



# HISTORY OF ENGLAND, FALL QUARTER OCT 2019 Week One

Institute for the Study of Western Civilization



# Prehistory

3 million years to  
3000 BC

Paleolithic

Neolithic

3 million years  
to 10000 BC

10000 BC

First  
human  
species  
2.5 million  
years BC

Use  
of fire  
1 million

Agriculture  
begins  
10000 BC



Ancient

Bronze

3000BC  
to 476AC

Invention of  
writing  
3000BC



# History

3000 BC to nowadays

Medieval  
Age

Modern Age

476  
1492

1492  
1789

1900

1789  
2011

AD

AD

AD

Fall of  
Western  
Roman  
Empire  
476 AC

Colombus  
discovered  
America  
1492 AC

French  
Revolution  
1789 AC



1500

# 450,000 Ice Age waterfalls cut off Britain



An artist's depiction of the ancient waterfalls at Dover Strait. IMPERIAL COLLEGE LONDON/CHASE STONE

## The original Brexit: How tremendous ice age waterfalls cut off Britain from Europe



Paleolithic Age: 100,000-10,000 BC

Neolithic Age: 10,000-3,000 BC

Bronze Age: 3,000 - 500 BC

Iron Age: 1,000 - to 0 BC



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# 3000 BC

## BRONZE AGE CHARIOTEERS

TRANSITION PHASE 10,000 B.C.E.	NEOLITHIC AGE		METAL AGE	
	8000 B.C.E.	6000 B.C.E.	4000 B.C.E.	2000 B.C.E.
<b>8500</b> Domestica- tion of sheep <b>8500–5000</b> Devel- opment of farming in the Middle East	<b>7500–6500</b> Domestication of pigs, goats, cattle <b>7000</b> Full-fledged town at Jericho <b>6250–5400</b> Çatal Hüyük at its peak	<b>5600</b> Beans domesticated <b>5000–2000</b> Yang- shao culture in north China <b>5000</b> Domestica- tion of maize (corn) Text	<b>4000–3000</b> Age of innovation in the Middle East: intro- duction of writing, metalworking, wheel, plow <b>3500</b> Llama domesticated <b>3500–2350</b> Civi- lization of Sumer <b>c. 3100</b> Rise of Egyptian civilization <b>2500–1500</b> Indus valley civilization in south Asia	<b>2000</b> Kotosh cul- ture in Peru <b>c. 1766</b> Emer- gence of Shang kingdom in China <b>1700–1300</b> Rise of village culture in Mesoamerica <b>1000–500</b> Olmec civilization in Mesoamerica <b>400</b> Potatoes domesticated

