b> and had his <b>eyes gouged out</b> in full view of Exeter's citizens. The city <b>refused to surrender</b>.</li> <li>William's army <b>laid siege</b> to the city. The city soon surrendered and leading citizens went out to speak to William, fearing the worst.</li> <li>Surprisingly, William <b>pardoned</b> (forgave) them. In return for <b>vows of loyalty</b> he promised that: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>He would not <b>plunder</b> (steal from) the city; he would <b>not</b> punish people; he would <b>not</b> demand extra taxes.</li> <li>He then made a <b>huge castle</b> at Exeter.</li> </ul> </li> <li>The campaign was over but, little did he know, the most <b>serious challenges</b> lay ahead.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>By the <b>summer of 1068</b> English resistance was growing, centred on Earls <b>Edwin and Morcar</b>.</li> <li>William responded by marching <b>northwards</b> and building <b>motte and bailey castles</b>, first at <b>Warwick</b>, then at <b>Nottingham</b> and <b>York</b>.</li> <li>On return to London, William built further castles at <b>Lincoln, Huntingdon</b> and <b>Cambridge</b>, using the local Saxon population as <b>slave labour</b>.</li> <li>However in the <b>spring of 1069</b> the Northern rebels took over the cities of <b>Durham and York</b>, slaughtering the Norman garrison and the Norman lord in charge.</li> <li>The English rebels were then joined by Danish invaders. In response, William came up with a three-part plan. He would: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>1. Pay the Danes huge sums of money to leave.</b> This had worked before in England and elsewhere.</li> <li><b>2. Send for his coronation crown.</b> William knew that wearing the crown on Christmas Day in the city's battered Minster (church) would remind his subjects that he was <b>God's chosen king</b>.</li> <li><b>3. Destroy the land.</b> He had reached a point where he was ready to inflict massive destruction on vast areas of the north so that no enemy army could live there. But nor could its people.</li> </ol> </li> <li><b>Consequences:</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Danes accepted their bribe and left to return to Denmark. The Christmas ceremony went ahead.</li> <li>William launched the <b>'Harrying of the North'</b>.</li> <li>In <b>1070</b> his men worked their way <b>across the north</b> of England. They tracked down and killed rebels and set fire to all crops, cattle and houses.</li> <li>It is estimated that, as a result, <b>100,000 Saxons</b> died of hunger and starvation.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
<p><b>Church Resistance and Church Reform</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>William saw the importance of the Church and <b>sought control</b>.</li> <li>He replaced the corrupt, Saxon Archbishop of Canterbury Stigand with a new Archbishop called Lanfranc.</li> <li>In addition, other senior Church leaders were <b>replaced</b> by Norman priests and monks.</li> <li>Most of those who lost their posts had shown support or sympathy for the rebels. The <b>King imprisoned some for life</b>.</li> <li>William <b>ordered all monasteries</b> to provide men (or money instead) to serve the king as knights.</li> </ul>	<p><b>Hereward and Resistance at Ely</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In <b>June 1070</b> an area of East Anglia centred on the town of <b>Ely</b> was taken over by <b>Danish forces</b>.</li> <li>Shortly afterwards an English <b>thegn</b> by the name of <b>Hereward</b> led many successful attacks against the Normans in East Anglia and Lincolnshire.</li> <li>He joined forces with the Danes and they created a <b>strong, well-protected base</b> on the island of Ely from where they could defy the power of the Normans.</li> <li>By <b>1071</b> Hereward's position <b>had strengthened</b>. Local bishops and Earls, such as Edwin and Morcar, as well as hundreds of Saxon warriors joined Hereward's' army.</li> <li>Hereward used <b>guerrilla tactics</b> – ambushing the Normans and then immediately retreating.</li> <li>The <b>Fens</b> (low-lying marshland around East Anglia) was made up of small islands – perfect hiding places for the rebels. It was a <b>natural defensive position</b>.</li> <li>William prepared a <b>major offensive</b> against Ely. It is said that William ordered his men to build a <b>giant causeway</b> – essentially a wooden bridge that would connect the mainland, through the marshland, to Ely.</li> <li>The Normans rushed across the causeway but under their weight <b>the causeway collapsed</b>. With many wearing heavy armour, many drowned in the water below.</li> <li>William then had a slice of fortune. Local <b>monks betrayed the rebels</b> and led the Norman army on a <b>secret path</b> to the island.</li> <li>Hereward's forces were defeated. Hereward escaped never to pose as a serious threat again.</li> <li>In Victorian times Hereward was given a <b>heroic status</b>. He became known as <b>'The last of the English'</b>.</li> </ul>	

## 13.1 Burh-geats of Anglo-Saxons

- The Anglo-Saxon kings built defended towns known as **burhs** across England.
- There were also **smaller defended sites** built by **thegns** known as **burh-geats**.
- Burh-geats would usually have a two-metre deep **ditch** and a two-metre-high earth bank.
- Archaeologists think that there was a wooden **palisade** (fence) on top of the earth bank which would have added an extra layer of defence.
- There were **only three castles built before 1066** – created by some of Edward the Confessor’s Norman friends.
- Castles were therefore **almost completely unknown** to the English.

## 13.2 Castles Built in 1066

- When William landed in 1066 he made the wise decision to land at **Pevensey** – the site of an **old Roman fort**.
- The Normans quickly set about strengthening the Roman defences.
- In one corner of the fort they erected an **earth bank** and **palisade** to create a smaller, but stronger, fortress.
- The Normans soon built another castle further along the coast at **Hastings**.
- They used the **same approach** that they had adopted at Pevensey, creating a strongly defended site in the corner of an Iron Age fort.
- This time, however, the Normans seem to have built a **motte** – a large mound of earth which meant that the castle looked down on the countryside below.

## 13.3 Castles Built After 1066

- After victory at Hastings and his entry into London William **immediately began building a castle** in the south-east corner of the city.
- The Normans used these early castles to secure the **south-east of the country**.
- The new Norman castles **caused much suffering**. The English were often forced to build castles by their new Norman lords.
- In towns, sometimes **hundreds of houses** were **demolished** to create space for a new castle.
- In some places, Norman soldiers may have ridden out from a castle, committing acts of plunder, rape and **violence against local people**.
- It is likely that castles soon became a **detested symbol of Norman rule**.
- Between **1068 and 1071**, he built new royal fortresses at **Exeter, Warwick, Nottingham and York**.
- The King protected the road to the north by building royal castles at **Lincoln, Cambridge and Huntingdon**.
- These royal castles were the key to William’s military conquest of England after 1067.
- The majority of castles built were built by **William’s followers** – his trusted noblemen.
- Only a **small number** of castles were made out of stone – most were **motte and bailey castles**, protected by a **wooden palisade**.
- Up to a quarter of the early castles may have been **ringworks** – simple enclosures of earth and timber.

## 13.4 Castles were built to be military fortresses

- Location:**
- The **locations** of these **early castles** built by William’s barons were often carefully chosen to **control rivers** and roads. This shows that the construction of castles clearly had a **military purpose** in mind.
- Existing Fortifications**
- Many castles, such as those built at **Pevensey and Hastings** were built on the **site of old Roman forts** – this was because they already included some defences which the Normans could make use of.
- After Rebellions**
- William frequently built castles at places where he had just faced a rebellion – for example in **York** following the Saxon rebellion in 1069.
  - This was clearly designed to **prevent (deter)** further rebellions from happening in future.
- English-Welsh Border**
- In addition, another area of threat for the Normans came from the **English-Welsh border**.
  - One castle, **Hen Domen** had a large tower to see over the surrounding countryside for miles.
  - The castle was also defended by **double ramparts** and **deep ditches**, making it difficult to attack.
- Shelter**
- Due to the number of castles throughout the kingdom, should Norman soldiers be ambushed and attacked, they were **never more than one days ride** from the **nearest castle**.
- Intimidation**
- The construction of castles **intimidated** the local community. The Saxons would not consider rebelling as a result.

## 13.5 Castles were designed to be status symbols

- Number of Castles**
- In the period **1066-71 around 35 castles** had been created by the Normans.
  - **After 1071** there no more major rebellions or uprisings against William’s rule.
  - Yet from **1071-87 around 500 castles** were built, at a time when the Normans **no longer needed to suppress the Saxons**.
  - This would suggest that the purpose of castles was for the Normans to **show off their wealth and power**.
- Location of Castles After 1071**
- Approximately **80%** all of the castles **built after 1071 were built in the countryside**, not the towns.
  - This suggests that Norman lords used their castles to manage their lands and as **symbols of power**, rather than serious military fortresses.
- Archaeological Evidence: Stone Structures**
- Examining stone structures provides some insights.
  - For example: the castle at Exeter has a gatehouse built facing **into** the city. If the castles was designed for defence then this defensive structure would have faced **outwards**.
  - It is likely, therefore, that the castle at Exeter was designed to show off the status of the owners.
- Symbolic Power**
- Many castles were built **on top of important Saxon sites** as the Normans were determined to demonstrate their power and control over the local population.
- Weaknesses**
- Some historians have pointed out that the evidence of remaining stone castles shows that they were actually **quite weak defensively**. This was suggest that defence was **not the primary purpose** for those who were building the castle.

Professor Robert Bartlet said that the construction of castles represented a ‘**complete militarisation of England**’

## 14.1 What can the Domesday Book tell us about the impact of the Norman Conquest?

Why the Domesday Book was created	The Survey	The Book
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>For many years, historians believed that <b>taxation</b> was the reason for Domesday Book.</li> <li>They thought that William simply wanted to produce a <b>massive tax database</b> so that he could <b>squeeze more money</b> out of England.</li> <li>In 1086, William desperately needed <b>more cash</b> to defend England <b>against the threatened Viking invasion</b>.</li> <li>The theory seemed to be supported by William's instruction that his commissioners should note <b>where 'more could be taken than is now being taken'</b>.</li> <li>Other historians think that Domesday Book was an efficient way for the Normans to establish their <b>legal right to own English lands</b>.</li> <li>It confirmed the Norman lords as <b>legitimate owners</b> of the lands they had taken from the English.</li> <li>More importantly, Domesday Book demonstrated that William I was the <b>undisputed ruler of England</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Collecting the information for Domesday was a massive task.</li> <li>William organised the <b>thirty-four English shires</b> into <b>seven circuits (regions)</b> and appointed <b>four commissioners</b> to collect the information in each circuit.</li> <li>The Commissioners would ask the following questions: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>What is the name of the Manor?</li> <li>How much land is there?</li> <li>How many ploughs? How many freemen?</li> <li>How many villeins?</li> <li>Who ruled the land during the time of King Edward?</li> <li>Who rules the land now?</li> </ul> </li> <li>All this information gave William <b>vital knowledge</b> about how the ownership and value of his kingdom had changed during the Conquest.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>When the ordeal of the inquest was over, each group of commissioners wrote up their findings.</li> <li>These were the <b>seven documents</b> presented to the King at <b>Old Sarum</b>.</li> <li>In the autumn of <b>1086</b>, the huge task of condensing all this information into a single final record began.</li> <li>It has often been said that a single scribe wrote Great Domesday, but some historians now think there may have been several scribes with similar handwriting.</li> <li>The Domesday Book provides a <b>comprehensive overview</b> of who owned what in 1086.</li> <li>It showed <b>how much wealth</b> some nobles had and how <b>land ownership had changed</b> since the arrival of the Normans.</li> <li>William knew where he could <b>gain more taxes</b> and check that some of the nobles were <b>not becoming too wealthy</b> and powerful.</li> <li>This was a <b>powerful instrument</b> of royal power and control.</li> </ul>

## 14.2 What was the impact of the Norman Conquest on the English people?

Losing the Land	Earning a Living	Laws, Language and the Church
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>After Hastings, the land that had once belonged to now dead Saxon Earls was <b>redistributed</b> to William's loyal followers.</li> <li>At first, William allowed the English nobles who had survived to keep their lands, but he <b>changed this policy</b> following the rebellions over the <b>next four years</b>.</li> <li>Historians estimate that by the time of Domesday the King held around <b>20 per cent of the land in England</b>, with the Church holding <b>another 25 per cent</b>.</li> <li>The Norman secular lords held around <b>50 per cent</b>, leaving just <b>5 per cent</b> still in the hands of English landowners.</li> <li>As a result of the Norman Conquest, nearly all English landowners had been <b>dispossessed</b> of their land.</li> <li>The Normans built castles at the centres of their estates and often ruled their <b>lands harshly</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Norman Conquest had <b>severe consequences</b> for ordinary people in England.</li> <li>For example, the 'Harrying of the North' led to so much devastation that it took the region many years to recover.</li> <li>Domesday Book shows that in 1086 the population of Yorkshire had dropped to <b>just a quarter of what it had been in 1066</b>.</li> <li>After 1066, England continued to be a <b>rural society</b> with <b>90 per cent</b> of the population working in <b>agriculture</b>.</li> <li>In many ways, <b>the farming year continued</b> as before the Conquest.</li> <li>Despite these continuities in village life, the Norman Conquest brought big changes to the lives of English peasants.</li> <li>The number of Saxons who were <b>free ceorls, fell dramatically</b>.</li> <li>The Norman Conquest <b>limited many people's freedoms</b> and their ability to make a living.</li> <li>However, some historians think that the lives of those at the very bottom of the English society – slaves – <b>improved</b> as a result of the Norman Conquest.</li> <li>Domesday Book shows us that by 1086 the number of slaves in England had <b>fallen by around twenty-five per cent</b>.</li> <li>The Saxons were <b>forced to build castles</b>, pay <b>higher rents</b>, weren't allowed to fish in the lord's river and were no longer allowed to collect firewood in the lord's forest.</li> <li>Traders at markets, peasants and thegns now <b>had to pay much higher taxes</b>.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>Laws:</b> The Normans brought in two totally new laws which were particularly hated by the English: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><b>The Murdrum Fine.</b> In the years after 1066, the Normans not only faced major rebellions, but also ambush and attack as they travelled along England's roads.</li> <li>William introduced a new law called '<b>murdrum</b>' to deal with this. If any Norman was murdered, the local English community were forced to <b>pay a crippling fine</b> until the murderer was handed over for trial.</li> <li><b>Forest Law.</b> Forest law <b>prevented</b> the English from hunting in the royal forests and meant that they faced harsh penalties if caught.</li> <li>For hunting a small animal such as a rabbit, <b>two fingers were chopped off</b>.</li> </ul> </li> <li><b>Language:</b> In the years following the Conquest, French and English began to blend together.</li> <li>At first these were the words of <b>politics and law</b> (government, authority, justice, court), but soon the language reflected Norman influence in <b>other aspects of life</b> (music, melody, dance, love).</li> <li>Church: Archbishop <b>Stigand</b> was replaced by <b>Lanfranc</b>. New appointments of Norman bishops and abbots quickly followed.</li> </ul>

## WHAT DO THE PHYSICAL REMAINS OF FOUNTAINS ABBEY TELL US ABOUT ITS PAST?

### Cellarium (under LB's dormitory)

used for storage and work; divided into Lay Brothers' refectory, workshops & stores. See different sections in stone patterns and a major extension in different window shapes, holes for divisions. Cellarer's office (important role, had own servant in C16th) Tells us about...

