



## TEACHER RESOURCE PACKAGE

Chapter 1 Overview: the ancient to the modern world (c. 650CE–1750) – Textbook suggested responses

### Note this down (p. 21)

Student responses will vary. However, responses should follow the examples below.

Christianity	Islam
<i>Spread of Christianity around the Mediterranean from the fourth century, including North Africa and Southern Europe</i>	<i>Islam spread rapidly in the seventh and eighth centuries from the Arabian peninsula both to the east and the west across North Africa</i>
Christianity was greatly helped after Emperor Constantine's conversion and the official recognition given to the faith	During the late seventh century, Muslims conquered Sassanid Persia (Iraq and Iran)
In the West, Christianity was led by the Pope in Rome, who sent out missionaries throughout Western Europe (Catholicism)	By the eighth century, Islam had conquered much of Spain and Portugal
In the East, Christianity was led by the Patriarch in Byzantium, who sent out missionaries throughout Eastern Europe (Orthodoxy)	By the thirteenth century, Islam had reached Sumatra and Java (Indonesia)
During the fourth to sixth centuries, Christianity became well established in Ireland and Eastern Britain	By the fourteenth century, Islam had spread across large areas of Saharan Africa
During the seventh century, the Anglo-Saxons converted to Christianity	
During the tenth and eleventh centuries, Christianity spread to Scandinavia, as the Vikings converted	



## Times gone by (p. 23)

- 1 The Magna Carta is a long document that outlined the rights and privileges of the English barons during the reign of King John. This document placed limitations upon the authority of the king and guaranteed the barons' legal standing.
- 2 A 'constitutional monarch' is a ruler whose powers are outlined in a constitution (the laws governing the way a country is run). They cannot exceed the power given to them in the constitution. They cannot grant themselves more power or taxation without the approval of the parliament/people.



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## Activity 1.1

- 1 The House of Wessex was based in Winchester, Southern England.
- 2 Student responses will vary. However, responses should follow the guidelines below.

### King Alfred:

- Born in Wantage (Wessex), 849, the youngest of five brothers.
- Before becoming King, he travelled to Rome twice and became aware of England's backwardness. Confirmed by Pope Leo IV.
- Became King of Wessex in 871 after the death of his fourth brother.
- In 875, Alfred is defeated by the Danes at the Battle of Chippenham
- In 878, Alfred is victorious over the Danes at the Battle of Eddington. The Danish leader, Guthrum, is baptised with Alfred as his godfather – cementing an alliance between them.
- The Danes break off the alliance and in 886, Alfred defeats the Danes again conquering London. The Danes retreat to the eastern sector of England, known as the Danelaw.
- All the peoples of England, excluding the Danelaw, recognise Alfred as king, thus uniting England.
- Builds numerous fortifications and stations a fleet of ships along the coast to protect his kingdom, to guard against invasion.
- Creates a Code of Law to improve government and increases taxation.
- Encourages the revival of the arts, inviting scholars from around Europe to his court.
- Commissions the translations of many classics and orders the copying of old works.
- Encourages literature, especially in Anglo-Saxon English.



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**King Edward I**

- Born in 1239, the son of Henry III of England.
- Named after Edward the Confessor, a devout English King before the Norman Conquest.
- Crowned king in 1272.
- In 1277–83, subdues the Welsh, incorporating Wales into England.
- In 1292, appoints John de Balliol as King of Scotland and insists that Scotland pay homage to him. Scotland rebels against Edward.
- In 1295, calls a parliament, consisting of representatives of the nobility, the church and the common people – the Model Parliament.
- Edward restricts the power of the king by accepting the rule that taxes could be levied and laws made only with the consent of parliament.
- In 1296, Edward defeats the Scots in battle and captures the Stone of Scone, the coronation stone upon which all Kings of Scotland had been crowned for centuries. The Scots rebel again under William Wallace.
- In 1298, Edward defeats the Scots again, but the Scots are not pacified.
- In 1306, Robert the Bruce is crowned King of Scotland by the rebels.
- In 1307, Edward dies en route to Scotland to suppress Robert the Bruce.
- Edward is known as the *English Justinian*, because of his fame as a lawgiver.
- Introduced laws aimed at destroying the feudal system and limiting the power of the church.
- Married first Eleanor of Castile, then Margaret of France.