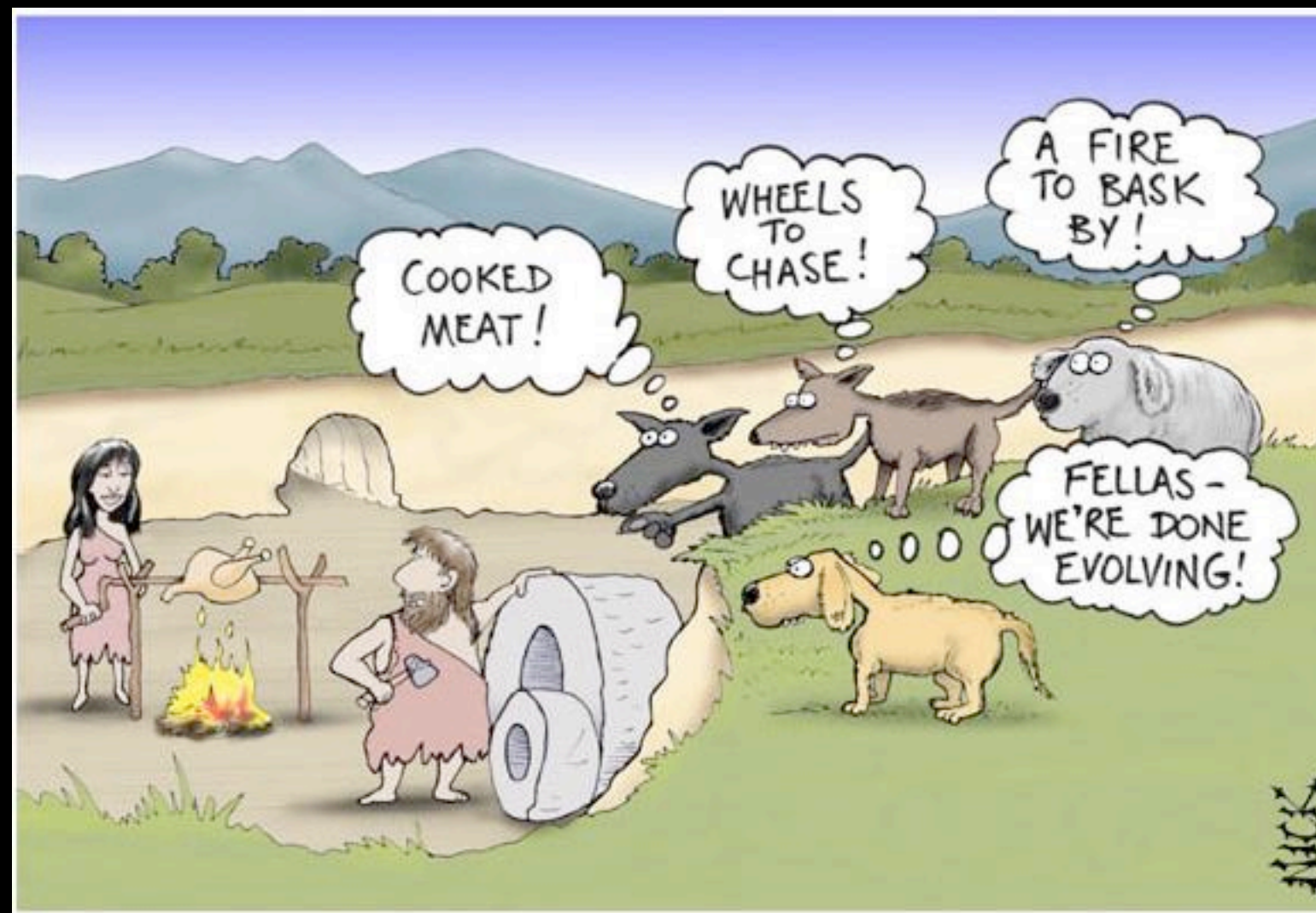


# Neolithic Revolution

From Paleolithic to Neolithic  
circa 10,000 BC

Consensus: gradual evolution from hunter-gatherer  
to discovery of domestication of plants, animals





10,000 BC







# Stonehenge

3000 BC



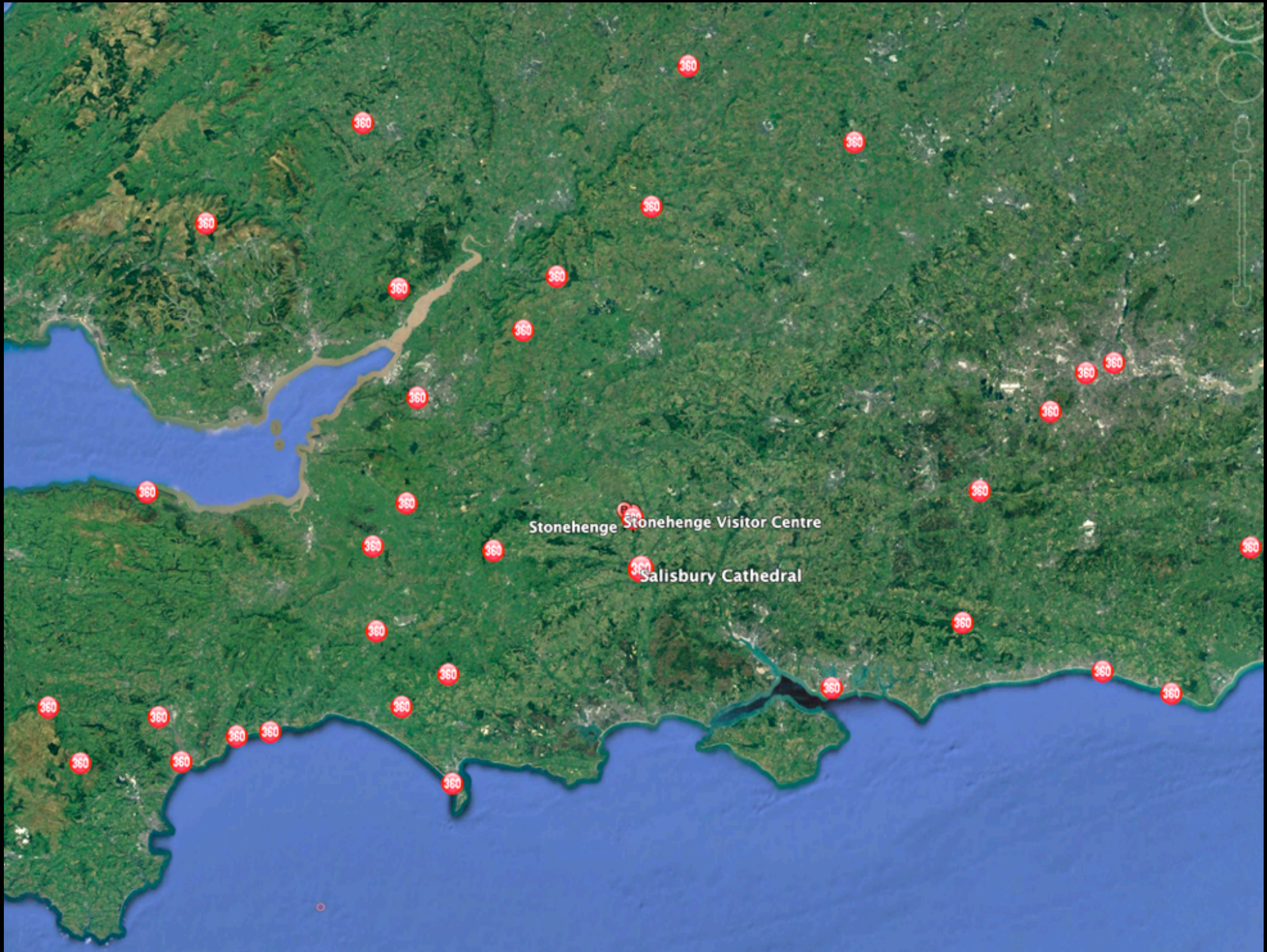
Stonehenge stands on Salisbury Plain in the south-west of England, around 80 miles (130 km) west of London.

