- **Daily life** - separate manual work of Lay brothers - their dormitory & refectory above the cellarium.
- **Diversity** - lay brothers worked as labourers, cooking, gardening, farming
- **Values/ attitudes** - entrance directly into church from cellarium & LB dormitory suggests piety (holiness), size of store room (hard work, success commercially)
- **Change - wealth** - extended in C12th - size (biggest in Europe) & extension (changes in stonework) suggests the income from the granges
- **Change after Black Death** - church door blocked, possibly after Black death when LB population down to 10 **HOWEVER** easier to date when features are built rather than changed (no style obvious).
- **Importance** - national & regional wealth, contribution to economy
- **TYPICAL?** - unique - biggest in Europe

### Huby's Tower

**Huby** - Abbot 1495 - 1526. Responsible for a lot of re-building and expansion at Fountains including the tower in the Church. *Huby's initials carved into the stone. Different window shapes, Tudor art top; spaces for statues.*

Tells us about...

- **Wealth** - Abbey recovers from Black Death and 1300s and is wealthy again before the Dissolution.
- **Change** - the last addition before the Dissolution - recovery from C13th decline
- **Values / attitudes** - Huby glorifies himself (initials) different to monks who first start Fountains; **OR** Huby makes a statement (tower as symbol) about the continuing **importance** of the monastery and monasteries nationally at a time when Henry VIII was beginning to take a position against the Pope and the Catholic church; **OR** prayer around top of tower cannot be read from the ground - Huby displaying a prayer only God can read?

### Chapel of the Nine Altars

Added in the C13th, *Early English style windows, remains of marble columns as decoration, 9 spaces, rectangular holes, decorative tiles where a high (main) altar might have been.*

Tells us about...

- **Daily life** of choir monks focussed on religious services & rituals
- **Values / attitudes - medieval Christian beliefs** - 9 different altars receiving gifts in return for prayers from wealthy people looking for forgiveness. Church is largest building - glorifies God - as do elaborate (*Early English Gothic; massive East window*) widows and marble glorifying God. **HOWEVER** tiles were actually moved into this position in the C18th by Aislabie to improve the impression given by the church (near to his viewing platform)
- **Change** - increased wealth - funds given to monastery for prayers and in will
- **TYPICAL?** Yes - all abbeyes had chapels - but not 9 altars - only other example at Durham Cathedral. Most had towers but not new ones. Excessive? Began to be criticised for greed / power.

### Sacristy

Room for holding sacred objects for services - communion plates, cups, candles, crosses...2 rooms side by side. Added in the C13th, sacristy was extended (2 different window shapes a) 3 'trinity' compared to the extension = 1 early English design)

Tells us about...

- **Daily life** - there was a choir monk called a sacristan whose role was to care for the holy objects used in religious services
- **Values / attitudes** - objects were used to glorify God in services before the Reformation. Increased importance of rituals in services. More wealth / power - objects given to monastery
- **Change** - wealth (& beliefs) - money given to monastery used to buy holy objects, plates, crosses etc (needed a room for their safekeeping and that room was extended - different window styles).

### Infirmary

Large collection of rooms beyond Abbot's lodgings incl own Great Hall. See separate fire places and divisions for individual cells (rooms), own kitchens

Tells us about...

- **Values** - caring for the elderly monks; kitchen
- **Change in values?** - possible relaxation choir monks may have moved here from cloisters / main building after Black Death. The infirmary had individual cells (rooms) each with fire places. Thousands of meat bones found in excavations of rubbish dumps near the kitchen area suggests that they had a varied diet - meat and seafood not just fish & veg. Was this just for retired / elderly monks or all - moving away from originally austere life.
- **Design difficult to confirm as little remains of this part of the abbey (stone removed after the Dissolution).** New underground ground penetrating radar surveys are being done. They have found a huge graveyard and also underground remains of large buildings further down the river bank. Possibly industrial buildings but funding is needed for excavations which might help work out more.

### Guest Houses x2

In outer courtyard - nearer to gate / outside world. Had own fireplaces, see chimneys and reredorters (toilets) over the River Skell. Tells us about...

- **Daily life** - visitors were part of busy business & religious community (role of hospitaller to look after them)
- **Diversity** & contact with outside world - traders and religious (monks from daughter abbeyes) & political visitors (*most important guests stayed with Abbot in his lodgings*)
- **Change in daily life & priorities** - contact with outside world and looking after visitors. Would have been done by laybrothers but a hospitaller choir monk was in charge.
- **Importance** - visitors coming from the outside world, role in wool trade brought income & tax to monarch.
- **TYPICAL?** Other Cistercian abbeyes farmed sheep and traded in wool. Evidence suggests that counties with Cistercian monasteries were more wealthy. FAB was most successful.

### Warming Room

Near cloister, next to refectory. 2 fireplaces - main fires for whole abbey. 1 blocked up. Window knocked through to the Refectory next door - roughly knocked through.

Tells us about...

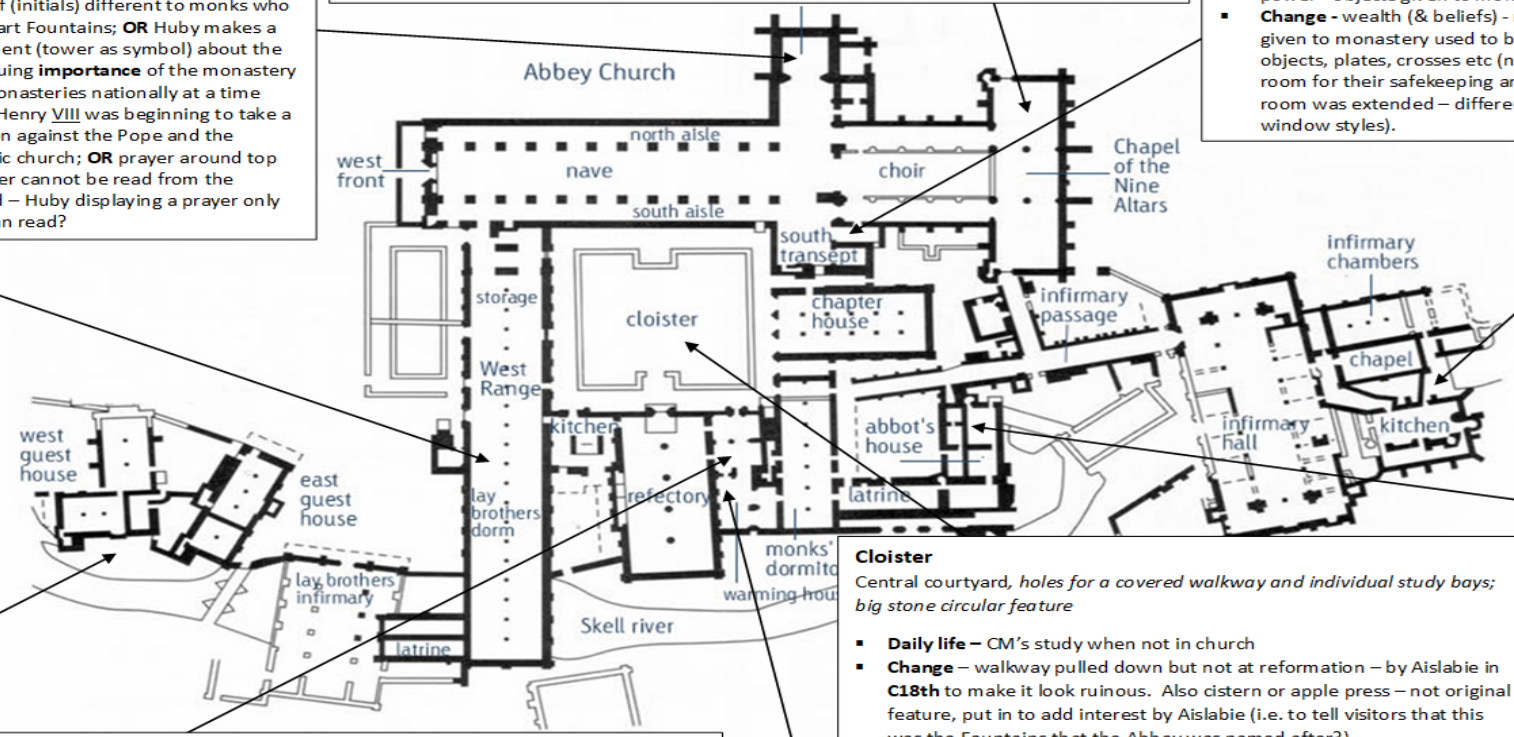
- **Daily life & values** - only 2 fireplaces for monks in monastery- visited briefly to get warm or be bled if ill - small room, austere (simple, strict) lifestyle. Window knocked through to next door refectory (*rough stonework, no frame*) - don't know when or why.
- **Values** - strict - only fires other than Abbot's lodgings & guest houses. Knocked through window could show getting lax - wanting warmth into Refectory.
- **Change** - 1 fireplace blocked up, possibly after Black Death to reduce draughts - when the number of monks dropped drastically. **OR** could suggest it was to keep austerity with a smaller number of monks. **OR** less needed if CM's moved into infirmary in C15th?

### Abbreviations:

CM - Choir monks

LB - Lay brothers

C#th - Century



### Cloister

Central courtyard, holes for a covered walkway and individual study bays; big stone circular feature

- **Daily life** - CM's study when not in church
- **Change** - walkway pulled down but not at reformation - by Aislabie in C18th to make it look ruinous. Also cistern or apple press - not original feature, put in to add interest by Aislabie (i.e. to tell visitors that this was the Fountains that the Abbey was named after?)

### Muniment Room (1<sup>st</sup> floor: above Warming Room)

Secure room - hidden entrance up stairway, double doors, large bolt from inside, small windows, fine architecture (rib vaulted roof). Above warming room (to keep documents dry?). Tiles on floor.

Tells us about...

- **Change** - size & value of Estates - over 200 different granges all over North of England. Documents held here (3,000 at its peak).
- **Local & national importance** - Trusted in community (held local land deeds) and by King John (held royal treasure - letter requesting return 1216). Tiles on floor suggest importance **HOWEVER** these were moved here by Aislabie when the room was used as a local court in the C18th & C19th. (Importance later in time)

Foundation of the monastery / early expansion

Sheep scab / plague / Scottish raids

Protestant Reformation leads to the end of the monastery

Abbey ruins become part of the landscaped gardens of Studley Royal

Fountains Abbey & Studley Royal becomes a UNESCO World Heritage Site and major tourist attraction

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1132: a group of 13 monks are expelled from the Benedictine St. Mary's Abbey (black monks) at York for allegedly causing a riot due to wanting a stricter and regulated life.</li> <li>Thurstan, Archbishop of York grants the monks land in the valley of the River Skell (aka Skelldale) to use as a new monastic site.</li> <li>Monks live in overgrown forest ravine, firstly in caves, then a timber church is built.</li> <li>Monks join the Cistercian Order – like the Benedictines but stricter (white monks)</li> <li>Fountains starts to set up 'daughter houses' e.g. Kirkstall Abbey to spread their message.</li> <li>Some buildings e.g. church nave begin to be built in the stone in the Romanesque (round-arch) style)</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Period of most growth during the Abbey's existence as a monastery.</li> <li>Many timber buildings are replaced with stone buildings in the Early English Gothic Style (simple pointed arches).</li> <li>By early 13<sup>th</sup> Century at least 60 choir monks and 200 laybrothers</li> <li>Land gifts from wealthy donors lead to granges being built across Northern England.</li> <li>Fountains now the most powerful Cistercian monastery in England with wealth guaranteed by owning a flock of 15,000 sheep.</li> <li>Chapel of Nine Altars added – only 2 in existence (other at Durham as a copy)</li> <li>1216: King John asks for the return of valuables that Fountains have been holding safe for him.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sheep scab (disease) affects Fountains' flocks at its granges, putting the monastery in £6,000 of debt</li> <li>1314: Scottish raids of northern England after the Battle of Bannockburn leads to some granges being burnt down. Abbey is occupied by Scottish troops.</li> <li>1348-9: Black Death reaches England, reducing the number of laybrothers. The Abbey now hires paid labourers to do the work, and starts to rent out some of the granges.</li> <li>Potential change in its reputation from a large religiously-minded business where people take vows to work, to more focused on money for survival of the monastery.</li> <li>By 1381, only 34 monks are left at the Abbey.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1480s onwards into the 1500s: repairs are made to damaged and unused buildings e.g. Abbot Darnton has the church repaired, and the Abbot's Lodgings are extended and developed further.</li> <li>Abbot Huby continues restorations projects and starts to build Huby's Tower.</li> <li>Fountains reputation as the most important monastery continues to improve back to pre-1300s levels.</li> <li>Number of choir monks increases to 52.</li> <li>National context: 30 years of civil war (War of the Roses) leads to the House of Tudor gaining power under Henry VII.</li> <li>Fountains Abbey manages to avoid conflict.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Protestant Reformation leads to Henry VIII splitting with the Church in Rome and passing the Act of Supremacy 1534.</li> <li>Thomas Cromwell, Chief Minister, enforces the dissolution of the country's monasteries.</li> <li>Beginning of visitation of monasteries by Royal Commissioners to write reports on the abbey's wealth, culture and monks' behaviour.</li> <li>Findings report corruption.</li> <li>Abbey surrendered to Henry VIII who sells it to Richard Gresham MP, to gain further loyalty.</li> <li>Gresham sells the Abbey onto Stephen Proctor who builds Fountains Hall.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fountains Hall becomes the centre of the estate, which becomes relatively prosperous.</li> <li>Building is remodelled in a Jacobethan style.</li> <li>Abbey ruins are included as part of the estate but are slowly deteriorating due to a lack of upkeep.</li> <li>National context: Protestant reformation continues with the reign of James VI of Scotland becoming James I of England.</li> <li>Gunpowder Plot by northern Catholics (e.g. Guy Fawkes from York) leads to crackdown against Catholics in the North and institution of Bonfire Night where effigies of the Pope are burned.</li> <li>1642-49: Civil War</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Developed as part of the John Aislabie's (MP &amp; Chancellor of the Exchequer) Studley Royal estate; Abbey becomes 'attractive ruin' within highly designed gardens.</li> <li>South Sea Bubble leads to disaster for the economy – Aislabie sacked from government and in public disgrace.</li> <li>Two estates joined in 1768 after William Aislabie makes efforts to reintegrate himself in political society after his father's failures.</li> <li>Aislabie cleared rubbish from the Abbey grounds.</li> <li>He also made other changes to add to the romance of the ruin (took down cloisters roof, removed tiles and added some to chapel and muniment room, builds a viewing platform in the chapel).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Abbey ruins are excavated; (Abbey then owned by Aislabie's niece)</li> <li>Early archaeology gave knowledge of the graves of Abbots and the location of the original stone church.</li> <li>Becomes a tourist site for Victorian travellers (railway in Ripon 1855).</li> <li>Paid guided tours once a week.</li> <li>Abbey becomes a source of new knowledge about the abbey itself but also about Cistercian lifestyles in the medieval period before the dissolution.</li> <li>A tourist attraction for wealthy Victorians.</li> <li>Abbey is allowed to become slightly more overgrown, keeping with the 'romantic' gothic fashions of the time.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1939: Queen Ethelburgh's school uses Studley Hall &amp; Fountains Hall as a place of safety during WW2</li> <li>1966: North Yorkshire County Council bought Fountains from Vyner family</li> <li>1983: National Trust buys Fountains Abbey &amp; Studley Royal Estates</li> <li>1986: Fountains became a UNESCO World Heritage Site – one of top 16 sites in England.</li> <li>The World Heritage Site status is primarily gained due to the Studley Royal's landscaped and decorated gardens (for example, the canalisation of the River Skell and the creation of differing areas of vegetation).</li> <li>By 2000 Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal are two of the most visited attractions in the United Kingdom.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fountains Abbey and Studley Royal continues to be a site of great attraction to many tourists in the North of England and beyond.</li> <li>Construction of a new visitor centre in the early 2000s greatly increases the tourist experience with a gift shop, café and better facilities.</li> <li>Archaeological excavations continue, but using non-penetrative techniques such as Ground Penetrating Radar (GPR) and other forms of Geophysical analysis.</li> <li>Surveys show that the Monk's cemetery below the east window was actually in a bunk-bed arrangement, meaning possibly every Fountains monk is buried there.</li> <li>Further surveys show even more industrial buildings</li> </ul>
<p><b>12<sup>th</sup> Century</b> 1100s</p>	<p><b>13<sup>th</sup> Century</b> 1200s</p>	<p><b>14<sup>th</sup> Century</b> 1300s</p>	<p><b>15<sup>th</sup> Century</b> 1400s</p>	<p><b>16<sup>th</sup> Century</b> 1500s</p>	<p><b>17<sup>th</sup> Century</b> 1600s</p>	<p><b>18<sup>th</sup> Century</b> 1700s</p>	<p><b>19<sup>th</sup> Century</b> 1800s</p>	<p><b>20<sup>th</sup> Century</b> 1900s</p>	<p><b>21<sup>st</sup> Century</b> 2000s</p>



