

Junior History Book 3 Answers

The following pages include a suggested set of answers to Junior History Book 3 by Fiona Macdonald (ISBN-13: 9781902984995) which is available from Galore Park Publishing at www.galorepark.co.uk



Also included is a suggested mark scheme.

NOTE TO TEACHERS

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Chapter 1

Total 30 marks

Exercise 1.1

1. The British Isles were divided into over 20 different kingdoms. (1)
2. Before the Romans arrived, the British spoke Celtic languages. (1)
3. The Romans first invaded Britain in 55 BC and 54 BC. (1)
4. The third army of Romans landed at Rutupiae (now Richborough in Kent) (1)
5. Claudius sent 40,000 soldiers to Britain in 43 AD. (1)
6. Boudicca was the queen of the Iceni tribe. She rebelled in 60–61 AD. (1)
7. General Julius Agricola led armies into Scotland in 79 AD. (1)
8. The Romans won the Battle of Mons Graupius in 84 AD. (1)

Total 8 marks

Exercise 1.2

1. Before the Roman invasion, British warriors had helped the **Gauls** to fight against the Romans (1)
2. **Julius Caesar** led the first Roman invasion of the British Isles in 55 BC. (2)
3. The ships carrying the first invading Roman army's horses were **wrecked** in a storm. (1)
4. King **Cassivellaunus** led the British tribes to fight against the second Roman invasion in 54 BC. (1)
5. The emperor **Claudius** brought war-elephants with him to the British Isles. (1)
6. After fighting the Romans, King Caratacus escaped to **northern England**. (2)
7. Boudicca's army burned the city of **Londinium** in 60 BC. (1)
8. The Romans retreated from **Scotland** because of the harsh conditions there. (1)

Total 10 marks

Exercise 1.3

1. A Gaul was a member of a Celtic tribe in France. (1)
2. A client king was a non-Roman ruler who helped the Romans. (1)
3. A standard-bearer carried a legion's standard in battle. (1)
4. Standing in close ranks means to stand closely side-by-side. (1)
5. A hill fort was a hilltop surrounded by ditches or earth ramparts. (1)
6. Londinium was the Roman name for London. (1)

Total 6 marks

Exercise 1.4

1. Both sources agree that Caesar had a keen expression in his eyes and 'scanty' hair, which he combed forwards. (2)
2. The statue shows us exactly what Caesar's face looked like, whereas the written source cannot give us the full picture. (2)
3. Suetonius gives us information about Caesar's health and nightmares, his height, and eye colour that we cannot get from the statue. (2)

Total 6 marks

Chapter 2

Total 45 marks

Exercise 2.1

1. There were around 55,000 soldiers in Britannia in 150 AD. (1)
 2. The soldiers came from Germany, the Netherlands, Luxembourg, northern France, Syria, Spain, North Africa and Bulgaria. (3)
 3. Soldiers typically carried a water flask, cooking pot, salt, several days' rations of dried grain, weapons, armour, cloak and a bag containing personal items. (3)
 4. The soldiers lived in camps and forts. (1)
 5. Hadrian's Wall is about 117 km long. (1)
 6. Londinium (London) and Camulodunum (Colchester) were the two capitals of Britannia. (2)
 7. The Governor was the head of the Roman government in Britannia. (1)
 8. Roman towns were kept safe at night by walls and gates. (1)
 9. Romans worshipped the goddess Sulis Minerva at Bath (or the goddesses Sulis and Minerva). (1)
 10. St Alban sheltered a Christian priest and is thus a protector of Christianity. (1)
- Total 15 marks

Exercise 2.2

1. About **three** or **four** million people lived in Roman Britannia. (2)
 2. Roman legionary soldiers served in the army for **twenty or twenty-five** years. (2)
 3. The Romans spoke and wrote in a language called **Latin**. (1)
 4. Roman people might be free, or slaves, or **freed** men and women. (1)
 5. The Romans built **towns** because they thought life was more civilised there. (1)
 6. Retired Roman soldiers lived in towns called **coloniae**. (1)
 7. The head of Roman government tax collecting in Britain was called the **Procurator**. (1)
 8. *Peregrini* were people who were not Roman **citizens**. (1)
 9. The Roman soldiers' god, Mithras, came from **Persia**. (1)
 10. **Nodens** was the Celtic god of thunder. (1)
- Total 12 marks