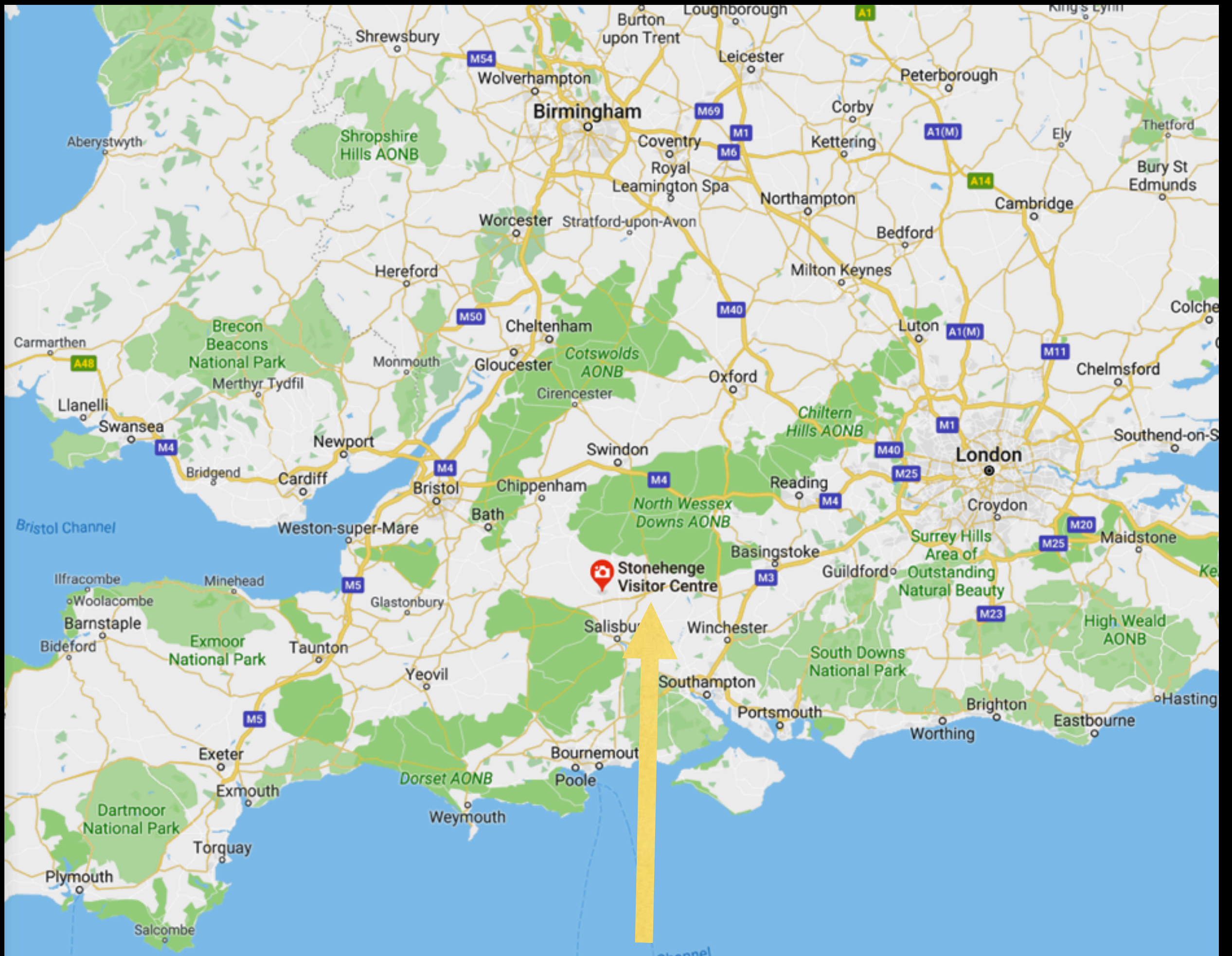


**HOW FAR  
FROM  
OXFORD TO  
CAMBRIDGE?  
100 miles (2 hours)**













Chris Hot





The Cotswolds boundaries are roughly 25 miles (40 km) across and 90 miles (145 km) long, stretching south-west from just south of Stratford-upon-Avon to Bath.















# Why Stonehenge was built?

Sun, moon, stars; the ancient Britons gathered to carry out religious ceremonies.







Stonehenge isn't the only stone circle in Britain, although it is certainly the most famous. Stone circles seem to have been very important to the ancient Britons as there are hundreds of surviving examples to be found throughout the British Isles..



3000  
To  
1500  
BC



The building of Stonehenge took place over a period of around 1,500 years with three different tribes of people bringing their own ideas and changes to the construction of the monument. These three tribes were the Windmill Hill people, the Beaker people and the Wessex people.



# Windmill Hill







The Windmill Hill  
people lived on  
Salisbury Plain around  
3,000 BC and were one  
of the first civilizations  
to produce their food  
by farming, rather than  
hunting animals and  
gathering fruit and  
berries. They were an  
advanced civilization,  
which is part of the  
reason it is thought they  
began the building of  
Stonehenge.



**The Beaker people** get their name from the pottery drinking vessels - or 'beakers' - they buried with their dead. As well as Stonehenge, the Beaker people built many more of Britain's stone circles.

**The Wessex people** arrived on Salisbury Plain around 1,500 BC. They were a very advanced culture and are thought to have been responsible for the final stages of the construction of Stonehenge.

