



**New St. Anthony's school, Naples, Italy.
Holiday Assignment History – Grade 6**



Guidelines:

***Due date – 15th August 2024.**

*** Take a print out and complete.**

Read and answer these questions.

Ancient London...

Almost 2000 years ago, the Romans invaded Britain. They came to Britain looking for land, slaves and precious metals such as iron, lead, zinc, copper, silver and gold. They built a town beside the River Thames - and this town became London.

After the Romans invaded Britain in 43 ce, they built a bridge across the River Thames where London is located today. However, they did not settle there or build a town immediately. about 50 cE, the Romans decided that it was an excellent place to built a port.

The River Thames was deep enough for larger trading ships but it was far enough inland to be safe from attacks from foreign tribes.

The Romans also believed it was a good place from which to build roads to every part of Britain.

The first thing the Romans did was build a fort.

Then, Roman merchants, helped by the Roman army, built a town next to the bridge. The Romans called the town Londinium, and we know it today as London.

Early Roman London was surrounded by a large ditch and a strong wooden fence. Roman soldiers patrolled the edge of the town in case of attack by British tribes. In 61 ce, while the main Roman army was busy in Wales, a British tribe, the Iceni, attacked London. The Iceni tribe was unhappy that the Romans were taking more and more of their land. Queen Boudicca led her tribe into battle and they burned London down. The Roman army soon raced back to defeat Queen Boudicca, but London was in ruine..The Romans quickly rebuilt London.

replaced the old wooden houses that had burned down with houses built of stone. Soon London became the largest town in Britain, with a population of about 45000.



Most of the Roman wall around London has been destroyed or removed over time. Small sections remain, surrounded by modern buildings.

London contained everything a citizen of Roman Britain needed - houses, shops, markets, meeting places, workshops, offices and temples. A stone wall six metres high was built around the city for protection.

In 410 ce, the Romans left Britain. They went to defend their lands from attack in other parts of Europe. London was abandoned and fell into ruin. Then Anglo-Saxon tribes invaded Britain and began to settle. They built a new town along the River Thames to the west of London called Lundenwic which became a busy port. However, Lundenwic was defenceless against invasions from the Vikings. So, in 886 c, the Anglo-Saxon King Alfred moved people back into London. Here, people were safer because they were protected by the strong, stone Roman walls. Soon, London began to thrive again.

Questions

01.when did romans invade Britain?

02.what did they come to Britain to look?

03.Across which river did the Romans build a bridge?

04.what name did the Romans call the towns?

06.what enemy threat did the Romans face in London?

07. London contained everything a citizen of Roman Britain needed.Mention these.

08.When did Romans leave London?For what reason?

London in the Middle Age...

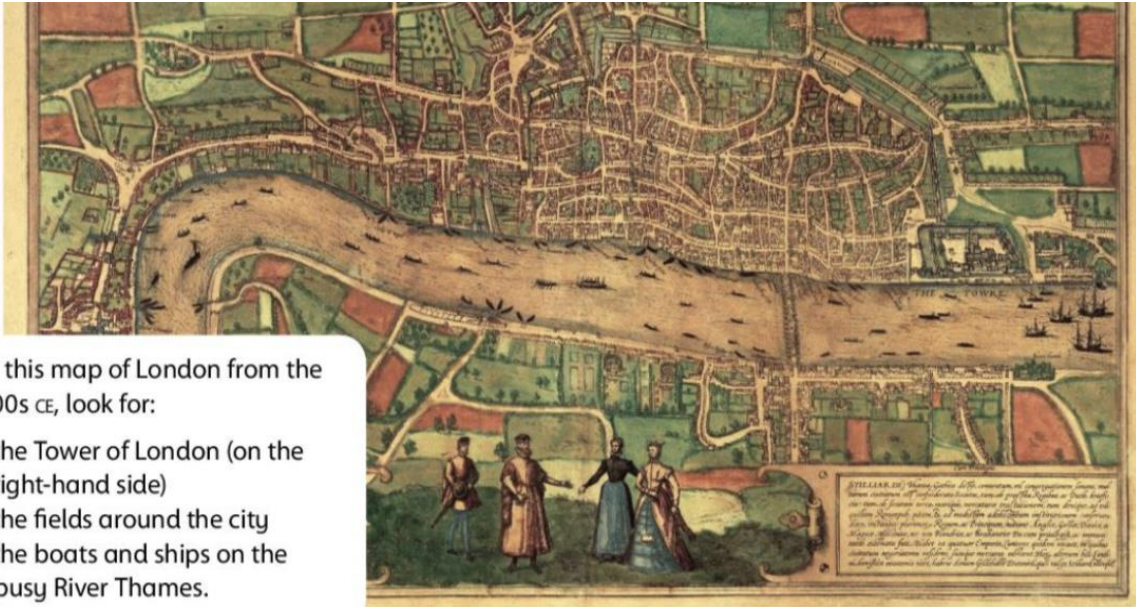
From the time the Romans left Britain(410 cE) to the time of the Tudor kings and queens (1485 cE) is a period of about 1000 years. In the history of Europe, this period of time is often called the Middle Ages.

After the Romans left, London was empty for many years. The new invaders, the Anglo-Saxons, did not like living in Roman towns. They preferred to live in wooden homes in smaller villages. Over time, however, people slowly began to move back into London, which was protected by huge stone walls. The port grew busy again and the city was full of industry: brick-making and pottery, metal- working, weaving and leather-working. **There was also a mint, built in 886 ce during the reign of the Anglo-Saxon King Alfred, which made silver coins.**

In 1066 cE, William the Conqueror came from Normandy in France to invade England. He defeated King Harold, the last Anglo-Saxon king, and was crowned king of England in London on Christmas Day 1066. To impress and control the local English people, in 1078 the king starting building a large castle next to the River Thames. The Tower of London, as it became known, was not just a place where the king could feel safe, it was also used as a prison, a treasury and a weapons store. William the Conqueror and his family also built many other buildings in London.

In the Middle Ages, London was a maze of narrow, twisting streets and lanes. It was also a very dirty place. A single open sewer ran down the middle of each street and people tipped their rubbish here. When it rained, the rubbish was washed into the River Thames. Illness and disease were common. Between 1348 and 1665 ce, there were at least 16 outbreaks of a deadly disease called the plague. Sometimes the outbreaks of plague killed thousands of people.

Most of the houses were made from wood so there was always the risk of fire. Laws were passed to make sure all houses contained fire-fighting equipment. Many of the streets in London were named after the main product that was traded there, for example, Bread Street and Honey Lane. Cows were kept for milking on Milk Street. All of these streets still exist today.



On this map of London from the 1500s CE, look for:

- the Tower of London (on the right-hand side)
- the fields around the city
- the boats and ships on the busy River Thames.

Traders can be found in their area each morning. There is fish for sale on the river bank. Every day you may find food, dishes of meat – roast, fried and boiled; fish; cheap cuts of meat for the poor and more expensive for the rich.... Just outside the town there is a field called Smithfield. On every sixth day of the week there is a sale of fine horses, farming tools, milk, cows, large oxen and sheep.

From a description of London in the 12th century CE, written by William Fitz Stephen

Questions

01.where did Anglo – Saxons like to live?

02.who was the build tower of London?

03.what was the tower of London used for?

04.what was in the middle ages London like?

05.what is the name of a deadly disease during this time?