Exercise 2.3

1. A legionary was a soldier in the Roman army who was a Roman citizen. (1)
2. An auxiliary was a soldier in the Roman army who was not a Roman citizen. (1)
3. A *contubernium* was a group of eight soldiers who shared a tent. (1)
4. A mint is a workshop or factory where coins are made. (1)
5. Propaganda refers to a political message designed to prove a point of

- view. (1)
6. The forum was an open-air meeting and market place. (1)
7. The basilica was the town hall, with government offices and law courts. (1)
8. Someone who is martyred is killed for their faith or religion. (1)
- Total 8 marks

Exercise 2.4

1. Any from the following: troop movements; lists of soldiers' food; invitations; soldiers' warm clothing; the personal feelings of soldiers and Roman families living in forts. (2)
2. Answers will vary. For top marks, pupils should refer to the conditions at Vindolanda, the duties they undertake there, how a typical day pans out and some opinions of likes and dislikes about the fort or Britannia as a whole. Reference to the sources discussed in the pupils' book should be rewarded. (8)
- Total 10 marks

Chapter 3

Total 50 marks

Exercise 3.1

1. Celtic kings and queens had to protect their kingdoms, command armies in battle, uphold the law and inspire, reward and unite fighting men by lavish hospitality and rich gifts (of jewellery and weapons). (3)
 2. Celtic warriors rode into battle on chariots, then leapt off and fought on foot. (2)
 3. The main crops grown by Celtic farmers were wheat, oats and barley. (2)
 4. Women wore long loose dresses, sleeveless tunics and shawls. Men wore cloaks, tunics and trousers. Men and women wore jewellery, and loved bright patterns on their clothes. Rich people wore flat leather shoes tied with long laces. (3)
 5. We don't know a lot about Celtic religion because the Celts did not keep written records describing it. (1)
 6. 'Client' kings and queens, and people from Celtic tribes that were friendly towards the Romans, lived in Roman style in villas. (2)
 7. A *vicus* was a village next to a Roman fort. Celtic farmers, traders, workers, brewers and bakers lived there, as well as the 'unofficial' Celtic wives of Roman soldiers and their children. (3)
 8. The Romans thought that Druids threatened Roman power. Druids were respected and feared and were trusted advisors to the Celts. (2)
 9. 'Romano-British' culture developed in any place where Celts and Romans lived side by side, such as a town, a villa or a *vicus*. (1)
 10. We know what Celts looked like from images on Roman carvings and coins. (1)
- Total 20 marks

Exercise 3.2

1. Romans thought some Celtic kings and queens looked **terrifying**. (1)
 2. Celtic warriors liked to **boast** about their bravery. (1)
 3. The Celts collected the **heads** from dead enemy warriors. (1)
 4. Celtic warriors who grew too fat were **fined**. (1)
 5. Most Celtic families lived in the **countryside** and were **farmers**. (2)
 6. Celtic craftworkers were very skilled at [any from among:] **metalwork, pottery, jewellery, leatherwork, spinning, weaving or dyeing**. (2)
 7. In dangerous times, Celts sometimes sacrificed **humans** to their gods. (1)
 8. Celtic brewers set up **taverns** in which the Roman soldiers could drink. (1)
- Total 10 marks

Exercise 3.3

1. The champion's portion was the best piece of meat at a feast, offered to the bravest Celtic warrior. (1)
 2. Battle trophies were goods captured in war and put on display. (1)
 3. Chain mail was armour made of linked metal rings. (1)
 4. Torcs were heavy neck-bands worn by Celts. (1)
 5. Brochs were tall stone towers where Celtic people sheltered from their enemies. (1)
 6. Crannogs were shelters built on artificial islands in a lake. (1)
 7. Curing was the cleaning and preserving of animal skins. (1)
 8. A loom is a wooden frame used for weaving cloth. (1)
 9. A druid was a Celtic religious leader or priest. (1)
 10. A bard was a Celtic poet. (1)
- Total 10 marks