## 17.1 What features of England were important to migrants?

- Kings very powerful
- Kings always needed taxes, mainly for war (eg. Hundred Years War with France)
- **Wool trade** crucial to the economy
- **Woven woollen cloth** more valued by c14th
- Towns always needed new workers
- **Guilds** (for each trade) controlled manufacturing and trade in towns and acted to stop new competition
- Christian church central to people's lives with Pope as head

The Medieval wool trade

Most of England's wealth came from cutting wool from sheep and selling this wool to European weavers (see Fountains Abbey and how the monastery made money).

Weavers then made the wool into cloth for clothes and other textile goods.

Kings put taxes on all wool exported to Europe.



## 17.2 Why did life for the Jews change so quickly?

The first Jews in England

- Invited by William the Conqueror following Norman conquest of 1066, as he needed their expert money skills

The contribution of the Jews in England

- Jews were moneylenders – they lent money to Kings and traders
- Christians did not lend money - the Pope said it was sinful – therefore Christians relied on Jews for loans
- Small amounts loaned to traders, vast amounts loaned to kings to build castles and cathedrals
- Records of loans stored in special chest known as an **archa**
- Did a range of other jobs including cheese makers, fish mongers and doctors

Experiences for Jews living in England

- Jewish communities lived together in small areas of towns - called **Jewries**
- Each community had own council known as a **kehila**
- Before 1250s Jews generally accepted by English society as they made the economy work

Changing Experiences 1250-1260s

- King Henry III in debt so he raised taxes - Jews had to pay more than anybody else
- Jews had to collect debts to pay the taxes
- Lincoln **Blood Libel** – in 1255 Jews blamed for disappearance of a young boy – 93 accused of ritual murder and 18 executed
- Led to mass murders – London 1263 and 1264, also Bristol and other towns – archas destroyed
- Arrival of Italian bankers in 1260s meant that Jews no longer needed as moneylenders – kings not willing to protect Jews

Edward I and the expulsion of the Jews

- Edward I passed new law in 1275 - **Statute of Jewry**
- Jews no longer allowed to be money lenders - all debts owed to them cancelled.
- Jews became very poor - began **coin clipping** – led to executions
- Jews given option to convert to Christianity at **Domus Conversum** – special home in London
- 1290 - Edward I expels all 3000 Jews left in England

## 17.3 Why were the Italian bankers important?

Why Italians migrated to England

- 1260 Italian bankers discovered new ways to lend money without it being a sin - invited by kings
- Rich banking families arrived from Florence, Genoa, Lucca, and Venice

The impact of the bankers on England

- Italian bankers replaced Jewish money lenders - led to Jewish expulsion
- Lent money to English Kings in exchange for privileged rights to trade wool and other goods
- 1283- Loans helped Edward I to fund armies and castles to conquer Wales
- Helped develop language and systems of banking (eg. words 'credit' and 'debit', as well as currency symbols eg. £)

Experiences for Italians living in England

- Settled in London - very successful

Attacks on non-Jewish migrants by ordinary people were rare, but did happen. 150 foreigners were murdered during the Peasants Revolt in 1381 having been told to say, 'bread and cheese'. More common were complaints about privileges given to migrants. In response, Henry VI introduced the **Aliens Subsidy**, a tax on all migrants, in 1440.

## 17.4 Why were kings so keen on the Flemish migrants?

Why the Flemish migrated to England

- Wars and rebellions in the Low Countries
- England accessible - short sea journey
- England a stable country with good wages.
- Kings could make more money from export taxes on cloth rather than wool so invited Flemish **weavers** (1270 and 1330s)

The impact of the Flemish

- Growth of towns where weavers set up cloth manufacturing - created new jobs as well as kick-starting **manufacturing industry** in England (eg. 1363 – development of small town of Manchester)
- Flemish brick-makers influenced building styles in South East England
- Dutch brewers brought new styles of beer
- First printers, clock-makers, opticians

Experiences for the Flemish

- Given help by kings - allowed to set up own guilds
- Often under threat – Edward III reminded mayors that no harm was to come to Flemish cloth workers
- Weavers resented by English **guilds** - 1436-7 all recent migrants from Low Countries ordered to leave England unless they bought a special licence and swore oath of allegiance



## 18.1 Why was there such a diverse range of European migrants?

- Around the year 1500, around one in every one hundred people in England were born elsewhere – surprisingly high number
- French - came from Gascony (ruled by English kings until 1453)
- Icelandic boys often bought or kidnapped as servants
- Opportunities to work as servants, labourers and merchants led to arrival of French, Scottish, Irish, Portuguese and Spanish
- 1370 - **Letters of Denization** gave migrants the same rights and protections as English (but expensive, therefore unavailable to most migrants)

## 18.2 Why were there so few migrants from the wider world?

- Trade limited by communications - ships rarely travelled beyond Europe
- Only 2 Indians recorded in England
- There were no Muslim migrants because of the **Crusades** (Christians fighting Muslims in the Holy Lands)
- Small number of wealthy African merchants (a burial was found in the grounds of a friary, a religious site, which indicated an important, wealthy man)

## 18.3 Why was the attitude of the king so important for the experience of migrants?

- A weak king could give in to demands to treat migrants harshly  
*eg.* Henry III was weak and failed to protect Jews in the 1260s  
*eg.* In 1439, guilds persuaded Henry VI to force all migrants to live in the households of English people, who then had to report on migrants
- A strong king could protect migrants  
*eg.* From the 1330s Edward III protected Flemish weavers from attack

## 18.4 Did the people of England accept medieval migrants?

- Very difficult to know – there is little evidence
- Although shocking, attacks on migrants, like the 1381 murders, were very rare
- Lack of evidence could indicate that little happened in everyday life, which suggests acceptance
- Court records show lots of disputes about trade, often between migrants, rather than English against migrants – suggests lots of trading, therefore acceptance
- Surnames originating from Europe suggest migrants marrying English – *eg.* surname 'Fleming'

## Taking care with evidence



It is easy to remember the example of 1381 when the rioting peasants murdered 150 migrants who could not say 'bread and cheese' without sounding foreign. However, we must remember that terrible or shocking events create lots of evidence for historians, whereas everyday acts of kindness, or simply normal life with people getting along creates very little evidence.

When writing about the experiences of medieval migrants and the attitudes towards them, do use the 1381 evidence, but take care not to use it to conclude that medieval migrants were treated very badly. In 250 years of history, there are few examples of attacks on migrants (although the treatment of the Jews up to 1290 stands out as very different). Compare this with the twentieth century. What does this tell us?

*Sample exam questions:*

Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the migrant communities in Medieval Britain. Support your summary with examples. [9]

Explain why the Jews were expelled from England during the medieval period. [10]

'Migration to Britain increased between 1250 and 1500 mainly because of changes in attitudes towards migrants.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [18]

## 19.1 How was England Changing 1500-1750?

**Catholics** – the Pope is the head of the church; ceremony known as **mass** (led by a priest)  
**Protestants** – wanted more local control of the church; plain churches and bible in English

The Early Modern Period

- In the 1500s there was a split in the church known as the **Reformation** – rulers and people had to decide if they would be **Catholic** or **Protestant**
- Religious splits caused violence and persecution across Europe
- By 1559, Elizabeth I had made England Protestant and England began to welcome Protestant refugees
- There were attempts by Catholic countries to take over England and make it Catholic again, eg. when King Philip of Spain tried to invade with the Spanish Armada
- The Gunpowder Plot in 1605 made people very suspicious of Catholics
- After 1660 England became peaceful and wealthy - London was the centre of trade and manufacturing so it was easy to find work
- From 1500 the voyages of European explorers and traders were creating a more connected world
- England established colonies in the Caribbean, North America as well as trading stations in India

## 19.2 Why were the Hansa Merchants expelled from England?

Why did they come?

- Hansa Merchants were a German-speaking trading organisation, which controlled trading routes in the North Sea and had a desire to expand their trade in to England
- Henry III granted a charter in 1266, giving the Hansa Merchants control of the wool trade in England

What impact did they have?

- Developed a 'Hanseatic' trading network which integrated London into Northern Europe
- Traded wool for high quality resources (wood and metal) from Northern Europe
- Hansa Merchants lived behind walls of the Steelyard, and did not interact with Londoners - made people quite suspicious and envious of them

What experiences did they have?

- They became very wealthy and successful
- The Artist Hans Holbein lived in England painting portraits of wealthy elites
- The Hansa's profitable business and lifestyle of keeping separate created lots of envy from English merchants who pushed for the removal of privileges
- Occasionally the Steelyard (see right) was attacked
- As trade began to move to the New World (Caribbean, India) the Hansa trading routes in the North Sea stopped being so beneficial
- As they had never integrated properly it was easy for Elizabeth to expel them from England completely in 1597



## 19.3 How did Tudor laws affect the way of life for the Gypsies?

Why did they come?

- War in Eastern Europe forced them to leave
- England was a relatively peaceful place at the time
- 'Gypsy' is a term coined by the Tudors for nomadic communities originally from India who arrived in England in the 1500s. The English called them this because they mistakenly thought they were Egyptians. Over time, this became 'Gyptians' and then 'Gypsies'. Some communities still call themselves this, but most prefer 'Traveller', 'Roma' or 'Romani'

What impact did they have?

- They traded as **pedlars**, pot menders and animal dealers- some benefit to local economies
- There was a fear that they undermined settled Christian communities
- They added to the problem of vagrancy (begging)

What experiences did they have?

- There were several harsh laws passed by monarchs
- Tudor authorities attempted to restrict their lifestyle by creating laws which stated that they had to settle down or risk being expelled or executed
- Henry VIII passed the first anti-Gypsy law ordering all Gypsies to leave within 16 days
- Elizabeth I offered Gypsies the chance to be subjects, but only if they stopped moving around
- If they refused, they could be executed
- They managed to remain in England despite harsh laws and persecution

## 19.4 Why did the Jews return to England from 1656?

Why did they come?

- Persecution and hostility in Europe, including Spain
- Invited back by Oliver Cromwell who was religiously tolerant and believed that Jews would help the economy

What impact did they have?

- Opened banks
- Set up as traders and financiers
- Prospered in trading ports of Liverpool and Hull
- Poorer Jews were traveling **pedlars** selling second hand clothes and other goods from carts
- Opened synagogues and set up communities especially in London

What experiences did they have?