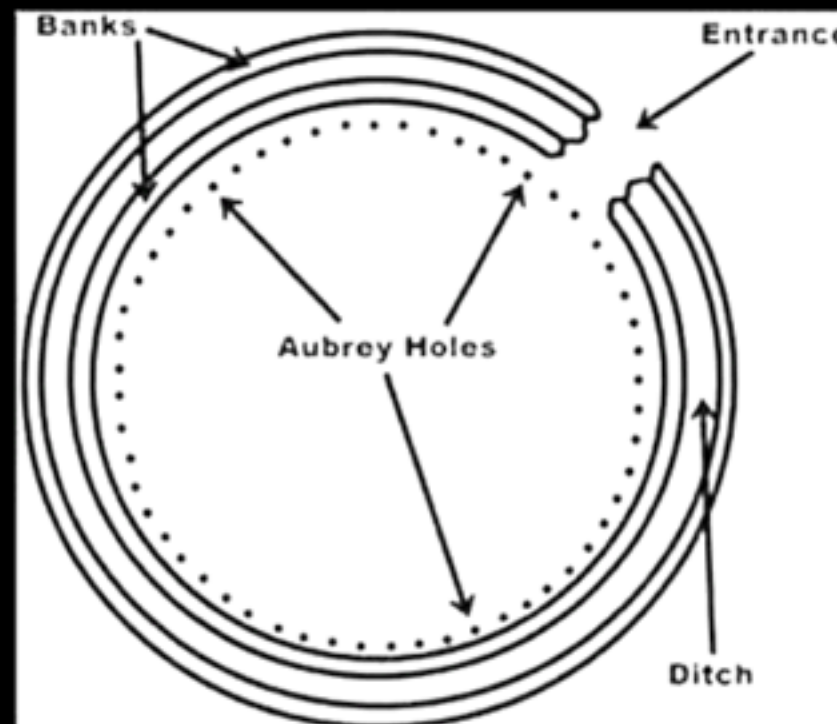


## How Was Stonehenge Built?


➔ The first Stonehenge was begun more than 5,000 years ago in around 3,000 BC. The first builders dug a huge circular ditch around 300 feet (100 m) in diameter using simple tools made from deer antlers and the shoulder bones of cows.

➔ The soil that was dug up was used to build two six-foot high (2 m) banks on either side of the ditch. A gap was left in the banks to provide an entrance into the circle.


➔ Inside the circular ditch 56 holes were dug which are known today as the Aubrey Holes. They are named after John Aubrey, the 17th century archaeologist who discovered them.








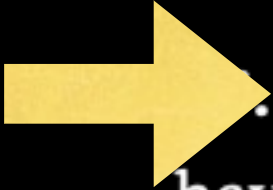
It is thought that the first version of Stonehenge was used for around 500 years before being abandoned. It wasn't until around 2,300 BC that the Beaker people began the construction of the second Stonehenge.



The second Stonehenge saw a dramatic change from the first version when the first stones arrived. 80 massive bluestones were placed inside the site forming two circles, one inside the other.



The bluestones came from the Preseli Hills, 140 miles (225 km) away in South Wales. Why these bluestones were used is not known, but it is thought that the ancient Britons believed they had special powers.



To transport the bluestones from Wales to Salisbury Plain would have been a massive undertaking. They would have to have been brought by sea and river before being dragged for miles overland to reach Stonehenge.





→ The third stage of Stonehenge began around 2,000 BC with the arrival of huge blocks of sarsen - which is a kind of sandstone.

→ The sarsen stones came from quarries around 25 miles (40 km) from Stonehenge, and were probably transported using sledges and ropes. It would have taken hundreds of men to pull just one of the stones from the quarry to Salisbury Plain.

→ The sarsen stones were arranged in a circle and on top of the stones lintels were placed, which spanned the space between each sarsen. Inside the circle more sarsens were arranged in the shape of a horseshoe.





# Sarsen

## Description

Sarsen stones are sandstone blocks found in quantity in the United Kingdom on Salisbury Plain and the Marlborough Downs in Wiltshire; in Kent; and in smaller quantities in Berkshire, Essex, Oxfordshire, Dorset, and Hampshire.

Wikipedia

**Did you know:** The mass of the largest sarsen is estimated at 40 tons – the equivalent of a fully loaded cement truck.

[earthmagazine.org](http://earthmagazine.org)