Exercise 3.4

1. The statue is rough, damaged, very simple and lacks any words or details that might tell us more. From looking at it, we can't find out **precisely** when, where or why it was made, or who made it. We don't know which goddess it represents. The poem was written by a Roman who did not know much about or understand Celtic religion. We do not know whether it is an eye-witness description, based on hearsay, or done from imagination. The poet's language shows that he regards the Celts as 'savage' and their religion as 'hideous'. He is therefore not an impartial observer. (6)
 2. The poem tells us that Celts made wooden statues of gods and goddesses, and where and how they worshipped them. (2)
 3. Without it, we might not have known what the statue represents. It helps us understand why the poet might be critical of the Celts: the statue is rough and simple, when compared with elaborate Roman art. (2)
- Total 10 marks

Chapter 4

Total 35 marks

Exercise 4.1

1. Roman-ruled Britannia was attacked by Celtic tribes (Picts and Scots) from north of Hadrian's Wall, and Saxons from Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany and south Sweden. (3)
 2. Roman power in Britannia ended in 410 AD. (1)
 3. Ambrosius Aurelianus was the greatest early British king that we know about. (1)
 4. London became a ruin in around 450 AD. (1)
 5. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday are all derived from Saxon names. (3)
 6. The Saxons worshipped Nerthus the Earth-mother, Freya the goddess of love, Thunor the god of storms, Tiw the god of the sky, Woden the lord of battles and magic (and others). (3)
 7. Bede was a Saxon monk who wrote a history of Britain in 731 AD. (1)
 8. Archaeologists look for patches of dark soil, that contain the rotten remains of wooden posts that once formed part of a building or other structure. (2)
- Total 15 marks

Exercise 4.2

1. The Romans built **forts** to defend the Saxon Shore against raiders. (1)
 2. Most people living in Britain in 410 AD were **Britons** descended from **Celtic** tribes. (2)
 3. Famous British hero, King **Arthur**, might never have existed! (1)
 4. Saxon women had the right to own **land** and **goods**. (2)
 5. We know about Saxon weapons and jewellery because they were **buried** in **graves**. (2)
 6. **Eostre** was the Saxon goddess of spring. (1)
- Total 9 marks

Exercise 4.3

1. Saxons were invaders from Denmark, the Netherlands, Germany and south Sweden. (2)
 2. Mercenaries are soldiers who fight for anyone who will pay them. (1)
 3. Rectangular describes a shape with four right-angled corners. (1)
 4. Cowherds and goatherds are workers who look after cows and goats. (1)
 5. A foreseter is a worker who cares for woodlands and trees. (1)
 6. Thanes were rich chiefs who led armies in battle. (1)
 7. Ceorls were free men who owned land and were often craftsmen or traders. (1)
 8. Elephant-ivory is a hard, shiny, white substance that came from polished elephant tusks. (1)
 9. Bartered goods are those which are swapped for something else. (1)
 10. Boars are male pigs. (1)
- Total 11 marks

Chapter 5

Total 30 marks

Exercise 5.1

1. The Romans first brought the Christian faith to the British Isles. (1)
 2. After 410 AD, Christian beliefs survived in towns, villas and the countryside of the western and northern British Isles. (2)
 3. St Patrick preached in Ireland. (1)
 4. Pope Gregory sent missionaries from Rome to Kent. (1)
 5. King Ethelbert of Kent was the first Christian Saxon king in the British Isles. (1)
 6. About 600 people lived in the monasteries at Jarrow and Monkwearmouth. (1)
 7. Monks wrote in Latin. (1)
 8. The Christian texts were decorated to show respect and reverence. (2)
- Total 10 marks

