Year 8 History
End of Year Exam Revision

Name: ______________
Teacher: ______________
From 16th June all students will be having exams in all of their subjects. The results of these exams will be used for your End of Year Report.

In History, your End of Year Exam will focus on the following topics.

- The Roman Empire
- The Battle of Hastings and the Norman Victory
- The Outbreak of World War One

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th><strong>Empire</strong></th>
<th>A collection of different areas or countries controlled by another power. The Roman Empire ruled over southern Europe, western Europe and northern Africa.</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Expansionist</strong></td>
<td>When a power tries to increase its size. The Roman Empire began in Italy but ended up covering thousands of miles.</td>
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<td><strong>Elected</strong></td>
<td>When someone is elected they are voted in by people. In the Roman Republic, the consuls (leaders of Rome) were elected.</td>
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<td><strong>Republic</strong></td>
<td>A republic is a country that does not have a King or a Queen. Rome was a Republic but some people worried that Caesar wanted to end the Republic and make himself King.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Dictator</strong></td>
<td>When the leader of a country has total power and can do what he/she wants. Caesar made himself ‘Dictator for Life’ meaning he could rule over Rome until he died.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Rivalry</strong></td>
<td>When two or more groups or people are in competition. There was rivalry between the Roman Empire and Carthaginian Empire.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Assassinated</strong></td>
<td>When an important person is killed. Julius Caesar was assassinated by a group of senators on 15th March 44 BC.</td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Civil War</strong></td>
<td>When there is war between two groups with a country. Caesar’s supporters went to war with Pompey’s supporters so that Caesar could become the leader of Rome.</td>
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**Hannibal’s Attack on Rome**

**Causes: Why did Hannibal attack Rome?**

**Rivalry with Rome:**

- Hannibal was an army general from the Carthaginian Empire. The Carthaginian Empire was based in North Africa,
- The Carthaginians did not like Rome and were rivals with them.
- They thought Rome was too powerful, especially because Rome had taken over some islands (Sicily, Corsica, Sardinia) that used to be part of Carthage.

**Hannibal’s promise to his father:**

- When Hannibal was a young boy he had promised his father that he would always be an enemy of Rome.
- He said that as soon as he was old enough he would make the Romans pay for taking Carthage’s land.
- When he was 26, his father died.
- Hannibal then planned his attack on Rome out of respect for his father.
Events: What happened during the attack?

Travelling to the Alps

- Hannibal marched an army of 100,000 men and 37 elephants along the coast of Northern Africa, through Spain and France.
- He wanted to take them through the Alps to get to Italy because he wanted to take the Romans by surprise.
- Along the way his army had to fight two other tribes.
- Hannibal and his men travelled thousands of miles to the Alps; they were tired and morale was low.

Travelling through the Alps

- By the time Hannibal and his army got to the Alps it was winter and the snow was falling heavily.
- Hannibal lost many men and elephants as they travelled through the Alps.
- By the time Hannibal and his army reached Italy, Hannibal only had a few elephants left and 23,000 men.

Staying in Italy for 15 years

- When Hannibal got to Italy he changed his plan and did not attack Rome because he did not have enough men.
- Instead he stayed in northern Italy for 15 years driving Rome crazy by attacking supply routes.

Results: What did the Romans do in response?

Rome attacked Carthage

- The Romans had enough of trying to find Hannibal.
- They decided to attack Carthage instead.
- Hannibal went back to Carthage to fight the Romans.
- The Romans fought Carthage and defeated them but could not find Hannibal.

Hannibal killed himself

- The Romans continued to look for Hannibal.
- They did not catch up with Hannibal until he was 64 years old!
- Hannibal did not allow the Romans to kill him.
- Instead, he swallowed poison he kept in his ring.

The Assassination of Caesar

Causes: Why was Caesar killed?

Caesar was killed because the senators were jealous of him

- Caesar was very popular with the people and some of the senators were jealous of his popularity.
- Caesar helped the poor by selling them land cheaply, giving them jobs and making taxes fairer.
- Cassius, a leading Senator, was especially jealous of Caesar’s popularity.
- This made him very popular and some senators thought he had too much power.
Caesar was killed because he made the senators angry

- It was tradition for the ruler of Rome to stand when senators approached but Caesar refused to stand.
- Caesar ignored the advice the senators gave him. Senators were not used to being ignored.