- Wealthier Jews integrated, albeit by losing some of their Jewish identities
- Moses Hart made a fortune trading at London's Royal Exchange, but he also trimmed his beard and left his head uncovered
- They were restricted from serving in the army, attending university or becoming lawyers
- Popular songs portrayed them as cheats and criminals (anti-Semitic portrayal by Shakespeare)

**20.1 Why did the Huguenots find refuge in England?****Why did they come?**

The Huguenots were French Protestants  
They were persecuted by Catholics in France – St Bartholomew’s Day Massacre in 1572

Protestantism made illegal in France in 1685

- England Protestant and welcoming.
- Charles II offered denizen status in 1681

**What impact did they have?**

- Crucial role in Britain’s transformation into an industrial nation
- Hard-working and skilled craftsmen
- Developed silk industry and several others including paper making and furniture.
- 10% of financial backing for new Bank of England
- Their mills made the paper for the Bank of England
- Settled in Spitalfields in London – street names and buildings remain (eg, Fournier Street named after a successful Huguenot)

**What experiences did they have?**

- Many flourished and over time integrated into English society
- Settled permanently, anglicised names and intermarried
- Some prejudice and hostility – riot in late c17th – Londoners felt their jobs were being taken

**20.2 Why did attitudes towards the ‘Poor Palatines’ change over time?****Why did they come?**

- Warfare, religious persecution and bad harvest in Germany in 1709
- The Palatines were Protestant - England was a Protestant country
- Most of the Palatines wanted to travel from Britain to America – a ‘promised land’

**What impact did they have?**

- Limited – some skilled workers, most peasant farmers – reliant on collections and relief funds
- Not in England long enough to have any impact

**What experiences did they have?**

- Camped on Hampstead Heath near London
- Initial sympathetic reception from English
- Soon seen a **vagrants** and a drain on resources - attacked by mobs
- 3,000 failed in attempt to get to, and settle in America
- Disastrous deportation to Catholic Ireland for 5,000 – given poor quality land and faced hostility from Catholic majority
- Many gave up and returned to Germany in 1709

**20.3 Did the Africans (from 1650s onwards) have any impact on England?****Why did they come?**

From 1650s, forcible removal from Africa then West Indies

- No choice – brought to England as servants having been enslaved in West Indies (Slavery didn’t exist in England but there is evidence from newspaper adverts that servants were seen as property)

**What impact did they have?**

- Benefitted the wealthy as cheap servants
- Presence led to the beginnings of racism in England - attitude of white superiority developed

**What experiences did they have?**

- Some Africans were given freedom and some inherited wealth or property
- Often accepted by white English servants (before 1650s accepted in society)
- Most were considered as property and some were sold, and sometimes sent back into slavery in the West Indies
- Newspapers adverts promised rewards for return of runaway servant
- some managed to disappear and live amongst growing communities of free Africans in c18th ports

**20.4 How did new businesses like the East Indian Company increase migration from Asia to England?****Why did they come?**

- **Lascars** (poor men from India who took jobs as crew on ships) – employment on trading ships – often unable to find return transport to India
- **Ayahs** (female nannies and servants) – served the families of East India Company employees when they returned on ships to England
- Some Ayahs stayed as servants once in England; others were abandoned at English ports

**What impact did they have?**

- Benefitted the wealthy as cheap servants
- Impact was limited overall as the Asian migrants were limited in number

**What experiences did they have?**

- Often accepted by white English servants
- Some well-treated and free to leave
- Servants sometimes considered as property and sold
- Some ayahs abandoned in England



21.1 John Blanke

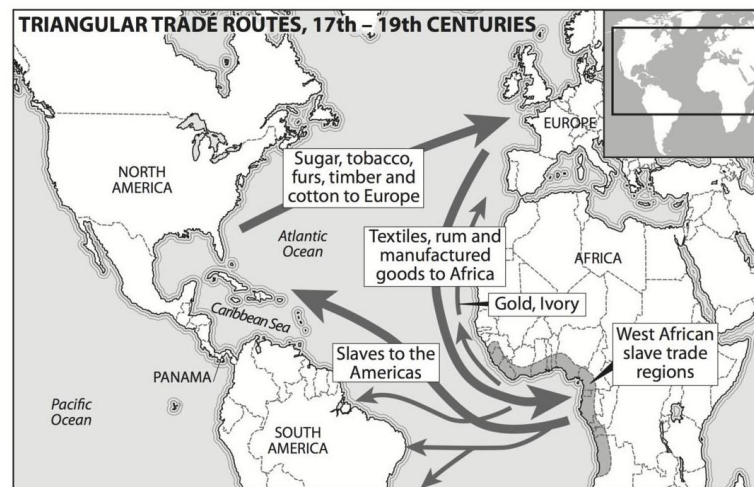
John Blanke was Henry VIII’s trumpeter - he was one of many black people to live in England during the 1500s

Historians believe that before the slave trade black people were accepted in to English communities and married English people

There is evidence of black people working as silk weavers and basket makers

In 1596 Elizabeth I attempted to expel all black people from England, but the law was never passed – it is possible that the plan would have been impossible to enforce because black people were very much a part of English society

After the creation of the slave trade attitudes towards black people changed and they were seen as inferior to other races because they were bought and sold and treated like property



**Remember that slavery existed in the Caribbean Islands, but not in Britain - however, slave owners saw black Africans as property in Britain and some wanted to treat them as slaves**

England began trading slaves in 1562 – at first playing only a minor role in the slave trade

After England gained more colonies in the Caribbean they began to trade more slaves. By 1730 England had become the world’s major slave trader

As the slave trade boomed many more Africans arrived in England - mostly they were brought back as servants, part of the working poor

**Exam style questions :**

- Write a clear and organised summary that analyses why people migrated to Britain in the period 1500-1750 [9]
- What was the impact of migrants on Britain during the period 1500-1750 [10] **OR** Explain why migrants from the wider world came to England during the period 1500-1750 [10]
- How far do you agree that the experience of migrants to Britain in the period 1500-1750 was positive? [18]

**21.2 Judgement** – was Early Modern England a welcoming place for migrants?

**Yes**

- In spite of official persecution, many migrant groups managed to stay in England - Elizabeth I tried to remove Africans, but **employers** prevented this - Gypsies survived official persecution and traded in local **economies**
- Protestant refugees were generally welcomed, especially by **governments**

**No**

- Where migrant groups were not seen as **economically** beneficial they were soon targeted with official removal and unofficial persecution (Gypsies/Palatines – see next page for Palatines)
- Beginnings of the concept the peoples brought from the **New World** could be **treated as property** -Also, the treatment of Ayahs and African-American slaves in the c18th led to the growth of racism

## 22.1 Why was Britain such an attractive place to migrants?

- Industrial Revolution - growth of factories (primarily textiles) and industrial cities created jobs and opportunities
- New laws made Britain more tolerant for Catholics (1829 Catholic Emancipation Act) and Jews
- Wars in Europe made peaceful Britain seem a very attractive place. The growth of the Empire made Britain very wealthy
- Britain was promoted as the 'Asylum of Nations'

The 'Asylum of Nations'

British politicians were proud to call Britain 'the Asylum of Nations'. This meant that Britain would offer a place of safety to people who were under threat or being persecuted in their own countries. It meant that Britain **did not** have any laws restricting migrants in the c19th.

**Sample exam question:**

Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the experiences of European migrants, 1750-1900. Support your summary with examples. [9]

## 22.2 Was being Catholic a problem for the Irish?

Leaving Ireland

- Early c19th – Poverty and oppressive English Protestant landlords led many to move to England
- Belfast only Irish city with industrial jobs but only employed Protestants
- 1846-50 - Famine – potato blight then British government failure to help (Irish grain exported overseas) – 1 million left Ireland – some to America

Living and working in Britain

- Took hardest, dirtiest jobs eg. miners, dock workers
- Many worked as **navvies** building canals and railways (lived in huts, worked in teams called **gangs**) – essential contribution to Britain's wealth
- Others lived in most overcrowded, diseased areas of cities – lived in worst areas of Bradford, often renting rooms in shifts

Prejudice and violence against the Irish

- Criticised for heavy drinking and fighting culture
- Extreme poverty pushed many into crime
- Accepted lower pay and employed as strike-breakers – hated by English workers
- Racism – Irish 'Celts' seen as inferior to English 'Anglo-Saxons'
- Anti-Irish riots eg. Manchester Road 1848

The contribution and impact of the Irish

- Revitalised Catholic Church in England – helped establish equal rights for all religions
- Established Irish communities and pubs
- Great individuals eg. George Bernard Shaw (writer), Dr Thomas Barnardo (childrens' charity)

## 22.3 How did Italians find work in Britain?

Leaving Italy

- Late c19th – Italy became a unified country – involved wars, agricultural problems and disease
- 750,000 people left Italy, many to America
- 25,000 came to Britain, half to London, settling in an area called 'Little Italy'

Finding work

- 1870s – new job of laying asphalt on roads – unpleasant job avoided by British workers
- Worked on streets as organ-grinders (operated musical machines) and ice-cream sellers (new to Britain)
- Often worked in **gangs** – young boys were exploited by gang-masters
- Italian craftsmen brought new trades incl. ceramics

Experiences for the Italians

- British women often married Italian men
- Ice-cream popular, but Italians were blamed for cholera – accused of serving in dirty glasses (which led to the development of the ice-cream cone)



## 22.4 Why were the Germans the ideal migrants to Britain?

An attractive country for Germans

- Largest migrant group, 1750-1900
- 1750 British King a German – George II
- 1860s – fleeing warfare in Germany (struggle over German unification – prior to 1871 Germany not a country, but independent states)
- Engineers and businessmen attracted by economic opportunities + lack of government interference
- Political thinkers (eg. Karl Marx) enjoyed freedom

Impact on the economy of Britain

- Set up successful companies, eg. Johann Ellermann's shipping company in Hull & Paul Reuter's international news agency (Reuters) using new communications technology
- Textile trading in Bradford – centred in 'Little Germany' – many warehouses built by Germans
- Wide range of jobs – bankers, bakers, brewers, butchers
- Provided cheap food for workers - popularised the sausage and the 'English breakfast'

Experiences for the Germans

- Integrated easily - did not form communities in towns
- Valued for economic contribution
- Before WWI they felt no need to change German-sounding surnames

**23.1 Why did life improve for Jewish migrants before 1881?****Encouragement to come to Britain**

- Increasing tolerance in Britain
- Laws in the 1830s allowed Jews to trade, go to university, join army and be lawyers, and in 1858 become MPs

**Contribution to Britain**

- Successful businesses and particularly bankers (Rothschilds)
- Jacob Behrens set up Chamber of Commerce in Bradford
- Synagogues set up, including in Bradford

**Experiences for the pre-1881 Jews**

- Increasingly settled, prosperous and integrated
- First Jewish Lord Mayor of London 1855
- First Jewish MP 1858
- Jewish mayor in Bradford – Charles Semon, 1865

**Sample 1 mark exam questions and answers:**

1. a) Give one example of the difficulties faced by Irish immigrants to Britain in the nineteenth century. [1]  
*Hated by English workers because they were employed as strike-breakers*

- b) Name one migrant group that came from Europe to Britain in the period 1750-1900. [1]  
*East European Jews*

- c) Give one example of legislation\* that improved the lives of migrants in the period 1750-1900. [1]  
*Jews allowed to become MPs in 1858*

\* legislation – laws passed

**23.2 Why was there a mixed reaction to Jewish migrants after 1881?****Mass migration from Eastern Europe**

- Over 200 **pogroms** (organised massacres) 1881-4 against poor Yiddish (traditional Jews) communities in Russia and E. Europe
- Refugees rejected across Europe – journey on foot very challenging
- Religious and political freedom in Britain with civil rights for Jews

**Impact on the clothing industry and the high street**

- Employment in sweat shops in London (Whitechapel) making cheap clothes – sold all over country enabling working class British to buy new clothing for first time
- Mark & Spencers (Michael Marks and Thomas Spencer pictured below – both had changed their names to sound more English), Burtons and Moss Bros all set up by East European Jewish migrants

**A challenging experience for most**

- Lived in closed communities with little integration – kept Yiddish language, clothing and faith
- Crammed into over-crowded accommodation
- Some Jews already in Britain set up soup kitchens to help
- Other pre-1881 Jews did not welcome them – feared damage to reputation of Jewish people
- 1889 – commonly blamed for 'Jack the Ripper' murders
- End of c19th – calls for laws to limit migration



## 24.1 How did Britain become more connected with the wider world?

- The British Empire grew enormously from 1750 to 1900 – in 1750 Britain owned a small number of **colonies** in the Americas – by 1900 Britain ruled one-fifth of the land surface of the world
- The slave trade grew significantly from 1750 to 1800, but the trade was abolished in 1807 (slavery itself was abolished throughout the British Empire in 1833)
- A key feature of the Industrial Revolution was steam power – steam-powered ships meant that Britain could trade more easily around the world
- Sailors from around the world were employed in large numbers on British ships – these sailors were known as Lascars



Olaudah Equiano

## 24.2 Could Africans brought to Britain as a result of the slave trade be successful?

How Africans ended up in Britain

- Most were slaves in the West Indies who were forced to come by their owners - 15,000 in London by 1800
- Some recruited by the British as troops and sailors in the Napoleonic Wars
- Some fought for Britain against American rebels in the American War of Independence – they were forced to leave America after British were defeated

Experiences living and working in Britain

- Court cases in late c18th ruled that Africans were free in Britain (runaway slave James Somerset, 1772), but legal status remained uncertain until full abolition of slavery in 1833
- Very difficult to make a living – many had to beg on the streets
- Ex-soldiers received no government help
- A charity attempted to re-settle 400 Africans in Sierra Leone (West Africa) – this failed
- Many did manual jobs – labour for Industrial Revolution
- Communities developed in ports (Liverpool; Cardiff) and London
- Development of **racism** in c19th Britain – became deep-rooted amongst all classes as attitudes towards Empire encouraged a belief in white British superiority

The Impact of Africans in Britain

- Played a key role in campaign to abolish slave trade (**Olaudah Equiano** – an ex-slave who wrote an autobiography, **Ottobah Cugoano** – an ex-slave who wrote about the evils of the slave trade)
- Trade Unionist **William Cuffay** fought for rights for working men, incl. the vote
- Ira Aldridge** – highly praised Shakespearean actor – married a white woman from Yorkshire and became a British citizen in 1863

## 24.3 Why were some migrants from Asia successful whilst most found life a struggle?

Why Indians came to Britain

- British government took over ruling India from **East India Company** in 1857
- When British working for government left India with families they brought servants with them (**Ayahs**) - Indian servants cheaper than British + regarded as a status symbol by wealthy Britons
- Lascars** - mainly poor peasant farmers, mainly Indian - some Somali, Yemenis and Malayan - cheap crew for British **merchant** (trading) ships
- British universities and business opportunities attracted wealthier Indians

Experiences living and working in Britain

- Servants and Lascars often abandoned by their employers on arrival in Britain leaving them to roam the streets - stranded with little money and no job or contacts
- Some Lascars died in Britain in winter months as they had no suitable clothing - others turned to theft and ended up in gaol
- Some Indian Lascars found work as street sellers and musicians
- Yemeni Lascars helped to build the Manchester Ship Canal in the 1880s
- Lascars helped to create the first working class multi-racial communities in Britain, especially in port cities