Exercise 5.2

1. After 410 AD, some parts of the **north** and **west** of the British Isles were still ruled by Britons. (2)
 2. Monks in Ireland liked to live in **wild, remote** places, to be 'alone with God'. (2)
 3. St Columba set up a monastery on the island of **Iona**. (1)
 4. King Oswald of Northumbria asked monks to build a new monastery, at **Lindisfarne**. (1)
 5. St **Cuthbert** was the most famous northern missionary. (1)
 6. Some ordinary people chose to become Christians. Others were **forced** to change their faith by kings. (1)
 7. Kings helped the Church by **protecting** monks and nuns, and **paying** for churches and monasteries. (2)
 8. Church leaders helped kings by serving as **royal advisors**. (2)
- Total 12 marks

Exercise 5.3

1. To Saxon-era Christians, 'pagan' meant worshipping non-Christian gods or spirits. (1)
 2. Missionaries are religious teachers who encourage others to follow their own faith. (1)
 3. To baptise is to administer a sacrament in which people become Christian. (1)
 4. The altar is a holy table in a Christian church. (1)
 5. The Gospel refers to the four descriptions of Jesus's life said to have been written by Matthew, Mark, Luke and John. (1)
 6. A monastery is a place where a community of monks or nuns lives. *[Technically nuns are properly 'female religious' or female monastics']* (1)
 7. Manuscripts are books or documents written, and sometimes illustrated, by hand. (1)
 8. Clerks were monks who worked as secretaries for Christian kings. (1)
- Total 8 marks

Chapter 6

Total 35 marks

Exercise 6.1

1. There were seven strong kingdoms in the British Isles around 600 AD. (1)
2. A Saxon prince had to prove that he was a good fighter, who could win riches and respect, and give generous rewards to his followers. (3)
3. In order to stay in power, kings had to win battles, uphold law and order, and organise and pay for useful community projects. (2)
4. At Sutton Hoo was buried a Saxon ship containing a dead king (Redwald of East Anglia) and many treasures (helmet, sword, shield, jewellery, silver bowls and spoons, ceremonial whetstone, gold coins). (2)
5. Northumbria was the largest Saxon kingdom in the British Isles. (1)
6. Saxon kings held feasts in royal halls. (1)
7. Offa ordered the dyke built to defend his kingdom of Mercia from attack from the Welsh. (1)
8. Vikings from Denmark attacked Wessex in 836 AD. (1)

Total 12 marks

Exercise 6.2

1. A Saxon kingdom's power depended on the **fighting strength** and **leadership skills** of its ruler. (4)
2. Saxon kings rewarded their followers with gifts of **land, weapons** and **jewellery**. (3)
3. In Saxon times, crimes were punished according to the victim's **rank**. (1)
4. Saxon kings made new **laws** to help control their kingdoms. (1)
5. King **Redwald** was buried at Sutton Hoo. The ruling family he belonged to originally came from Sweden. (1)
6. The kingdom of Northumbria was formed when the Saxon king of **Bernicia** conquered the neighbouring kingdom of **Deira**. (2)
7. King Penda of Mercia killed two Northumbrian kings, named **Edwin** and **Oswald**. (2)
8. King Offa of Mercia's silver coins were stamped with his **portrait**. (1)

Total 15 marks

Exercise 6.3

1. Bretwalda means 'overlord' or 'high king', and referred to the most powerful king in the British Isles. (2)
2. *Wergild*, meaning 'man-price', was the price paid to a victim's family by his murderer. (2)
3. A blood feud was a quarrel between families, in which people on both sides were killed for revenge. (2)
4. A whetstone is a stone used for sharpening swords or other sharp blades. (1)
5. The *moot* was a village assembly where local issues were discussed. (1)