Caesar was killed because the senators thought he was going to end the Roman Republic

- There were rumours that Caesar killed anyone that opposed him or challenged what he said.
- Julius Caesar ignored the rules of Rome and made himself ‘dictator for life’ meaning he could rule as leader for the rest of his life and do whatever he wanted.
- Some senators thought Caesar wanted to make himself king.

Events: What happened?

Warning

- Caesar received a warning that something bad would happen on the Ides of March (15th March).
- However he ignored the warning and went to the Senate.

Plot

- A leading senator, Cassius, led a plot to kill Caesar.
- He persuaded a group of senators, including Caesar’s friend Brutus that Caesar wanted to be king.
- The senators planned to kill Caesar on the 15th March.

Stabbing

- When Caesar entered the Senate building on 15th March 44 BC, a group of senators approached him.
- Caesar was stabbed 23 times.
- He was left to die.

Results: What happened after his death?

Cremation

- Caesar was given a grand public cremation in the centre of Rome.

Riots

- After Caesar’s funeral, the people began to riot.
- Some of the murdering senators were chased out of Rome, others were killed.
- Cassius and Brutus fled.

Will

- Caesar left money to all the citizens of Rome.

Civil War

- A few months after Caesar’s death, Caesar’s adopted son, Octavian, marched on Rome with soldiers who were loyal to Caesar.
- Fighting broke out and Octavian’s forces killed the last republican leaders, Brutus and Cassius, who had returned to Rome.
- Octavian became the new leader of Rome. He renamed himself Augustus and became the first Emperor (more or less a King) of Rome.
The Contenders to the Throne in 1066

On 5th January 1066, the King of England, Edward the Confessor, died. He was 61 years old. He had no children and it was not clear who would be King. Three main contenders to the throne emerged.

Harold Godwinson claimed he should be King of England:

- Godwinson was the most powerful noble in England.
- He was not a blood relative of King Edward but he was heavily supported by the other nobles in England.
- Harold Godwinson had been the leader of Edward the Confessor's army and he was experienced in government.
- Harold said that Edward the Confessor named Harold as his successor on his deathbed.
- Harold Godwinson's sister was married to Edward the Confessor and had witnessed Edward saying that Harold should be the next King of England.

William, Duke of Normandy claimed he should be King of England:

- William was Edward the Confessor's cousin.
- William claimed that Edward the Confessor promised him the throne as a thank you for helping him out when he was King.
- William also claimed Harold Godwinson had promised him the throne as William had also helped out Harold.
- William had been a very successful ruler of Normandy in France and he claimed he could do as good a job as King of England.
- In 1064 (two years before Edward the Confessor had died) Harold Godwinson had been shipwrecked off of the coast of Normandy and was being held captive.
- William of Normandy had paid for Harold's release and William let Harold return to England only because Harold promised that he would support William's claim to be the next king of England after Edward's death.

Harald Hardrada, the King of Norway claimed he should be King of England:

- Harald Hardrada believed that he was the rightful heir to the English throne because he was a descendant of King Canute of England.
- He claimed his family was promised it could rule England.
- His claim was also supported by Harold Godwinson’s brother, Tostig, who had fled England.

The Battle of Hastings

The Battle of Hastings took place on Saturday 14th October 1066. It was a battle between the English, led by King Harold Godwinson and the Normans, led by William, Duke of Normandy. It was a battle for the throne of England.

- William believed he was the rightful King of England and fought Harold Godwinson for the throne.

- William's army had been ready since August, but strong winds stopped him sailing until late September.