# Original Quarry in Wales





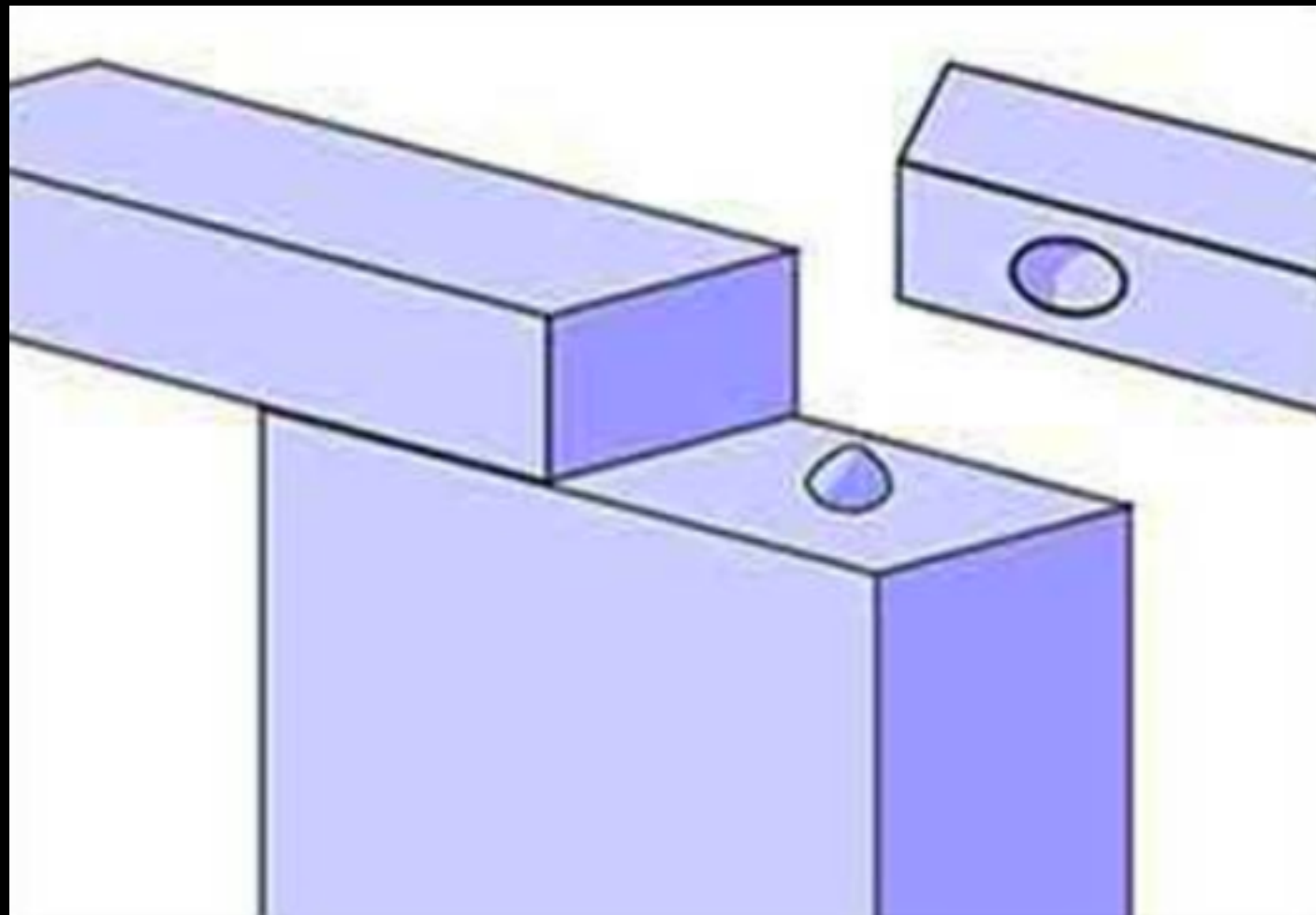


➡ Once the stones had arrived at Stonehenge, each one had to be made into the right shape before being put into place. Archaeologists have found primitive tools on the site which were used to get each stone the correct size and shape.

➡ To get an upright sarsen in place, a deep hole was dug for each stone. Each ditch had a slant on one side which the huge stones were slid down.

➡ When the stone was resting on the bottom of its hole, a large wooden frame was placed by it and a large team of men pulled on ropes passing over the frame to pull the stone upright.











# THE SUN AND THE MOON



➔ The Sun was important to the ancient Britons and it has been discovered that the stones of Stonehenge are placed to line up with the Sun on the shortest and longest days of the year.

➔ In the avenue which connects Stonehenge with the River Avon stands a 16-foot-high (5 m) stone called the Heel Stone. On the longest day of the year - the summer solstice - the Sun rises directly over the Heel Stone and its rays shine right into the center of the monument. On the shortest day of the year - the winter solstice - the Sun sets directly opposite the Heel Stone.