Total 8 marks

Chapter 7

Total 50 marks

Exercise 7.1

1. Alfred is famous because he defended Wessex and other south Saxon kingdoms from Viking attack. (1)
 2. The kings of Wessex relied on a council of wise men and Church leaders. (1)
 3. The first Viking attack on Wessex was in 789 AD. (1)
 4. The Viking raiders wanted loot, or treasure. (1)
 5. Alfred was 21 when he became king and 50 when he died. (2)
 6. Guthrum's army was defeated by Alfred at the Battle of Edington. (1)
 7. It was agreed that Guthrum and his army would leave Wessex, and that Guthrum would leave Viking hostages with Alfred. In addition Guthrum agreed to become a Christian. (3)
 8. Alfred learnt Latin to become better educated and to find out more about the Christian faith. (2)
- Total 12 marks

Exercise 7.2

1. Alfred was the first king to call himself **King** of all the **English**. (2)
 2. Vikings looted the great monastery at Lindisfarne in **793 AD**. (1)
 3. Viking attacked in fast **warships**. (1)
 4. King Arthur hid from Viking invaders at **Athelney**. (1)
 5. The story of Alfred and the cakes is probably **not true**. (1)
 6. In 878 AD, Alfred's army surrounded the Vikings in their fortress at **Edington** for **fourteen** days until the Vikings **gave up**. (3)
 7. Alfred reorganised his army and built new towns called **burhs**. (1)
 8. Alfred believed that the Viking attacks were a **punishment** sent by God. (1)
 9. Alfred wanted all the free-born young men in English to learn to **read**. (1)
 10. Alfred's son **Edward the Elder** and his daughter **Ethelflaed** continued his fight against the Vikings. (3)
- Total 15 marks

Exercise 7.3

1. A will is a document giving instructions for the passing on of a person's goods and land after they have died. (1)
2. A Viking was a seafaring raider from the lands now known as Norway, Sweden and Denmark. (1)
3. Something indestructible cannot be destroyed. (1)
4. Incessantly means 'without ceasing'. (1)
5. A chronicler was a person who made a written record of events over time. (1)
6. The Great Army was made up of Viking war-bands that joined

- together in 865 AD to create a formidable fighting force. (1)
7. Divine will is God's will. (1)
8. The Danelaw referred to the north-eastern region of England that was ruled by Vikings from 886 AD. The remaining part of England (Wessex, Kent and south-west Mercia) was ruled by King Alfred and his descendants. (1)
9. A *burh* was a fortress town, built on the orders of King Alfred. (1)
10. *Jarls* were Viking war-lords or nobles. (1)

Total 10 marks

Exercise 7.4

1. (Source A) A new terror has arrived in Britain; the attackers are pagans; attack from the sea was unexpected; St Cuthbert's church has been robbed of its ornaments; many of St Cuthbert's priests have been harmed.
(Source B) There were unexpected whirlwinds and lightning; people were very frightened by the unusual weather; non-Christians attacked the church on Lindisfarne; their attacks were fierce; the attackers robbed the church and killed people there. (4)
2. From among:
(1) Britain is a lovely land; there had never been such terror in Britain; attacks from the sea were not thought possible.
(2) the unusual weather was a warning; the attack on Lindisfarne church was 'miserable' (sinful and tragic). (4)
3. (1) Today we know that people had been living in the British Isles for more than 350 years before the Vikings attacked.
(3) Most people today don't believe in 'dire portents' or 'fiery dragons'. (2)
4. Both texts are useful. They both report the situation as extreme. Both use harsh, brutal words, such as 'spattered with blood' or 'slaughtered', to describe the attack on the Church and its priests, and emotive words, such as 'despoiled' and 'ravages', to condemn the attackers and express a sense of outrage. Source (A) uses simple language to report that people experienced unprecedented terror; Source (B) uses vivid, graphic imagery to convey a similar sense of fear. For this reason, it will probably have the greater impact on most readers. (3)