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## Research 1.1

Student responses will vary. However, responses should follow the guidelines below.

- Present a logical, coherent and well-structured ICT presentation (PowerPoint, Prezi or similar).
- Provide a detailed analysis of *Beowulf*, reflecting pre-Christian beliefs and oral traditions.
- Provide a sophisticated and sustained discussion that demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of the relation between *Beowulf* and the archaeology from Sutton Hoo and Uppsala.
- Provide a sophisticated discussion of the beliefs associated with the burial practices.
- Provide a sophisticated discussion of the status of the nobility and kings as revealed through the archaeological record.

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**Activity 1.2**

Schedel's map of 1493 includes Africa, Europe and Asia, and a hypothetical southern land mass that links southern Africa with eastern Asia. Wytfliet's map of 1598 divides the world into two hemispheres, namely the Eastern and Western Hemispheres. In the Western Hemisphere, his map includes North and South America and 'Terra Australis'. The Eastern Hemisphere includes Africa, Europe, Asia and 'Terra Australis', including the Gulf of Carpentaria and Cape York. The Wytfliet map also includes the Equator, Tropic of Cancer and Tropic of Capricorn. Since Schedel had drawn his map, Columbus, da Gama, Cartier, Cabral and Magellan had charted many new lands, improving the mapping knowledge of the world.



## End-of-chapter questions

### Multiple choice

- 1 C
- 2 D
- 3 D
- 4 A
- 5 C

### Short answer

- 1 The Vikings went on raids to Britain, Ireland, Belgium, France, Spain and Portugal.
- 2 Student responses will vary. However, responses should follow the guidelines below.
  - To establish which is the most important empire – whether it is the Khmer, Byzantine, Mongol, Ottoman or another – will depend upon the points of comparison.
  - Each of these empires was important and could be argued to be more important than the others in different fields.
  - Provide a strong basis for the argument.
- 3 The Magna Carta is considered an important step towards the development of a 'constitutional monarchy' because it outlines the rights and privileges of individuals and limits the rights of the ruler.
- 4 The Renaissance is so named because it means 'rebirth', during which time, classical ideas and classical art forms were rediscovered and encouraged.

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- 5 The 'Columbian Exchange' refers to the exchange of ideas, commodities and even diseases between the old world and the new world after Christopher Columbus's voyage of discovery brought the old world and new world into contact.

**Source analysis**

- 1 Source 1.11 identifies two individuals (the knight and the woman of Bath) who have travelled extensively throughout England and abroad. Chaucer also states that, during April, 'people long to go on pilgrimage, and palmers to take ship for foreign shores', but it is likely that these Chaucer is using these details to highlight that few people travelled extensively during the fourteenth century.
- 2 The knight possibly travelled far afield in service of his lord, but possibly also as a mercenary. Chaucer states that the woman of Bath was an accomplished weaver, and one might expect her to have travelled to Flanders if she were going for business, but the places that she had visited were all pilgrimage sites, so she most likely travelled there as a sincere pilgrim.
- 3 The narrator is going on a pilgrimage with the intention of visiting the holy shrine of St Thomas Becket, where people have been healed of their sickness. Therefore, it may be assumed that the narrator is sincerely disposed towards pilgrimage. His description of the knight is praiseworthy, but he is a little cynical of the woman of Bath, who has had five husbands and possibly numerous lovers in her youth.

**Extended response**

Student responses will vary. However, responses should follow the guidelines below.

- Provide a sophisticated and sustained discussion that demonstrates a comprehensive understanding of the topics investigated.
- Present a logical, coherent and well-structured response.
- Support investigation with detailed, relevant and accurate historical information.