The impact of wealthy and talented Indians

- Talented upper and middle class Indians had an impact on a wide range of aspects of British life (politics, medicine, education, even sport)
- Dr Frederick Akbar Mohammed** – one of first Asian doctors, pioneering work on blood pressure
- Dadabhai Naoroji** – first British Asian MP in 1892
- Cornelia Sorabji** – first woman to study law at a British university
- Mohammed Abdul Karim** – ‘Indian Secretary’ to Queen Victoria
- Prince Ranjitsinhji** – played cricket for England

## 24.4 Were Britain's first Chinese migrants welcomed?

Why the Chinese came to Britain

- Trade between East India Company and China increased – Chinese sailors employed
- 1868 **Blue Funnel Line** – first steamship route to China
- Demand for Chinese sailors - worked for low pay, worked hard and did not drink alcohol

Experiences living and working in Britain

- 1880s - Opened shops, restaurants and lodging houses for Chinese sailors (Chinatowns) in Liverpool and London (Limehouse)



- By 1900 laundries were one of most important businesses – also restaurants
- Also some **opium dens** opened led to image of Chinese as exotic and threatening
- Chinese men often married white women - set up businesses together – women were attracted by their hard work and not drinking alcohol
- Lack of fluency in English could lead to cultural segregation



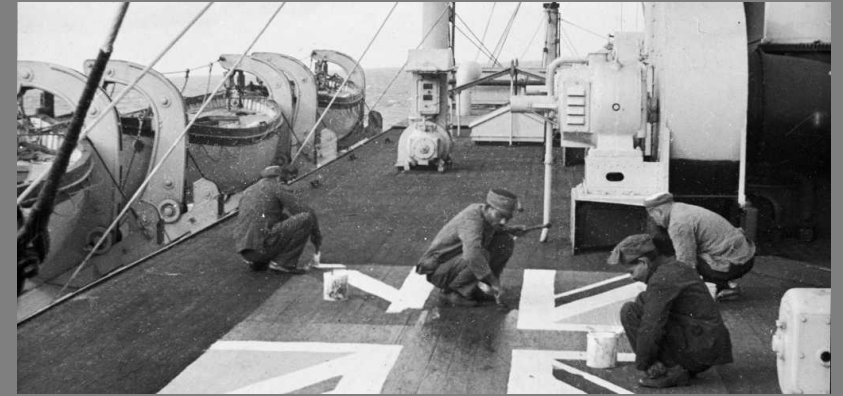
## 25.1 The British Empire

The map shows the British Empire and the key places that migrants from the wider world came from in the period 1750-1900. Notice that China was not in the British Empire, but Britain developed important trade links with China during this period.



### 25.2 Lascars

Lascars, or Indian sailors, first began to be employed in small numbers from the seventeenth century by the East India Company. The term 'lascar' eventually became a descriptive term for almost all non-European sailors. Shipping companies recruited men of many backgrounds, including Arab (Yemeni), Chinese and East African (Somalian). They were paid lower wages than British sailors and often treated harshly.



Once in Britain lascars had to wait with little chance of getting a job, often for months at a time during winter, before they could get a return ship back to India. Shipping companies did not provide proper accommodation while they waited, and in the nineteenth century, it was not uncommon to see distressed lascars wandering in the streets.

#### Sample exam questions:

Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the impact of wider world migrants, 1750-1900. Support your summary with examples. [9]

Explain why the growth of the British Empire was an important factor in causing migration to Britain. [10]

'Britain's growing connections with the wider world have been the most important reason for increasing migration to Britain in the period 1750 to the present.' How far do you agree with this statement? Give reasons for your answer. [18]

26.1 How did the world change between 1900-1950?

- **Aliens Act** in 1905 (immigration only for those with money or jobs) was the first significant official attempt to limit the number of migrants coming to Britain
- Between 1900-1950 Britain still ruled a powerful **empire** made up of one-fifth of the world's population
- Britain relied on its Empire to help win **World War One** 1914-1918, it provided soldiers, sailors, workers, raw materials and food
- Germans who had settled in Britain before WW1 were surprised to suddenly find themselves to be '**enemy aliens**'
- In 1933 Hitler came to power in Germany and began **persecuting** Jews which led to many trying to escape Germany by migrating abroad
- In 1939 Britain and Germany went to war again - People from all over the Empire helped Britain and the allies to defeat the **Nazis**
- During WW2 more than **2 million** houses in the UK were destroyed - Britain would need lots of workers to help rebuild

26.2 Why did 250,000 Belgians arrive in Britain in 1914?

Why did they come?

- German invasion of Belgium in 1914
- Britain an ally of Belgium - a safe haven for refugees

What impact did they have?

Given jobs around the country, usually factory work for the war effort or to fill gaps caused by conscription of men into the British Army

Limited overall - Peace in 1918 - British government made it clear that the Belgians must return home

Jobs were ended and free one-way tickets were provided

A few stayed, married and blended in

What experiences did they have?

- Warm welcome at first - many housed with families
- Factories established in Belgian villages run by Belgian government and using Belgian currency
- White and Christian, so 'fitted in'
- As the war dragged on the British started to resent their presence, especially as conditions in Belgian villages were better than in most British homes
- Quick removal for most at end of WWI

26.3 How were the German migrants already in England treated during WWI?

Why did they come?

- Already in Britain during WWI

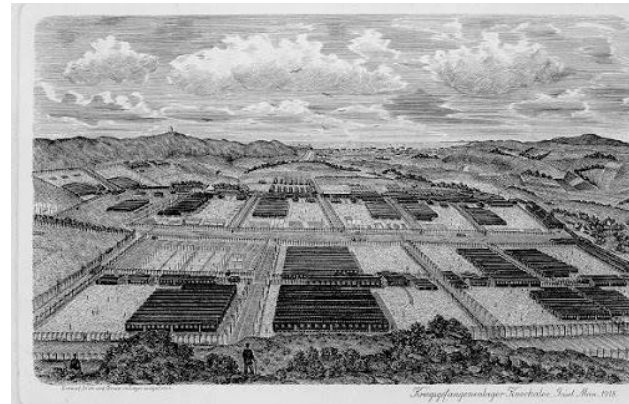
What impact did they have?

- No economic impact – they were placed in **internment camps** (a prison camp for enemies at a time of war) so their businesses were closed down
- Families changed surnames so they didn't sound German (incl. royal family) -most hid their German origins

What experiences did they have?

- Shops attacked by mobs
- Hatred in newspapers esp. after sinking of the passenger ship *Lusitania* in 1915 by German submarine
- Boredom in internment camps

The internment camp at Knockaloe on the Isle of Man



26.4 Were German migrants treated any better during WW2?

Why did they come?

- Persecution of opponents of the Nazis before WWII
- Britain against Nazism

What impact did they have?

- No impact – placed in internment camps

What experiences did they have?

- Initially only 348 interned out of 35,000
- Internment only for a short period in 1940
- Less hatred than WWI except for Nazis

**The internment camp at Knockaloe on the Isle of Man**  
Jewish refugees placed alongside Nazi sympathisers in internment camps

26.5 Why was there tension between Lascars and English soldiers returning after WWI?

Why did they come?

- Employers around the Empire needing crews.
- Continued need for crews on merchant ships, especially when British seamen went to war
- End of WWI and difficulty returning home

What impact did they have?

- Provided cheap labour for shipping companies
- Paid less than white seamen and therefore angered seamen's unions
- Unions believed Lascars were taking British jobs and were helping companies keep wages low
- Formed multi-cultural communities in ports such as Cardiff (Tiger Bay), Glasgow, Liverpool and South Shields
- New foods and festivals in these communities

What experiences did they have?

- Many had relationships with white British women, married and had families - set up own businesses
- Barred from cafes and other social outlets, so had to set up their own
- Hostility and racism from white soldiers when they returned from war and felt 'their jobs and women' had been 'taken'
- Riots in 1919 including Butetown in Cardiff
- Whites blamed for riots, but police recommended sending Lascars back to countries of origin
- Some **deportations** (removal to country of origin)

27.1 Why did Jewish migrants start arriving from 1933?Why did they come?

- Nazi persecution, especially after *Kristallnacht* (Nazi pogrom against Jews all over Germany) in Nov. 1938
- Britain a safe haven with Jewish and Christian charities

- Government persuaded to give temporary visas to children

What impact did they have?

- Charities and private individuals paid to house and look after Jewish refugees, so the government did not have to pay
- Many Jewish refugees were wealthy and highly educated - they included philosophers, artists, musicians, publishers and journalists who had a major cultural impact

What experiences did they have?

- Thousands of children rescued including 669 by Nicholas Winton - most children later very thankful
- Only those who could prove that they would not be a financial burden on the government were allowed in
- Hostility from British fascists led by Oswald Mosely and some British newspapers in the 1930s
- *Kindertransport* children (sent from Germany by their parents on special trains) separated from families who then died in the Holocaust

27.2 Why were 160 000 Polish migrants invited to stay in England after World War Two?Why did they come?

- Nazi invasion of Poland in Sept. 1939
- Britain the closest ally of Poland - a safe haven for refugees
- Communist takeover of Poland in 1945
- Poland under control of communist Soviet Union (enemy of Britain) at end of war, so going back to Poland not an appealing option as no political freedom or free speech
- 1947 Polish Resettlement Act – Poles could return to Poland, or stay in Britain if they feared communist persecution

What impact did they have?

- Military impact significant – 14,000 pilots; Polish code-breakers helped break German Enigma secret code
- After war worked in industries with a shortage of workers such as coal mines - Unions wanted a ban at first but accepted Poles by 1947
- Often lived in army and RAF camps after war
- By 1950 set up shops, farms, businesses, pubs and schools

What experiences did they have?

- Most became British citizens after the war (Polish Resettlement Act)
- Settled all over Britain and mixed into communities fairly quickly
- Government helped find work - British grateful for war efforts
- Some hostility from unions

27.3 Why did other Europeans migrate to Britain in the Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century?Why did they come?

- War damaged Europe in 1945 and communist takeover of Eastern Europe
- Britain looking for workers at the end of the war
- Government recruitment programmes

What impact did they have?

- Filled jobs in industry
- Diverse people from all over Europe so did not set up large communities, but increased diversity in British towns and cities

What experiences did they have?

- Generally welcomed

Exam style questions:

Write a clear and organised summary which analyses the impact of migrants on Britain in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century (9)

Explain how war led to more migration to Britain in the 20<sup>th</sup> Century (10)

'Migrants were made very unwelcome in the early twentieth century'. How far do you agree? (18)



After World War Two most of **Eastern Europe** was taken over and controlled by the Communist Soviet Union. The Communists arrested all political opponents and allowed no free speech. Many people who lived in those countries wanted to leave as they didn't like the Communist way of life. The Communist countries shown on the map are: The Soviet Union; East Germany; Poland; Czechoslovakia; Hungary; Romania; Bulgaria.

**28.1 Was the world a better place by the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century?**

**The later c20th:**

- An age when Britain needed to re-build after WWII
- In 1945 Britain still had an empire, but **decolonisation** began with independence for India and the new nation of Pakistan, then spread to African colonies
- Britain kept strong links with the **Commonwealth**, but migration from these countries led to changes in the laws in the 1960s
- Britain has become more connected with both Europe (joining the EU) and the world (improved communications – air travel, links to conflicts)
- Migration is the subject of heated debate in Britain today (incl. 2016 'Brexit' vote)

***Sample exam questions:***

Write a clear and organised summary that analyses the experiences of migrant communities from 1950 to the present. Support your summary with examples. [9]

What was the impact of Commonwealth migrants on Britain in the period after 1947? Support your answer with examples [10]

**28.2 Why did West Indians arrive in Britain at the end of WW2?**

**Why did they come?**

- Shortage of jobs in West Indies (higher wages and jobs in Britain – see below)
- Links to Britain from WWII
- **1948 Nationality Act** (all Commonwealth citizens have a British passport)

**What experiences did they have?**

- First arrivals on ship the **Windrush** initially welcomed
- Some integration, esp in sports such as cricket
- Some evidence of welcome - 1968 law 'colour bar' (turning away people because of their race) illegal
- Bristol bus boycott of 1963 successfully challenged refusal to employ black and Asian people
- Major challenges from racism – unofficial 'colour bar', refused housing by landlords, lived in run-down areas
- Fascist groups attacked them violently (1958 Notting Hill riot)
- Often could not find jobs they were qualified for, instead taking low skilled jobs
- Recent **Windrush** scandal – those without documents deported to West Indies

**What impact did they have?**

- Major need to re-build + staff London Transport & NHS, so low-skilled jobs easily found - also worked in factories
- New foods, carnivals (Notting Hill carnival - response to riots)
- Contribution in music and sports
- Recent 'Black Lives Matter' campaign

**28.3 Why did Britain need Asian migrants to come and work in Britain in the 1960s?**

**Why did they come?**

- Upturn in the British economy in the 1960s meant more workers were needed
- Hindus, Muslims and Sikhs on wrong side of India/Pakistan border – escape hostility
- Employment opportunities – mills in Bradford, Leeds; sweatshops in London (Bengalis where Huguenots and Jews had worked)

**What experiences did they have?**

- Built own communities and set up own banking system and places of worship.
- 1976 Grunwick Strike showed white acceptance of Asian co-workers – led by Asian woman, Jayaben Desai
- Racism discouraged integration
- Prejudice in the work place – eg. some companies tried to ban Sikhs from wearing turbans
- Some attempts at integration backfired ('bussing out' to schools), some didn't try to integrate
- Rise of National Front (wanted Britain for white British only) and Enoch Powell's 'Rivers of Blood' speech (non-white immigrants will fight with white people)
- Charities and campaigning organisations challenged racism
- Temples and mosques gave spiritual strength; family support important

**What impact did they have?**

- Low skilled labour in mills, sweatshops, restaurants
  - Many communities developed
  - Restaurants and local shops, new foods
  - Temples, mosques and churches given new life
- By 2010 there were 27 MPs from ethnic minorities;

**28.4 Why did Kenyan Asians need to leave Africa in the 1960s and 1970s?**

**Why did they come?**

- New independent government in Kenya expelled all Asians in 1960s - same for Uganda in 1972
- Government allowed both groups in after protests about the 1968 Commonwealth Immigrants Act was used to try to keep them out



**What experiences did they have?**

- Showed that 1968 Commonwealth Immigrants Act and 1971 Immigration Act (see column 8) could be challenged
- Commission for Racial Equality set up in 1976 – aimed to use the law to combat racial discrimination and to promote racial equality
- Increase in nationalist/racist protest - arrived at height of tension
- 1967 - National Front set up – wanted to ban all non-white immigration