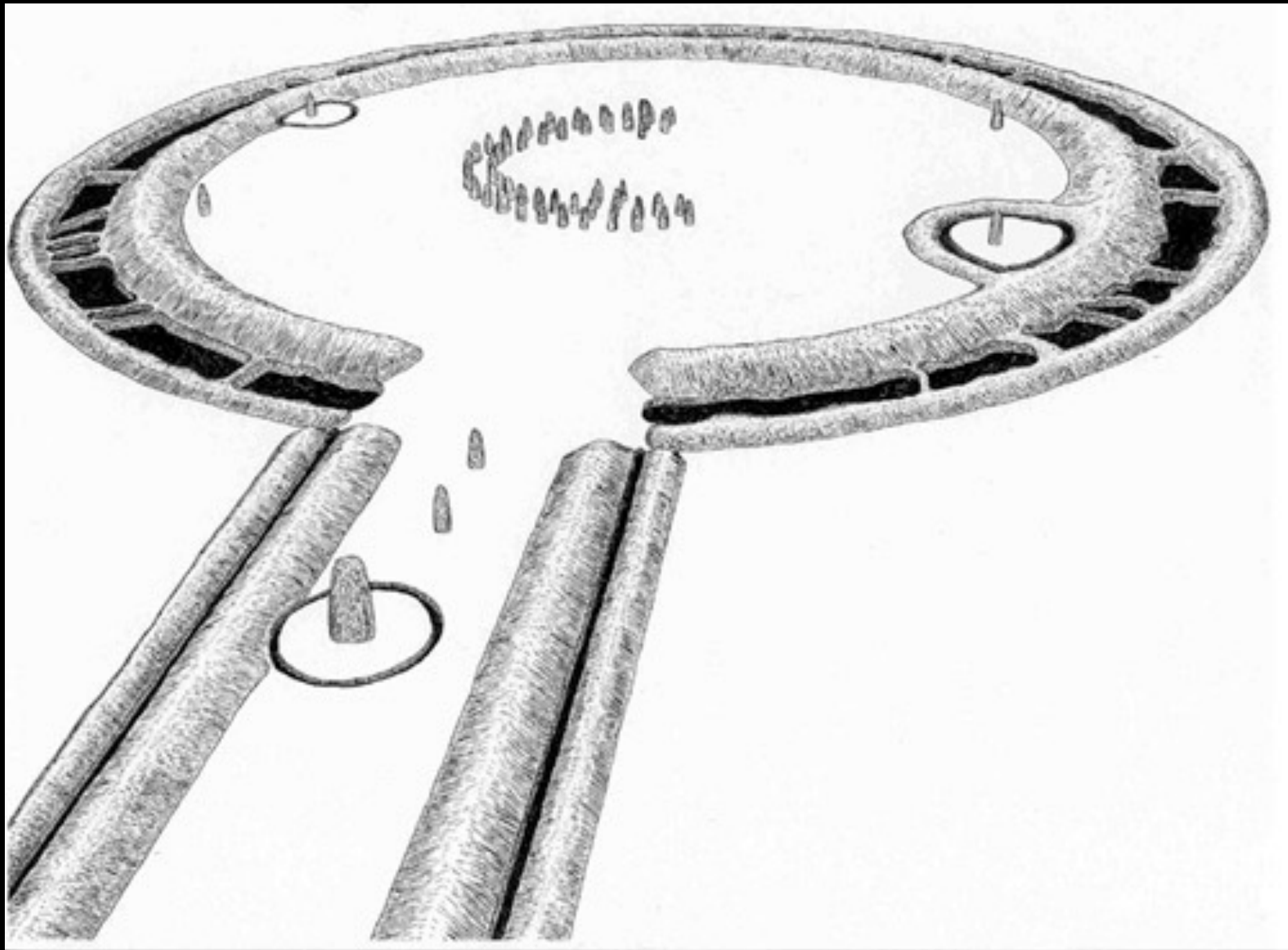




*The Heel Stone*

➔ The ancient Britons knew about the movements of the Moon around the Earth and it is thought they used this knowledge when building Stonehenge to predict eclipses of the Sun. A solar eclipse happens when the Moon passes in front of the Sun and blocks sunlight from reaching the Earth.























# Stonehenge

3000 BC



# Skara Brae

Neolithic Village



**Skara Brae** is a stone-built Neolithic settlement, located on the Bay of Skail on the west coast of Mainland, the largest island in the Orkney archipelago of Scotland. Consisting of eight clustered houses, it was occupied from roughly 3180 BC to about 2500 BC and is Europe's most complete Neolithic village. Older than Stonehenge and the Great Pyramids, it has been called the "Scottish Pompeii" because of its excellent preservation.

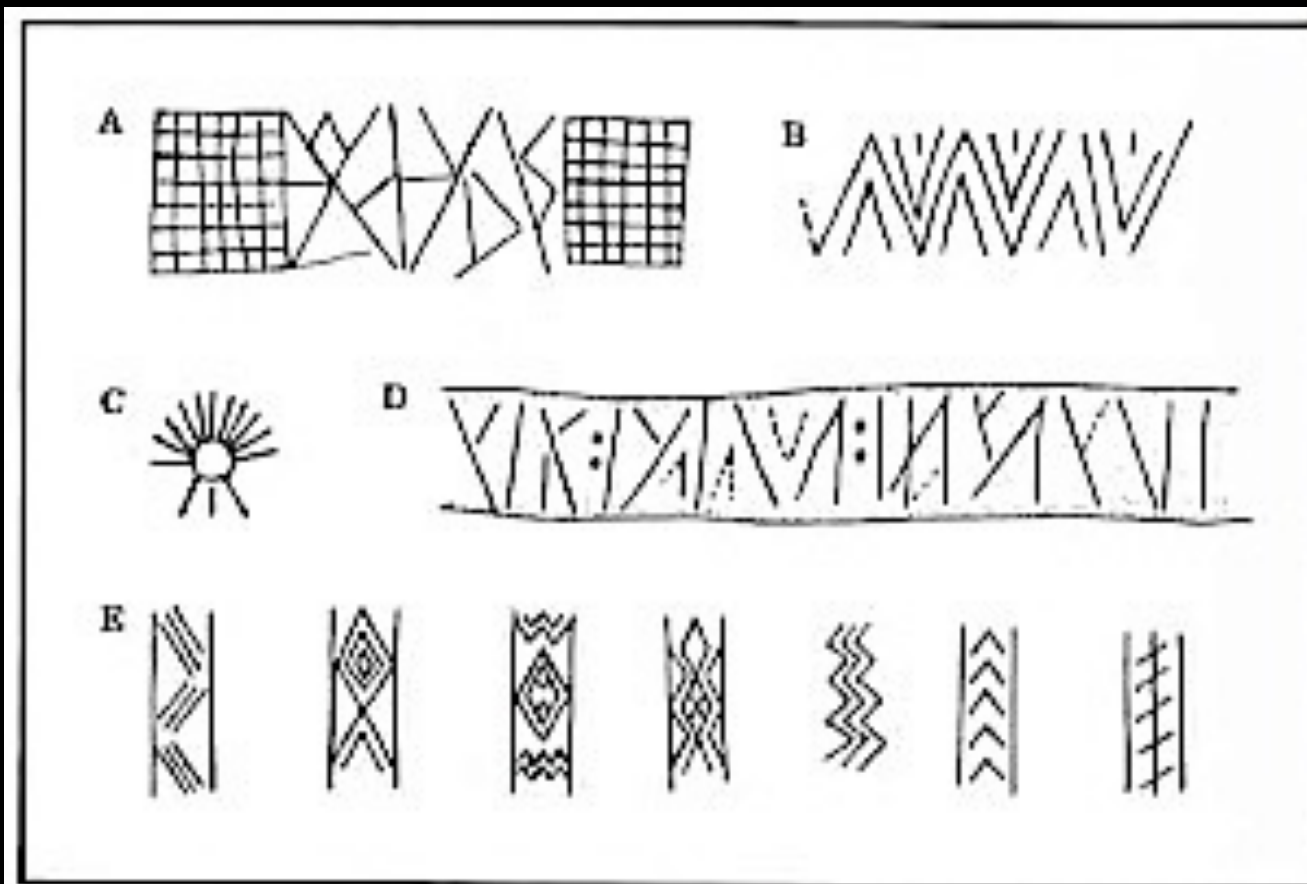












## 76 Proto-writing

- A Symbols on spiked object, Skara Brae
- B Zig-zag symbol outside House 7, Skara Brae
- C Sun symbol in chamber at Newgrange
- D Symbols on bed in House 7, Skara Brae
- E Symbols on the Brodgar Stone, Stenness