Total 13 marks

Chapter 8**Total 40 marks**

Exercise 8.1

1. The Viking homelands were in Norway, Sweden and Denmark. (3)
2. Viking traders travelled to Russia and Byzantium (or Istanbul). (2)
3. Viking settled in the British Isles from around 850 AD to 1000 AD. (1)
4. Viking place names tell us where Viking settlers once lived, or gave names to the landscape around them. (1)
5. Vikings from Norway settled around the northern and western coasts of the British Isles, including Ireland. Vikings from Denmark settled in the Danelaw, and on the north-west coast of France. (2)
6. Jorvik (now called York) is the most famous Viking town in the British Isles. (1)
7. Archaeologists have discovered remains of Viking houses and over 15,000 Viking objects, including coins, jewellery, pottery, amber, bones, antlers, metalwork, leatherwork, woodcarvings, clothing and walrus tusks. (2)
8. Vikings in the north and west of the British Isles continued to live in much the same way as they had done in their homelands, as farmers and fishermen. They built separate farmsteads, and houses in Viking style. Vikings in the south and east took over Saxon estates and the people living on them; they lived in mixed communities, and lived and worked in towns. South-eastern Vikings also adopted Christianity at an earlier date (around 1000 AD) than north-western Vikings (some of whom worshipped traditional Viking gods until around 1200). (3)

Total 15 marks

Exercise 8.2

1. Viking raiders took **gold, coins, weapons** and slaves from the British Isles and lands throughout **Europe**. (3)
2. In the Danelaw, Vikings and Saxons lived by **farming** and **trading**. (2)
3. Viking raids encouraged Saxon people to build and live in new **burhs**. (1)
4. Viking houses in towns were built of **timber**. (1)
5. Viking farmers grew wheat to make **bread** and oats to make **porridge**. (2)
6. Viking women wore long dresses and **pinafors**. (1)
7. **Saturday** was bath day for Viking settlers. (1)
8. There is still some Viking **English** being spoken today. (1)

Total 12 marks

Exercise 8.3

1. Seafarers are people who make their living by going to sea. (1)
 2. Rus were Vikings from Sweden who traded and sometimes settled in Russia. (1)
 3. Normandy is an area of land in north-western France where Vikings settled. (1)
 4. Middens were rubbish tips. (1)
 5. Flax is a tall, slender plant with blue flowers. (1)
 6. Linen cloth is the fabric woven from the stems of flax plants. (1)
 7. Antlers are hard, bone-like, branching growths on the heads of male deer. The Vikings cut and polished antler to make pins, combs and other items. (2)
 8. Jorvik was the most important Viking town in England, and a centre of craft, trade and government. It is now known as York. (2)
 9. Walrus tusks are very large teeth from a walrus (a sea mammal). The outer layer was used by Vikings as a kind of ivory. (1)
 10. Amber is the fossilised resin from pine trees. It was found in Viking lands, around the shores of the Baltic Sea. (2)
- Total 13 marks

Chapter 9

Total 45 marks

Exercise 9.1

1. Danish kings led the new troops of Viking raiders. (1)
2. The Vikings from Dublin wanted to attack Jorvik (York) and northern England. (1)
3. At the Battle of Brunanburh, Athelstan fought the Scots, Britons from Strathclyde, and the Vikings. (3)
4. Edmund died when he rode to help his palace steward, who was being attacked by an outlaw. (2)
5. Erik Bloodaxe was an ex-king of Norway, and fierce warrior. (1)
6. Northumbria agreed to be part of England in 954 AD. (1)
7. Edgar called St Dunstan back to England from exile, and made ordinary people give one-tenth of their produce to the Church. (2)
8. Ethelred paid off the Viking invaders with Danegeld. (1)

Total 12 marks

Exercise 9.2

1. The new Viking invaders attacked **Jorvik, Maldon and northern England**. (4)
2. To fight Viking invaders, Saxon kings also had to win control of **England**. (1)
3. King Athelstan forced the kings of **the Scots, Strathclyde and Bamburgh** to accept him as overlord, and made the Welsh princes pay **tribute**. (4)
4. Erik **Bloodaxe** captured York in 947 AD, but was driven out by **Northumbrians** and then killed by King **Eadred's** armies. (3)
5. King Edgar used well-educated **Church leaders** to help him rule England. He also asked powerful people in each region for **advice** and their **opinions**. (3)
6. King Edgar was **crowned** and **anointed** in a splendid ceremony. (2)
7. Dunstan and other Church leaders made **monks** and **nuns** lead pure, holy lives, full of hard work and prayer. (2)
8. King Ethelred learned that paying Danegeld **encouraged** Viking raids. (1)