**What impact did they have?**

- Low skilled labour in sweatshops, restaurants
- Many businesses set up - in particular Kenyan Asians were business owners in Kenya

**29.1 Why did 300,000 Eastern European migrants arrive in Britain in the 2000s?**

**Why did they come?**

- Britain had joined the European Economic Community (EEC) in 1973 – changed name to EU in 2007 and membership expanded to include East European countries
- EU allowed free movement of people between member states to aid business
- Weak economies and low wages in the former Communist countries of Eastern Europe
- 2004 Labour government wanted more workers as the economy was doing well

**What experiences did they have?**

- Easily found work – secure jobs and children in schools encouraged many to stay rather than return home as planned
- Many migrants highly skilled and highly educated, but accepted low paid jobs.
- Resentment, especially from British working class, feeling that ‘British’ jobs and housing were being taken by others
- Blamed for pressure on the NHS

**What impact did they have?**

- Low skill labour eg. fruit picking, care workers.
- Builders, plumbers, electricians
- New shops eg. Polish delis
- Greater diversity

**29.2 Why did Britain begin to restrict the numbers of Asylum seekers and refugees in the 2000s?**

**Why did they come?**

- War in Europe, Africa and Middle East (eg Syria 2011-present); Persecution by dictatorships (eg. Iran)
- Britain signed 1951 UN Convention on Refugees
- English a common language + a peaceful, democratic country

**What experiences did they have?**

- Safety
- Most described British people as ‘friendly’ and ‘polite’
- Major challenges: hostile media reaction (eg. Katie Hopkins’ ‘cockroaches’ comment)
- Laws restricting granting of asylum (1996-2007 – see below)
- Very poor conditions in detention centres whilst asylum cases were decided



- Deportations when rejected
- In 2007 estimated that 280,000 people are living in UK illegally – UK Border Agency tries to track them down

**What impact did they have?**

- Wide-range of employment, often at a lower level than qualified for
- Greater diversity - Arguably, Britain gaining greater connection with wider world and more understanding

**29.3 What did the government do to help migrants? Positive official attitudes**

- **1948** - Nationality Act – Commonwealth citizens welcomed to Britain
- **1951** – Britain signed United Nations Convention on Refugees – asylum seekers allowed in
- **1965** – Race Relations Act – illegal to refuse to serve people in restaurants, cinemas, shops etc. on grounds of race (however, didn’t achieve much)
- **1968** – Race Relations Act - stopped all ‘colour bar’ in housing and employment and services (a much more effective law)
- **1976** – Commission for Racial Equality set up to encourage better race relations between ethnic groups and raise awareness of racial injustice

**29.4 What did the government do to restrict migrants? Negative official attitudes**

- **1962** – Commonwealth Immigrants Act – British passport no longer gave right to live in Britain
- **1968** – Commonwealth Immigrants Act – no entry without father or grandfather born in UK (ie. white immigration still largely possible)
- **1971** - Immigration Act – as above + added work permits for limited time
- **1996-2007** – Laws making it much harder to gain asylum in UK (eg. no job allowed until asylum approved; no say over where they can live)
- **2016** – after the UK Independence Party (UKIP), who campaigned against migration, received 4 million votes in 2015 election, the Conservative government held a referendum on leaving or remaining in the EU – a narrow majority voted to leave (**Brexit**) – in future it will be harder for migrants from the EU to come to Britain

**What has been the public response to increasing diversity in Britain? Unofficial attitudes**

Public attitudes are hard to measure and generalise about, but it is clear that ethnic minorities have gradually integrated themselves into British life. The recent ‘Black Lives Matter’ protests highlight that racial inequality is still an issue today, but more and more people are prepared to speak out and challenge it.

**Negative developments**

- **1970s** – rise in violent racist attacks as unemployment rose – NF a movement for racists (challenged by ANL – Anti-Nazi League)
- **1980s and 1990s** – police heavily criticised for ‘institutional racism’ – more likely to stop and search black people, racial discrimination when investigating murder of black teenager Stephen Lawrence

**Positive developments**

- **1976-78** – support for Grunwick Strike by white union members
- **1976** – Rock Against Racism set up – music events organised
- **2014** - survey found 90% of people believed their own area was a place where people of widely differing backgrounds got along well – survey also found the number of mixed race children continues to rise

## 30.1 Nazi Ideology and Demands

<b>Scrap the Treaty of Versailles</b>	This humiliating peace treaty had restricted the German armed forces (army limited to <b>100,000</b> men, no tanks, aircraft or submarines). The Nazis wanted to build up the armed forces and taken back land lost to <b>Poland and Czechoslovakia</b> .
<b>Bread and Work (Brot und Arbeit)</b>	Bread and work was promised to the millions of unemployed in 1933. The German people would be united and contented.
<b>Worldwide Jewish-Bolshevik Conspiracy</b>	The Nazis believed that the <b>Bolsheviks</b> (Russian Communists) were led by Jews. The Jews were thought to control governments, particularly in Britain and the USA. This enemy had to be destroyed of the Aryan race was to survive.
<b>Race Struggle and Aryan Supremacy</b>	The Nazis believed that the Aryan race was biologically <b>superior</b> to any other. Eastern Europeans and Jews were <b>untersmenschen (sub-human)</b> and a threat to the Germanic race.
<b>Social-Darwinism</b>	The Nazis thought that conflict in the world was not only inevitable but vital for the survival of a race. If a race was not tested, <b>racial decay</b> would set in. War was the ultimate test.
<b>Living Space (Lebensraum)</b>	The Nazis believed that Germany was overpopulated and that the survival of the Aryan race could only be assured through invading Eastern Europe (Poland and Russia).
<b>Volksgemeinschaft ('People's Community')</b>	The Nazis sought to create a racially pure Germany. There would be no class divisions – every German citizen would be united by a single purpose – to work only for Germany.
<b>Winterhilfswerk</b>	Winter Relief of the German People A Nazi charity to help the poor, providing them with food, warmth and clothing.

**2 August – Death of Hindenburg and Army Oath**

When Hindenburg died, Hitler combined the offices of President and Chancellor. He was now the undisputed head of government and took the title **Führer (Supreme Leader)**.

The army now took an **oath of personal loyalty** to Hitler as he was now Supreme Commander of the armed forces. All German soldiers swore to obey Hitler and to risk their life for him at any time.

Hitler now had almost **absolute power** meaning the any important decision in Germany could not happen without his permission.

## 30.2 Consolidation of Power

**27 February – Reichstag Fire**

The Reichstag (German Parliament) was destroyed by fire. **Marinus van der Lubbe**, a Dutch Communist, was found at the scene. He appeared to have been acting alone but the Nazis claimed that this was the start of a Communist plot to take over Germany. The next day Hitler persuaded Hindenburg to grant him **emergency powers** – The Law for the Protection of People and State. This gave the police the power to arrest people **without trial**. The Nazis used this event as an excuse to deal with socialists and communists – their meetings were banned, newspapers were closed down, and **4,000** were arrested, including the Communist leader Ernst Thalmann.

**5 March – New Elections**

The Nazis used the police and the SA (brownshirts) to march through the streets and **intimidate** other parties, breaking up meetings of the Social Democrats, the second largest party in the Reichstag. The Nazis used the radio to broadcast their anti-Communist message. This helped the Nazis achieve their best ever election result (**44 per cent** of the vote), but it was not the 2/3rds majority Hitler needed.

**24 March – The Enabling Act**

Hitler wanted an Enabling Act. This would give Hitler the power to pass laws without going through the Reichstag or the President. The law would place nearly all power in his hands. In order to achieve it, he needed to get **two-thirds (66%)** of the Reichstag to support it. They had to be persuaded to give up their power and hand it to Hitler! How did he achieve this? The Communists were banned from voting. The Centre Party was persuaded to vote in favour of the law as Hitler promised to protect the Catholic Church. Only the Social Democrats voted against it. The Enabling Act was passed by **444 votes to 94**. Germany was now a dictatorship because all important decisions would now only be made by Hitler and his closest advisors.

**May-July – the Enabling Act in Action**

**The Civil Service Act (Law for the Restoration of the Professional Civil Service)**. Political opponents or anyone who was non-Aryan were fired from government positions. This meant that Jews and political opponents could no longer serve as teachers, judges or university lecturers as all of these professions were counted as part of the Civil Service.

**1 April 1933**: Boycott of Jewish shops and businesses. SA guards were posted outside shops to prevent people from entering.

**Trade Unions taken over**: Trade Unions are an organisation set up to protect workers rights. On 2 May 1933 Trade union offices were taken over and union leaders were arrested. All trade unions were merged into one organisation, the new German Labour Front (DAF). The DAF was controlled by the Nazis.

**All political parties banned (July)**: A law was introduced that banned people from forming new political parties. By this stage the Social Democratic Party and the Communist Party had already been banned. Other political parties had broken up. This new law meant that no new parties could be set up to challenge the Nazis. There was now only one party in Germany.

**Controlling local government**: In January 1934 the power of the Länder (Local Governments) was removed completely. The states (counties) were now split into 42 *Gaue*, each run by a *Gauleiter* (Governor) chosen by the Nazi Party.

**29-30 June – Night of the Long Knives**

By 1934, Hitler had become concerned by the increasing power of the SA which had over 3 million members and wanted to take control of the army. **Ernst Röhm**, the leader of the SA, was a personal rival of Hitler's. Hitler had another reason for attacking the SA. He needed to **reassure** the **army** which was well-trained, disciplined and the only organisation that could overthrow Hitler.

During the Night of the Long Knives, SA leaders were dragged from their beds and shot. Röhm too was arrested and shot. The Night of the Long Knives was a warning to the rest of Germany about how ruthless Hitler was in pursuit of power.

## Terror

### 31.1 Heinrich Himmler and the SS

- The SS was made up of men of **pure German blood** and had the ideal Aryan features.
- In 1934 the SS truly rose to power after removing the leadership of the SA. Hitler now looked to the **obedience and ruthlessness** of the SS to carry out purges and remove political enemies.
- The SS was made an independent organisation and over the next few years Himmler absorbed more and more of the policing power over Germany. In 1936, he became **Reichsführer** and Chief of all German Police, which made him one of the most powerful men in Nazi Germany.

### 31.2 Reinhard Heydrich and the SD

- The SD (Sicherheitsdienst or Secret Service) was the main **official intelligence gathering agency**.
- The role of the SD was to identify actual or potential enemies of the Nazi leadership. It had a few hundred full-time agents and several thousand volunteer informants. Historians investigating the SD have found that most SD agents were relatively young, well-educated men who showed no sign of being fanatical Nazis.
- The SD focused on any opposition to the party itself. It **spied on all aspects of education, the arts, government and administration**, as well as churches and the Jewish community.
- It also tracked foreign reporting of German affairs and looked out for spy networks serving other nations. From their findings, agents wrote extensive reports on the morale and attitude of the German people.
- These enabled the Nazi leadership to monitor the impact of the changes they made and to tailor propaganda as and when it was necessary. The SD did not take action against individuals but passed information on to those who did – the Gestapo.

### 31.3 The Gestapo and Block Leaders

- The Gestapo (Secret Police) was undoubtedly the **most infamous** organisation within the Nazi terror system. Similar to the SD, the Gestapo spied on the public to remove any opposition.
- At its height, the Gestapo had **15,000** active officers to police a population of 66 million. This works out as **only one officer per 4,400 people**. Yet even with such low numbers, the Gestapo was deeply feared. It was a highly effective, ruthless organisation that had the power to arrest and imprison any person suspected of opposing the Nazi state.
- It was the Gestapo's ability to identify opponents that gave them such frightening power. They could **tap telephones and open mail**, but mostly they relied on **informers** who might pass on remarks they had overheard or just general suspicions.
- A lot of useful information came from the Nazi party's system of Block Leaders that had originally been set up to spread the Nazi message.
- The **Block Leaders** were men who were given the job of getting to know the people living in the **40 to 60 residences** in their local area.
- Other tip offs (or **'denunciations'**) came from the general public. All denunciations, no matter how trivial, were investigated and the accused were brought into Gestapo offices for interrogation

### 31.4 The Police

- Many police reacted positively to Nazi rule as their powers were extended.
- In 1936, the police were put under the control of the SS and were encouraged to join its forces.
- **The Orpo (ordinary police) and Kripo (criminal police)** continued to carry out their everyday duties in the community and investigated crimes, as they had done before the Nazi takeover of power, but they also became an important part of the terror system, providing intelligence on potential enemies and arresting them.

### 31.5 Judges and Courts

- Judges had to **swear an oath to Hitler**, and sentences during the Nazi era became more **severe**.
- The number of criminal offenses punishable by the death sentence rose from **3 in 1933 to 40,000 by 1943**.
- Many of these death sentences were given by the **People's Court** where the lack of a jury and predetermined guilty verdicts meant the proceedings were no more than show trials.

### 31.6 Concentration Camps

- Many police reacted positively to Nazi rule as their powers were extended.
- In 1936, the police were put under the control of the SS and were encouraged to join its forces.
- **The Orpo (ordinary police) and Kripo (criminal police)** continued to carry out their everyday duties in the community and investigated crimes, as they had done before the Nazi takeover of power, but they also became an important part of the terror system, providing intelligence on potential enemies and arresting them.
- In the early years, the camps mostly imprisoned political opponents but, by the mid-1930s, other groups began to arrive – criminals, the work shy, religious opponents and to a lesser extent Jews. In 1938, at **Buchenwald**, 4600 of the 8000 inmates were 'work shy'. Camp authorities imposed a uniform on the imprisoned, and different groups were forced to wear different-coloured triangles. By the start of the war, the total number of prisoners had risen again to 21,000.



Heinrich Himmler  
Head of the SS and Gestapo



Reinhard Heydrich  
Head of the SD



Entrance to Dachau  
Concentration Camp

## Propaganda

**32.1 Newspapers**

- The Nazis took control over existing papers and closed any opposition papers down.
- By 1939 they owned **two-thirds** of all German newspapers and magazines
- A famous Nazi newspaper was **Der Sturmer** ('The Storm') which portrayed cartoons of Jews obsessed with money and defiling the purity of the Aryan race.
- In addition, Joseph Goebbels as the **Minister for Propaganda and Public Enlightenment** ensured that his department censored any information that did not portray Hitler and the Nazi Party in a positive light.