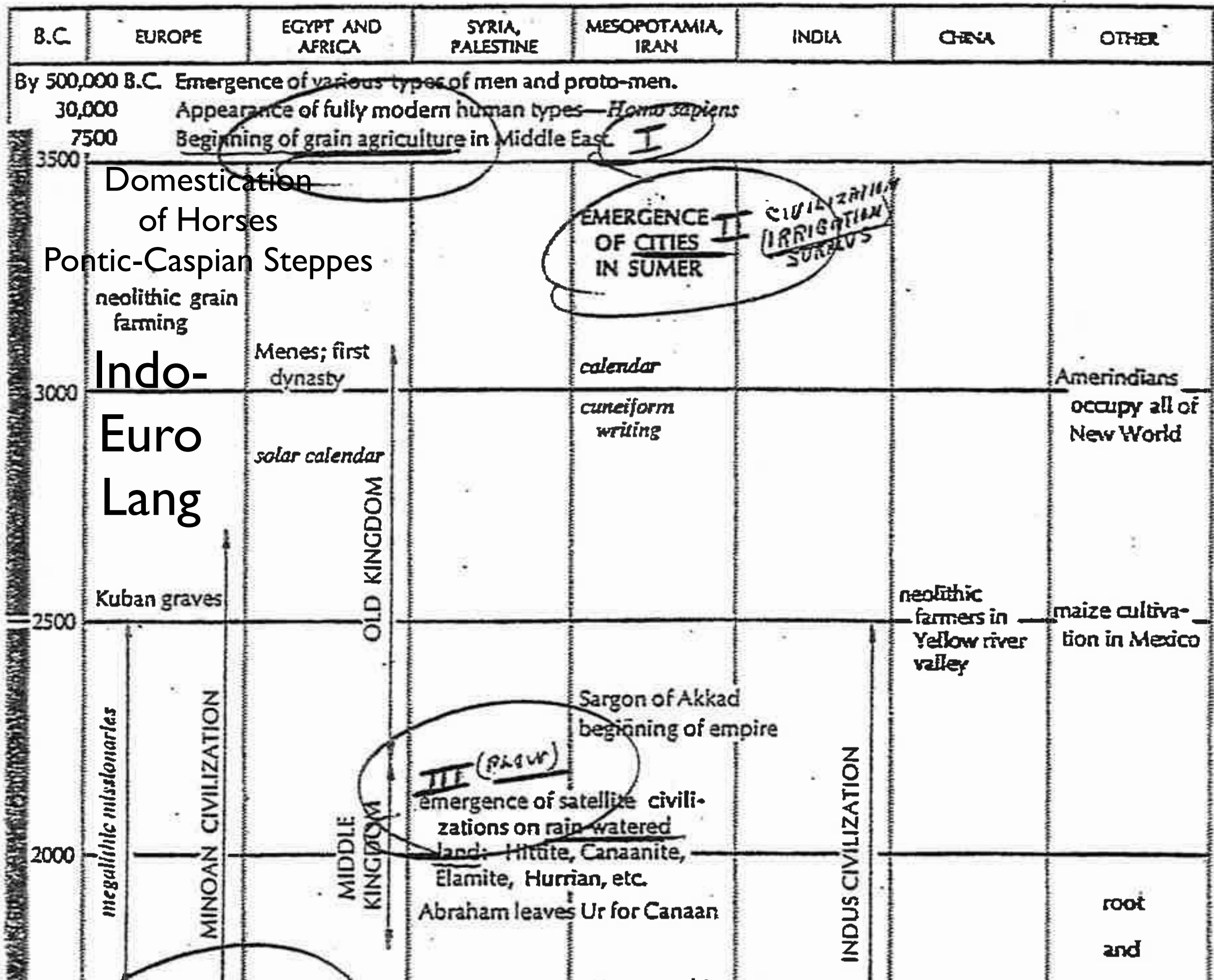


# Skara Brae

Neolithic Village