Total 20 marks

Exercise 9.3

1. Tribute referred to goods paid as a tax. (1)
 2. Hawks are captive birds of prey, trained to hunt smaller birds. (1)
 3. A host was another name for an army. (1)
 4. A steward was a palace manager. (1)
 5. Shires were administrative divisions of England, and the forerunners of modern counties. (1)
 6. Moneyers were craftworkers who made coins. (1)
 7. Dies were the carved patterns used to make coins. (1)
 8. Parishes referred to the areas around local churches, with religious rights and responsibilities. (2)
 9. Privileges are exclusive rights and opportunities. (1)
 10. Someone who is anointed is blessed with holy oil. (1)
 11. Danegeld was the money paid to the Vikings to stop them attacking England. (1)
 12. A corrupt person misuses his position dishonestly. (1)
- Total 13 marks

Chapter 10

Total 50 marks

Exercise 10.1

1. There were eight kings of England between 1016 and 1066: Ethelred the Unready, Edmund Ironside, Cnut, Harold Harefoot, Harthacnut, Edward the Confessor, Harold Godwinson, William the Conqueror. (8)
 2. Edwy was murdered in 1017 to stop Edwy's supporters attacking him and challenging his right to rule. (2)
 3. Cnut's and Aelfifu's children were named Harold Harefoot and Svein. Cnut's eldest son with Emma was named Harthacnut. (2)
 4. Harold Harefoot and Harthacnut were the next two kings after Cnut's death. (2)
 5. Harthacnut promised his kingdom to Magnus of Norway. (1)
 6. Edward the Confessor was chosen as king by the Witan because his father was English. (1)
 7. The Godwin family was the most powerful family in England by 1056. (1)
 8. Harold Godwinson was the one of Godwin's sons to become king. (1)
 9. Harald Hardrada fought the battles of Fulford Gate and Stamford Bridge. (1)
 10. The Battle of Hastings was fought on 14th October 1066. (1)
- Total 20 marks

Exercise 10.2

1. King Edmund Ironside ruled only one part of England, called **Wessex**. (1)
 2. Queen Emma had two husbands. The first was King **Ethelred**. The second was King **Cnut**. (2)
 3. King Cnut joined England and **Denmark** in his empire. He fought to add **Norway**, as well. (2)
 4. King Harthacnut was too busy **fighting** to come to England in 1035. (1)
 5. Lady **Aelfifu** took control of England while her son **Harold** was king. (2)
 6. King Edward the Confessor liked to spend his time **praying** and **studying**. (2)
 7. In 1051, Edward the Confessor named the Duke **William** of **Normandy** as his heir. Later, he may also have named Edgar the **Atheling** and **Harold** Godwinson. (4)
 8. In 1064 or 1065, Harold Godwinson went to **Normandy** and promised **loyalty** to Duke William. (2)
- Total 16 marks

Exercise 10.3

1. An Archbishop is a senior churchman, and the leader of the Church in a province (administrative division of the Roman Catholic Church). (2)
 2. A sermon is a short speech with a Christian message. (1)
 3. The Witan was the council of wise men who advised the kings of England. (2)
 4. An earl is a royal deputy (a modern English version of 'Ealdorman') (1)
 5. An heir is a person who inherits land, goods or other property from someone who has died. (2)
 6. A person who is outlawed is banned from taking part in normal, law-abiding, society, and deprived of all legal rights. Usually, an outlawed person ran away as soon as they could, or else went into hiding. (3)
 7. An earldom is the large area of land controlled by an earl. (1)
 8. Allies are different groups of people who have agreed to fight on the same side in times of conflict. (2)
- Total 14 marks