**32.2 Radio**

- In the days before television, radio was the best method to get a message across to the masses.
- The Ministry for Propaganda controlled the output of every radio station so that they always included Nazi messages, Hitler's speeches. And traditional German folk music.
- The Nazis produced **cheap radio sets**, the People's Receivers. These were sold at a week's wage for the average manual worker and could be paid for in instalments.
- In 1933, **1.5 million** of these sets were produced, and by 1939, **70 per cent** of Germans had a radio in their home, the highest percentage of any country in the world. To aid control, the People's Receiver had a very limited range, which meant that they were not powerful enough to pick up foreign stations.

**32.3 Rallies**

- Giant rallies were held to emphasise and celebrate the strength of the Nazi movement. They involved speeches, choruses, marches, torch-lit parades and even mock battles.
- The annual party rally at Nuremberg was the largest of these and the 1934 event lasted a whole week.
- For the 1934 **Nuremberg Rally**, **30,000 swastika flags** were placed around the field, each with its own spotlight.
- The event was turned into a film called '**Triumph of the Will**', made by the famous female producer Leni Riefenstahl.
- The film opened with shots of Hitler's aeroplane descending from the skies over Nuremberg, bringing him to Earth like a god.
- At the time, many of the crowd were moved by this semi-religious atmosphere and became hysterical when the Führer made his appearances.

**32.4 Berlin Olympics**

- In 1936 the Olympics were held in Berlin and were used as an important piece of Nazi propaganda.
- Olympic flags and swastikas covered the new **100,000** people stadium
- The event was a great success as foreign journalists saw the event as a sign that Germany was reviving.

**32.5 Posters**

- The Nazis were mastered at the visual message, using bold colours and eye catching phrases which made messages clear and obvious. Thousands were out up all over Germany. See below.



'Long Live Germany'



'Hitler is building the nation'



'The Nazi Party safeguards the German people'



'Germany says Yes'



'The Eternal Jew'



'Build Youth Hostels and Homes'

**32.6 Film**

- As they did with other media, the Nazis closely controlled films through a new organisation, the Reich Film Chamber.
- In 1934, the **Reich Cinema Law** made it compulsory that all scripts had to be pre-censored, which stopped production of any films that criticised the Nazis. Films that glorified the leader or criticised the Jews were encouraged.



## Opposition

### 33.1 Opposition from the Social Democrats

- After the Nazi takeover in 1933, the leaders of the **Social Democratic Party** fled the country.
- Those left lack clear leadership and the numbers to effectively oppose the Nazis. For example, one of the largest groups in Hanover had just **over 250 members**.
- They produced anti-Nazi leaflets and posters, but were hunted down by the Gestapo, who **arrested 1200** of them in the Rhine Ruhr region alone.

### 33.2 Opposition from the Communists

- The Communists were more active than the Social Democrats. They aimed to provide visible resistance with meetings, propaganda and newsletters.
- One of these newsletters, The Red Flag, produced **10,000 copies at least once a month**.
- However, this visibility meant Communists were easily identified and **soon arrested** by the Gestapo.

### 33.3 Opposition from the Church

- With about **22 million Catholics**, **40 million Protestants** and some other smaller denominations, religious groups were by far the largest non-Nazi organisations in Germany.
- Hitler saw the Church as a potential threat and so he:
- In July 1933, he made an agreement called the '**Concordat**' with the leader of the Catholic Church, Pope Pius XI. The Pope promised that German Catholics would stay out of politics if, in return, the Nazis would leave them alone.
- With the Protestants, a new Reich Church was set up in which the pastors had to **swear an oath** to Hitler.

### 33.4 Resistance from Individuals (Niemoller and Cardinal Galen)

- Martin Niemoller was a Protestant pastor (priest) refused to join the Reich Church and instead founded an alternative, the non-Nazi **Confessional Church**.
- By 1934, **6,000 pastors had joined**. The Confessional Church preached against violence and Nazi racial policy. 800 pastors were arrested and sent to concentration camps.
- Niemoller was sent to Sachsenhausen then Dachau but survived the ordeal.
- In 1934 the Catholic Bishop of Münster, **Cardinal Galen** began sermons criticising the Nazi regime over its racial policy.
- The Gestapo were sent to question Galen, but he was too high profile to remove from power or persecute, so he continued to provide resistance.

### 33.5 Youth Groups

- There was not a nationwide movement of youth resistance, but local groups formed in various regions of Germany. None of these posed a particular threat to the Nazis, but they all resisted the pressure to conform to the Nazi ideal

### 33.6 Swing Kids

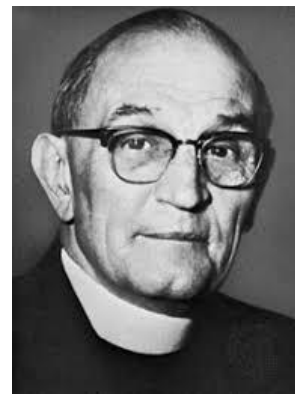
- These young people came together to listen to jazz, dance and talk openly. Swing, a style of music associated with African Americans, was banned by the Nazis. The Swing Kids wanted to develop their own individual personalities. In contrast to the Nazi ideal, they had long hair and wore special clothes.
- Himmler saw the group as so dangerous he personally wrote to Heydrich, asking the Gestapo to deal with them. Many were arrested and some were sent to concentration camps.

### 33.7 Edelweiss Pirates

- Formed in the Rhine Ruhr region in around 1938, all members of this group wore an **Edelweiss flower** or a white pin on their clothing. They went on excursions, organised camps and sang songs.
- Some listened to foreign radio and spread news. They produced flyers and painted slogans on walls. Some actively picked fights with the Nazis, with reported beatings of the Hitler Youth members.



Swing Kids on the left,  
Edelweiss  
Pirates on the right



Martin Niemoller  
Protestant Pastor



Cardinal Galen  
Bishop of Munster



A group of Communist industrial workers

## Workers, Women , Youth

**34.1 Workers**

- On the surface, the Nazis greatly improved life for workers. During the election of 1932, when there were **nearly 6 million unemployed**, the Nazi manifesto promised to provide jobs. Sure enough, by 1939, unemployment had officially been reduced to **35,000 out of a total of 25 million men**.
- However, behind this statistic lies a more complex picture

**34.2 Peasants**

- In line with their belief in '**Blood and Soil**', the Nazis made agricultural workers a high priority.
- In May 1933, the **Reich Entailed Farm Law** was passed. This aimed to strengthen Germany's small farms by forcing owners to pass the land on to the eldest son rather than divide it up between brothers or sell it to large-scale landowners.
- Unfortunately, this tied the peasants to the land and stifled innovation. In this period, the rural population fell from **21 per cent** of the total population to **18 per cent**

**34.3 Industrial Workers**

- The Nazi obsession with re-armament and preparation for war made industrial jobs plentiful and employment rates soared.
- Unfortunately, wages were **frozen** at 1933 levels and so rising prices meant that they were still not enough to feed a family easily.

**34.4 Nazi Policies towards Workers**

- The Nazis set up the **Deutsche Arbeitsfront (DAF)**, literally meaning German Labour Front.
- One aspect of the DAF was the **Strength Through Joy Programme (KdF)**. This improved workers' leisure time. This included subsidised holidays, cheap theatre tickets, touring orchestras and gym evenings.
- The **Beauty Through Labour** aimed to improve work places. Through this branch, new toilets, changing rooms and showers were built at factories across Germany.
- The **Reich Labour Service** was set up to tackle unemployment by providing cheap labour for big state projects like new motorways. From 1935, all men aged between **18 and 25** had to serve for **six months**.
- In 1938, the DAF created the **Volkswagen scheme**, which meant that workers could **pay 5 marks per week** and eventually earn a car.
- Many paid in to the scheme but no one ever received a car as the Second World War stopped production

**34.5 Nazi policies on education**

- After the Nazis took power in 1933 unreliable teachers had to resign whilst Jewish teachers were banned. A National Socialist Teachers League was established, **97 per cent** of teachers had joined it by 1936.
- Teachers who stepped out of line would face the Nazi machinery of terror. Before long, pupils acted as classroom spies and reported to the Gestapo the names of any teacher who still dared to tell anti-Nazi jokes or teach non-Nazi material.

**34.6 Nazi views on how women should live**

- Women should **not smoke**, particularly as smoking could lead to a higher chance of miscarriage.
- Women should appear natural and **not wear makeup**. Cosmetics and hair dyes were seen as a French obsession.
- Women should dress in **traditional German clothes** and not show sexuality overtly.
- The role of women in the kitchen was crucial. Once a month they should participate in 'One Pot Sunday', making a stew from leftovers to reduce waste. The SA and Block wardens checked that women were fulfilling this duty.
- Women should not be thin but '**physically robust**'. Strong women were best for bearing children

**34.7 Nazi policies towards women**

- Loans to encourage women to marry and have children.**
- The couple could receive goods of up to 1000 Reichsmarks in value if the woman gave up her job and agreed not to return to work until the loan had been repaid.
- To encourage child-bearing, the loan was reduced by a quarter for every child the couple went on to have. This meant that a couple who had four children would not need to repay the loan at all.
- Reducing opportunities** for women in higher education. Women's participation in higher education was severely limited. Female enrolment at universities was limited to 10 per cent of all students.

**34.8 Impact of Nazi policies towards women**

- Marriages did increase from **516,000** in 1932 to **772,000** in 1939.
- Births rose in the early 1930s but by 1939 the rate had **declined again**.
- The average number of children per couple in 1932 had been **3.6** and by 1939 it had dropped to **3.3**.
- The number of women in employment **increased** between 1933 and 1939.

**34.9 Nazi control of the school curriculum**

- Old textbooks were thrown out and a Nazi curriculum was imposed. History was taught with a focus on how Germany was betrayed by Communists and Jews in World War 1.
- PE took up an extensive part of the curriculum while Biology focussed on race study.

**34.10 Youth Organisations**

- The Hitler Youth led by **Baldur von Schirach** and became compulsory to join in 1936. No other youth organisations were allowed. Meetings for both boys and girls focused on indoctrination and physical activities. Commonly they sang political songs, read Nazi books and paraded through towns. Boys' activities were often more focused **on preparation for the military**.
- Girls' groups concentrated on **domestic duties** and even military nursing. For both boys and girls there was the possibility of going on holiday camps. This was particularly attractive to the working classes.

## Nazi Racial Policy

### 35.1 Übermenschen

- The Nazis believed the strongest and best of the races were the Aryans, the people of northern and western Europe.
- They saw Aryans as **Übermenschen**, meaning super humans or the master race.
- Strong, athletic Aryans were represented in Nazi art and propaganda. Nazis believed that Germany would only regain its strength if it were exclusively filled with, and run by, Aryans.

### 35.2 Untermenschen

- The Nazis believed that non-Aryans were inferior and called them **Untermenschen** or sub-humans.
- The term was used to describe a wide range of people including Gypsies, black people and Slavs.
- To be defined as Jewish, a person did not have to hold Jewish beliefs. Everything depended on ancestry.
- According to the Nuremberg Laws of 1935, anyone with three or four grandparents who were Jewish was also Jewish. Those with one or two grandparents who were Jewish were called **Mischling** or half-Jews.

### 35.3 Physical Persecution

- Jews lived in fear of mistreatment. Many were beaten up by **SA Stormtroopers** during the Nazi consolidation of power.
- In addition, many Jews had their businesses smashed by the SA.

### Social Exclusion

- Signs saying '**Jews not wanted here**' appeared in public places such as parks, shops and restaurants, increasingly isolating the Jewish population from the rest of the German people.

### Publications

- Publications throughout the period portrayed Jews as money grabbers and communists intent on bringing about the destruction of Germany.
- Nazi newspapers like **Der Stürmer** regularly printed horrific anti-Semitic cartoons showing Jews as paedophiles and rapists

### 35.4 Kristallnacht (Night of Broken Glass)

- The most extreme outbreak of violence against German Jews took place on **9 and 10 November 1938**.
- From the evening of 9 November and into the early hours of the next day, **267** synagogues were destroyed and **7500 Jewish-owned commercial establishments** had their windows smashed and contents looted.
- At least **91** Jews were murdered and police records show a high number of associated rapes and suicides.
- At the same time, in a move that was clearly planned, the SS and Gestapo arrested up to **30,000** Jewish men and sent most of them to **concentration camps**.
- This was the first time Jews had been imprisoned en masse. Many died in the following weeks due to the horrific conditions in which they were kept

### 35.5 Anti-Semitic Legislation: 1933-1939

- **March 1933:** Jewish lawyers are banned from conducting legal affairs in Berlin.
- **September 1935:** Marriages and extra marital intercourse between nationals of German stock and Jews are punishable by imprisonment. Jews are no longer 'citizens'; they are just 'subjects' with no rights.
- **August 1938:** Male Jews must add 'Israel' and female Jews 'Sara' to their first names.
- **October 1938:** Jewish passports have to be stamped with a 'J' and passports belonging to Jews whose emigration is undesirable are to be confiscated.
- **November 1938:** All Jewish children are expelled from non-Jewish state schools.
- Jews are no longer allowed to buy newspapers and magazines.
- Jews are banned from running businesses as craftsmen. Jews are banned from running retail or wholesale businesses. Jews are banned from cinemas, theatres, operas and concerts.



German citizens observe the state of Jewish businesses following Kristallnacht.

The action gained its name because of the broken glass left on the streets days afterwards.



The Nuremberg Laws shown here detailed who qualified as a Jew.

Due to the Nazi belief in a Jewish race, a person who converted to Christianity would remain Jewish.

## War Economy, Shortages, Women, Bombing and Evacuation

**36.1 War Economy**

- In December 1939, Hitler announced that Germany would become a war economy.
- All industries would focus on supporting the war effort and there would be ambitious targets for every aspect of war production.
- Military expenditure rose dramatically. In 1939, 23 per cent of the goods produced in German factories were related to the military; by 1941 this had risen to 47 per cent.
- Huge numbers of German people moved into jobs linked to the war economy. By 1941, 55 per cent of the German workforce was employed in war-related work

**36.2 Albert Speer**

- Inefficiency and a lack of central control meant that Hitler's advanced war economy had not materialised by the end of 1941.
- Things changed in **February 1942** with the appointment of **Albert Speer** as **Minister of Armaments and War Production**.
- In addition to giving factories more autonomy, his main policies were to: focus factories on producing a single product employ more women in factories; use concentration camp prisoners as workers; exclude skilled workers from compulsory military service. This had a massive impact on production.
- In 1940 Germany produced **1,600 tanks**. In 1944 they produced **19,000**.
- In 1940 Germany produced **10,200 aircraft**. In 1944 they produced **39,600**.