- William gathered an invasion fleet of 700 ships and a large army.
• William landed at Pevensey on 29 September, built a castle and raided the surrounding area.
• **Harold Godwinson marched quickly south** from Stamford Bridge (where he had just defeated Harald Hardrada’s invasion). He **left many of his foot soldiers behind and exhausted** the others.
• The two sides **met at Senlac Hill**, near Hastings.
• **Harold’s army** were at the **top of Senlac Hill**. They formed a **shield wall** to protect themselves. The Norman knights could not charge uphill.
• **Some of the Norman soldiers began to flee** because they thought William had been killed. William took off his helmet to show them he was still alive.
• The **Normans pretended to run away**, then **turned and cut down the Saxons** when the inexperienced Saxons chased them.
• **William had a well-equipped army**. He had **knights on horseback and archers with crossbows**. Harold II had a traditional Saxon army – his soldiers fought on foot with axes, many were just farmers with any weapons they could get.
• **William used archers to break up the Saxon shield wall.**
• **Harold was killed.** Most people believe that he was **killed by an arrow in the eye.**

### Reasons for the Norman Victory

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Things before the battle</th>
<th>Leadership</th>
<th>Norman Skill</th>
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<tr>
<td>The battle at Stamford bridge and the long walk made Harold’s army very tired.</td>
<td>Harold was killed in the middle of the battle – so the English were without their leader.</td>
<td>The Normans were excellent fighters and riders.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Some of Harold’s best soldiers died at Stamford Bridge.</td>
<td>William arranged his troops well and used them skilfully in battle.</td>
<td>The Normans cleverly tricked the English by pretending to run away.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>The battle began before Harold and his troops were ready.</td>
<td>William was skilful, ambitious and determined to be King of England.</td>
<td>The Normans prepared carefully – they brought foot soldiers, archers and cavalry.</td>
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</tbody>
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The Outbreak of World War One

The alliances of Europe in 1914:

- Britain, France and Russia: Triple Entente
- Germany, Austria-Hungary and Italy: Triple Alliance

The Causes of the War

1. **The Assassination of Archduke Franz Ferdinand**
   - Archduke Franz Ferdinand was the heir to the throne of Austria-Hungary.
   - Austria-Hungary was a big empire. This meant that Austria-Hungary controlled lots of groups.
   - Some Serbs lived in Austria-Hungary in a place called Bosnia.
   - Bosnia was part of Austria-Hungary but the Bosnian Serbs did not want to be part of Austria-Hungary. They wanted to be part of Serbia, where other Serbs lived.
   - Serbia was a free nation and the Bosnian Serbs wanted to join Serbia but Austria-Hungary did not want to let them be free.
   - The Bosnian Serbs got more and more angry and began to carry out attacks.
   - On 28th June 1914 the Archduke Franz Ferdinand went Bosnia to a town called Sarajevo.
   - He was assassinated by a Bosnian Serb called Gavrilo Princip.
   - Austria-Hungary blamed Serbia for the assassination and declared war on Serbia.

2. **The Alliance System**
   - The conflict between Austria-Hungary and Serbia spread to the rest of Europe because of the alliance system.
   - Russia was allies with Serbia so when Austria-Hungary declared war on Serbia, Russia declared war on Austria-Hungary.
• However Germany was allies with Austria-Hungary so when Russia declared war on Austria-Hungary, Germany then declared war on Russia and France.
• As Russia and France were allies, Germany took pre-emptive action and attacked France.
• Germany attacked France through Belgium.
• Britain had an alliance with Belgium and so when Germany invaded Belgium they (Britain) declared war on Germany.

3. Rivalry
• In 1900, the British Empire covered a fifth of land-area of the earth.
• Germany decided that they wanted some colonies and this made Britain concerned.
• The countries of Europe also started to build up their armies and navies. In 1914, their armed forces stood like this:
  • Germany: 2,200,000 soldiers, 97 warships
  • Austria-Hungary: 810,000 soldiers, 28 warships.
  • Italy: 750,000 soldiers, 36 warships
  • France: 1,125,000 soldiers, 62 warships
  • Russia: 1,200,000 soldiers, 30 warships
  • Great Britain: 711,000 soldiers, 185 warships

• As one country increased its armies, so all the others felt obliged to increase their armed forces to keep the ‘balance of power’.

• Germany and Britain clashed over the size of their navies.

This cartoon - ‘A Chain of Friendship’ - appeared in the American newspaper the Brooklyn Eagle in July 1914. The caption read: “If Austria attacks Serbia, Russia will fall upon Austria, Germany upon Russia, and France and England upon Germany.”