**36.3 Shortages**

- The war economy led to serious **shortages of food** and other product throughout the war years.
- Rationing had been introduced from the outset.
- The supply of most foods, clothing, shoes and coal was strictly controlled.
- The German system of rationing was extremely complicated and often caused confusion

**36.4 Women**

- The Nazi leadership was divided over the role of women in the war effort.
- Speer wanted them to work in the factories to boost production, but Hitler and others still believed they should remain at home to continue their role as wives and mothers.
- In 1939, **760,000 women** worked in war industries and this had risen to **1.5 million** by 1941.
- However, the total number of German women aged 15 to 65 was nearly **30 million**. With men away at war it seemed that most women preferred to stay at home.

**36.5 Bombing**

- On 28 August 1940, British planes made a first devastating attack on Berlin.
- During the autumn of 1940, people in many cities were faced with air raids three or four nights each week.
- The German government introduced a massive programme to build air raid shelters and to improve air defences in the cities.
- Night after night, people sought protection in the air raid shelters, but they were not always safe. For example, at the end of October, fifteen Berliners were killed when their air raid shelter collapsed.

**36.6 Evacuation**

- In September 1940, the Nazis became increasingly concerned about the safety of German children in the cities.
- They therefore introduced a programme of evacuation known as Kinderlandverschickung – **KLV**.
- This system of voluntary evacuation to the countryside was first applied to the cities of **Hamburg and Berlin**, which were considered to be most at risk from attack.
- All children below the age of fourteen were eligible for a **six-month stay** in a rural area. Those below the age of ten were placed in families and could be accompanied by their mothers. Older children were placed in 'camps', which were run by the Hitler Youth.



Albert Speer  
Minister of Armaments and  
War Production

By 1943, the British and American air forces decimated German cities. The Royal Air Force (RAF) always attacked at night, the Americans by day. Whole German cities, particularly Dresden, Hamburg and Berlin were almost completely destroyed.



An American bomber passes  
over its target, 1942

## Opposition and Total War

### 37.1 Wartime Opposition

- As the war progressed, German army officers such as **Colonel Stauffenberg** became disillusioned with the Nazi leadership and particularly disagreed with the **policy towards Jews**.
- He (Stauffenberg) joined a resistance group led by Ludwig Beck and Henning von Tresckow, and took charge of planning and leading an assassination attempt. The plan was to kill Hitler and initiate **Operation Valkyrie**, an emergency order which would allow the plotters to use the reserve army to remove the SS and the Gestapo.
- On 20 July 1944 Stauffenberg planted a bomb at the **Wolfschanze ('Wolf's Lair')**, Hitler's headquarters in Rastenburg, East Prussia. The bomb exploded yet Hitler survived.
- Back in Berlin, the plotters were tried in a hastily arranged **court martial** and **executed** by firing squad.

### 37.2 Public Criticism: Cardinal Galen

- In 1941, Galen delivered **three famous sermons** denouncing the use of terror by the Gestapo, the taking of Church property and, most famously, the murder of mentally and physically disabled people.
- From this he gained the nickname the **'Lion of Münster'**.
- The sermons were printed and distributed illegally. Three of the Catholic priests who took part in this were **caught and executed** in Lübeck.
- Galen himself survived the war as he was **too prominent a figure to be eliminated**, but lived under virtual **house arrest** from 1941 to 1945.

### 37.3 Public Criticism: Dietrich Bonhoeffer

- Dietrich Bonhoeffer was a **Protestant pastor** who had opposed the Nazis from the outset in 1933.
- As an Abwehr agent he learned of the full scale of the Nazi atrocities and this increased his resistance.
- Under cover, he **relayed messages for the underground resistance** and helped to organise the escape of Jews to Switzerland.
- In 1943, he was **arrested and held in jail** where he preached to inmates.
- He was **killed in Flossenbürg** concentration camp in April 1945, two weeks before the end of war.

### 37.4 Public Criticism: The White Rose Group

- The White Rose was a group at Munich University centred around **Hans and Sophie Scholl**.
- The students decided to produce a series of **anti-Nazi leaflets**. Their most famous leaflet was produced in January 1943 after German defeat at Stalingrad.
- It was entitled: **'Appeal to All Germans'** and stated 'Hitler cannot win the war. He can only prolong it.'
- Between **6000 and 9000 leaflets** were distributed to **nine** large cities around Germany
- On **18 February 1943** the Scholls distributed their leaflets outside lecture theatres at Munich University. They were then **arrested and executed**.

### 37.5 The move towards 'Total War'

- At the beginning of 1943 Germany had **suffered two defeats**, one against the Russians at Stalingrad and another against the British in North Africa.
- Faced with these losses, the Nazis needed a new plan. The war could only be won if the German people made **huge sacrifices**. **'Total war'** was now required.
- On **18 February 1943** Joseph Goebbels made a speech to a huge crowd of Nazi supporters. He explained the need for 'total war' and asked his audience a series of questions:
- 'Do you believe with the Führer and us in the final total victory of the German people?' 'Are you and the German people willing to work, if the Führer orders, ten, twelve and if necessary fourteen hours a day and to give everything for victory?'
- The crowd's response of **'Yes!'** became louder with each question.

### 37.6 Impact of the 'Total War' speech

- The Nazis finally tried to mobilise women into the war effort.**
- A total of 3 million eligible women between the ages of 17 and 45 were called to work. Only 1 million actually took up the call, with some avoiding it by deliberately getting pregnant.
- Anything that did not contribute to the war effort was eliminated.**
- Professional sport was ended, magazines were closed and non-essential businesses were shut down. For example, women could have a haircut but hair dyeing was banned.
- The shortages became even worse.** In August 1943, clothes rationing was suspended as the production of civilian clothes ended. As an alternative, exchange centres were set up where people could swap unwanted clothes or furniture.
- There was an increase in propaganda** encouraging people to embrace the idea of total war. Goebbels' speech was shown in cinemas around the country and posters like the one on the right were posted throughout Germany.

### 37.7 Increasing Desperation: 1944

- In July 1944, Goebbels was made **Reich Trustee for Total War**, putting him in charge of ensuring that every aspect of German society was working towards the war effort. He made the following changes:
- The age limit for compulsory service for women was **increased to 50**.
- There was **an increase in forced labour**, which had been used in Germany since the start of the war. By the summer of 1944, **7.6 million foreign workers** had been brought to Germany, making up a quarter of the workforce.
- All theatres, opera houses and music halls were **closed**.
- In October 1944 Hitler ordered the creation of the **Volkssturm ('People's Storm')**. The Nazis hoped they would be able to defend Germany against the advancing Russian and Allied troops. All males between the ages of **16 and 60** who were not already in military service were forced to join the Volkssturm

## The Contrasting Nature of Nazi Rule: East and West

**38.1 Nazi Rule in Poland**

- Nazi leaders believed that Germany needed **Lebensraum**. So when the Nazis invaded Poland in September 1939, they aimed to **remove any element of Polish control or culture**. Their plan was to **totally Germanise** the country.
- In 1940, Himmler drew up his **Eastern General Plan**, a strategy for occupation in the east which would be tested in Poland.
- The plan was simple – to remove as many of the Polish or Slavic people as possible and to replace them with Germans.
- From 1940, hundreds of thousands of native Polish citizens were expelled, and **500,000 'ethnic Germans'** were settled in their houses and on their lands

**38.2 Treatment of the Poles**

- The Nazis considered Slavic Poles to be **racially inferior** and, from the outset, large numbers were murdered by the Wehrmacht and the SS.
- It is estimated that **1.9 million non-Jewish citizens were killed**. Other Poles were sent to work in Germany through forced labour schemes.
- Between 1939 and 1945, **over 1.5 million were deported and forced to work in labour camps**. In May 1940, the Polish Decrees established rules for Poles working in Germany.
- All were forced to wear a P on their arm, humiliating them and singling them out as different. Sexual relations with Germans were banned and a lower wage than that paid to German workers was enforced.

**38.3 Polish Resistance**

- In August 1944, the Poles **staged an uprising in Warsaw**, a bitter struggle against Nazi rule that lasted for two months.
- In the end, the uprising was **brutally crushed** by the Nazis.
- Hitler ordered the completed destruction of Warsaw and its people. Patients in a city hospital were even shot as they lay in their beds.
- In total, **200,000 people were killed** and the city of Warsaw was completely destroyed.

**38.4 Nazi Rule in the Netherlands (Holland)**

- By **May 1940** the **German Luftwaffe** had bombed the city of **Rotterdam** and forced the Dutch to surrender.
- The Dutch shared the **same ethnic background as Germans** and were therefore **treated very differently** from the Slavs of the east.
- Civil servants were **allowed to continue working** if they chose to, although 30 per cent of town mayors stepped down.
- The Dutch education system was **not changed** as the Nazi rulers realised there would be a backlash if they tried to interfere

**38.5 Changing Rule in Holland**

- In 1943, the Germans abandoned their attempts to win over the Dutch and switched to **intimidation and violence**.
- The **140,000 Jews** living in the Netherlands were their main target. Already, by **April 1942**, all Jews had to wear the Star of David.
- In 1943, the Nazis began **deporting Jews** to extermination camps in huge numbers.

**38.6 Dutch Resistance**

- By 1943, with so many German men fighting on the front lines, there was a **severe shortage** of workers in Germany.
- In April, it was announced that **300,000 Dutch ex-soldiers** would be transported to Germany to work as forced labourers.
- **Strikes erupted** across the country. The brutal Nazi response resulted in **95 people being killed and 400 wounded**.
- By late May, all Dutch men between the ages of **18 and 35** were to become forced labourers. Of the **170,000** who were expected to report for duty, only **54,000** did so.
- Dutch resistance increased. By 1944, there were **300,000 men in hiding**. Many illegal printing presses were established, producing anti-Nazi leaflets which encouraged more people to resist forced labour.

**38.7 Responses to Nazi Rule**

- **Collaboration:** working with the Nazis and helping them to rule
- **Accommodation:** doing as you were told by the Nazis
- **Resistance:** Opposing the Nazis.
- **Collaboration Example:** In Latvia, the SS created the Latvian Auxiliary Security Police. The group was composed of students and former army officers and took up the job of purging 'internal enemies' by killing Jews and Communists. The group alone murdered **26,000 Jews**, half the Jewish population of Latvia.
- **Accommodation Example:** Many if not most people in France, Holland and Belgium simply 'accommodated' the Nazi occupation and got on with their lives.
- **Resistance Example:** The 'French Resistance' was the term used for the collection of resistance groups in France. They undertook **guerrilla warfare** against the Nazis, publishing underground newspapers and providing intelligence to the Allies



## The Holocaust

### 39.1 The First Solution: Persecution and Emigration (1938-39)

- In the countries the Nazis occupied before the start of the Second World War, the first solution was to **force Jews to leave** the country.
- This policy was adopted in Austria following the Nazi invasion in March 1938. At that time, Austria had a Jewish population of **192,000**, with 167,000 Jews in Vienna alone.
- During the Nazi occupation of Austria, Jews were **beaten and humiliated** by being forced to scrub the pavements to get rid of pro-Austrian graffiti.
- At the same time, mass looting or **'Aryanisation'** of property began, initially by individuals but soon organised by the SS, who took expensive belongings and, often, whole properties.
- The persecution led many Jews to **consider emigration**. This was actively encouraged by the Nazis, who created a **Central Office for Jewish Emigration**.
- According to official reports, **110,000 Jews emigrated in two years**. The 'Vienna Model', combining persecution and encouraged emigration, had been quickly established. It was a model that would be repeated in Czechoslovakia the following year.

### 39.2 The Second Solution: Concentration in Ghettos (1939-41)

- When the Nazis invaded Poland in 1939 they controlled **over 3.5 million Polish Jews** – too many for emigration.
- Polish Jews were now forced into **ghettos** – enclosed districts that isolated Jews from the rest of the population.
- The largest ghetto in Nazi-occupied Poland was in **Warsaw**.
- Completed in November 1940, the ghetto had three-metre-high walls topped with barbed wire. By March 1941, the Warsaw Ghetto **held 445,000 Jewish inhabitants**.
- This was a **third of the city's population**, in just **2.4 per cent** of its area.
- On average, **fifteen people** shared a small apartment. Unsurprisingly, these conditions led to disease and death, particularly among the vulnerable, like the young and old.



Jews from Austria being forced out of their homes with all their possessions (left)

Overcrowding in the Warsaw ghetto (right)



### 39.3 The Final Solution: Murder (1941-5)

#### Phase One: The Einsatzgruppen

- The mass murder of Jews began with the Nazi invasion of the Soviet Union in **June 1941**. For the Nazis, this was a life-and-death struggle against **communists and Jews** in the east.
- The men who carried out the mass murders in the east belonged to the **Einsatzgruppen**.
- These were **mobile killing units**, which consisted of SS men as well as police and auxiliary units recruited from the local population.
- **Four Einsatzgruppen** (A, B, C and D), each consisting of **500–1000 men**, followed the German fighting troops as they advanced into Russian-held territory.
- As they reached different villages and towns, the Einsatzgruppen rounded up Jews and communists. Men, women and children were taken to secluded areas, often in woodland.
- There, the victims were forced to dig a large pit. They were then lined up at the edge of the pit and shot.
- Approximately **90 per cent** of those murdered in the autumn and winter of 1941 were Jews, **around 1 million people**

### 39.4 The Final Solution: Murder (1941-5)

#### Phase Two: Use of Poison Gas

- The Nazis first experimented with the use of gas as a killing method at the **Chelmno** extermination camp.
- Jews were being murdered by exhaust fumes in vans, a method that allowed greater numbers to be killed and had less of a **negative psychological impact** on the SS soldiers doing the killing.
- In the autumn of 1941, **Operation Reinhard**, the extermination of all the Jews in the General Government, was agreed. New extermination or death camps were created, the sole purpose of which was to murder. By 1942, **Belzec** (March), **Sobibor** (May) and **Treblinka** (July) were all operational, murdering Jews in newly constructed gas chambers.
- There were **isolated acts of Jewish resistance**. At Sobibor in 1944, Jews rose up and managed to kill eleven SS guards, allowing **300 Jews to escape**.
- The Russians liberated the camps in **1944** but only after millions had perished.



The railroad track leading straight to **Auschwitz-Birkenau** (left). Auschwitz was the largest mass murder site where, at its height, **12,000** people were killed very day.

Running from 1942-1944, it is estimated that **1.1 million people** were murdered at the site.

**DIXONS**  
**McMILLAN**  
ACADEMY