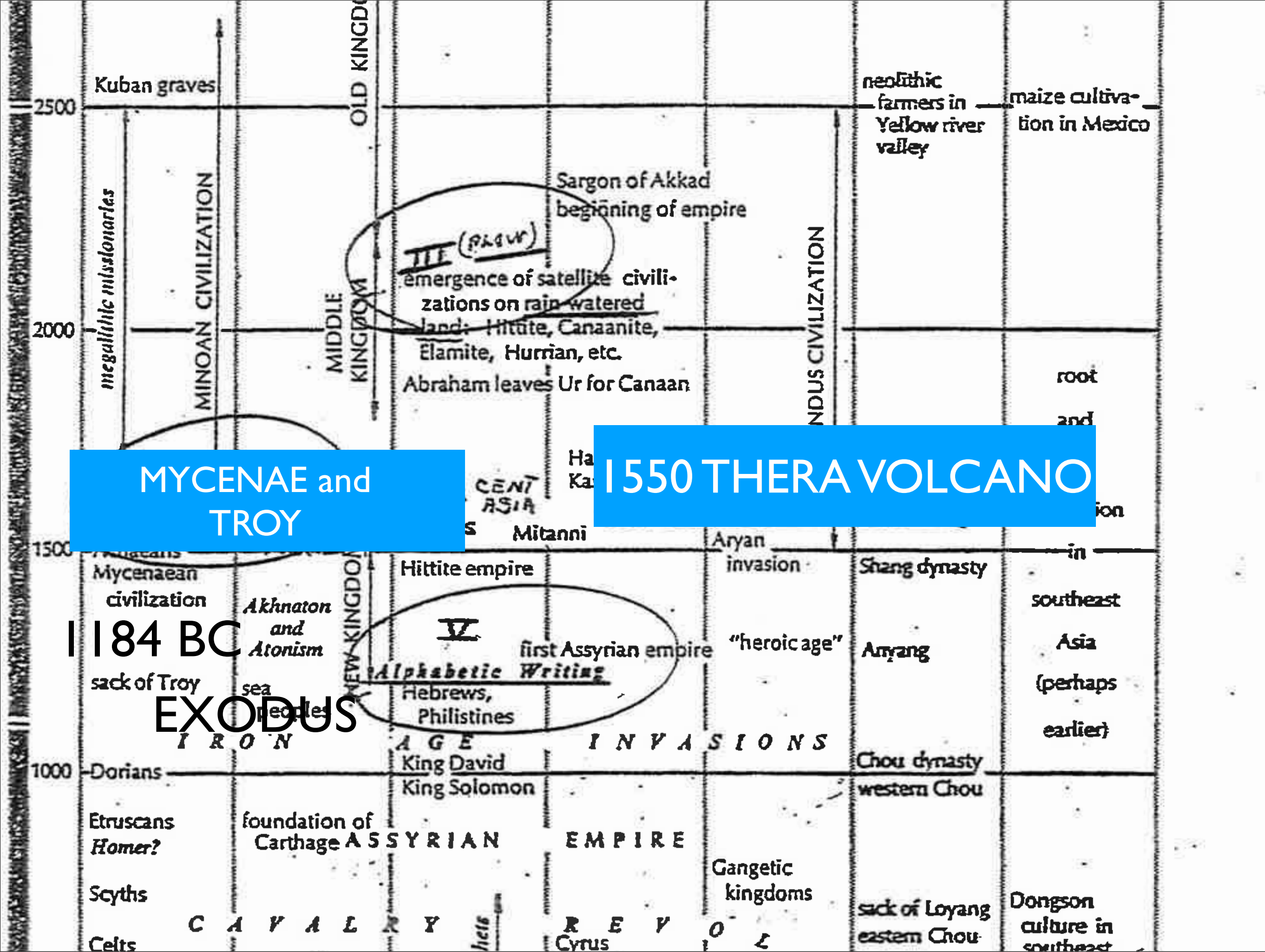




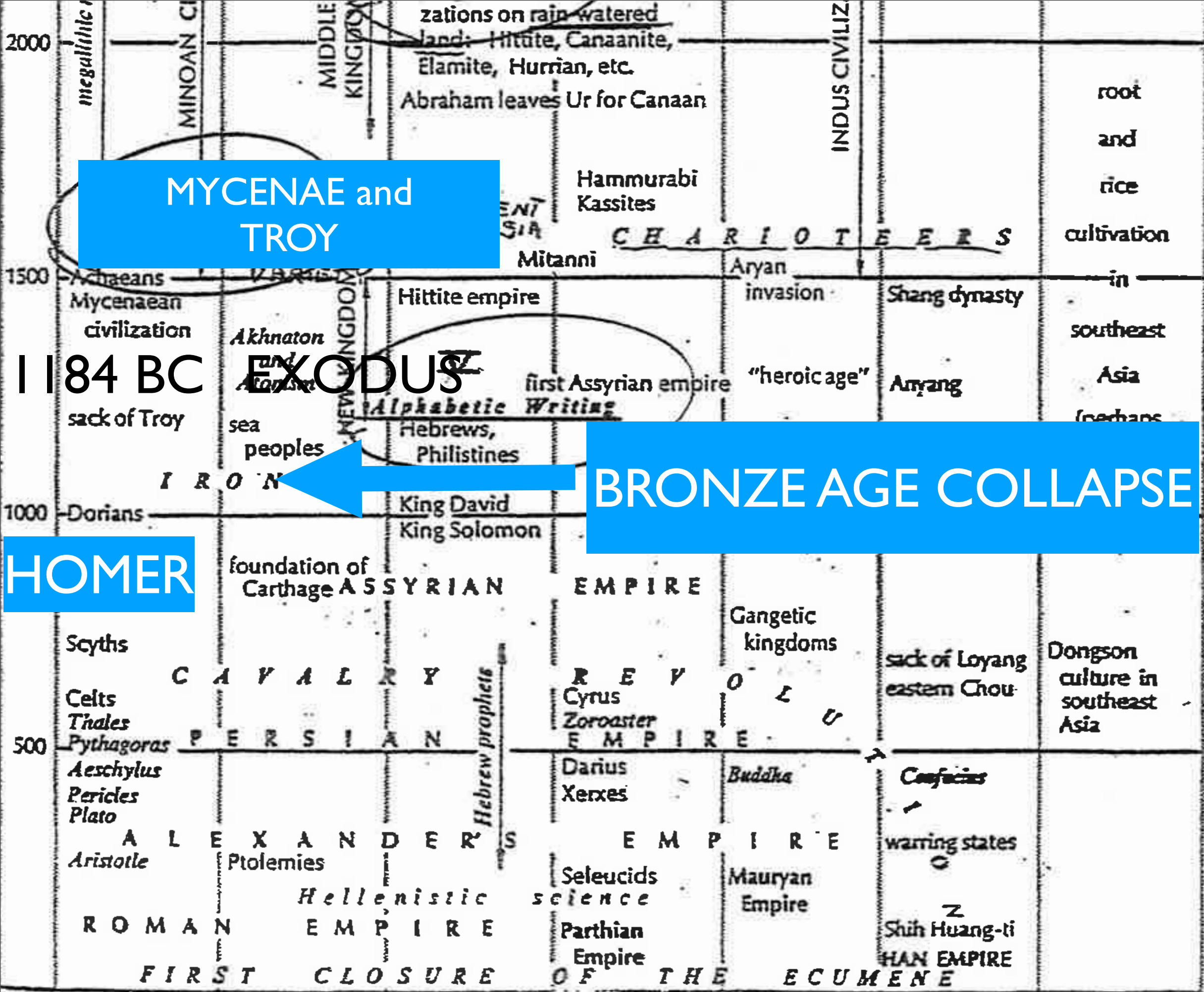












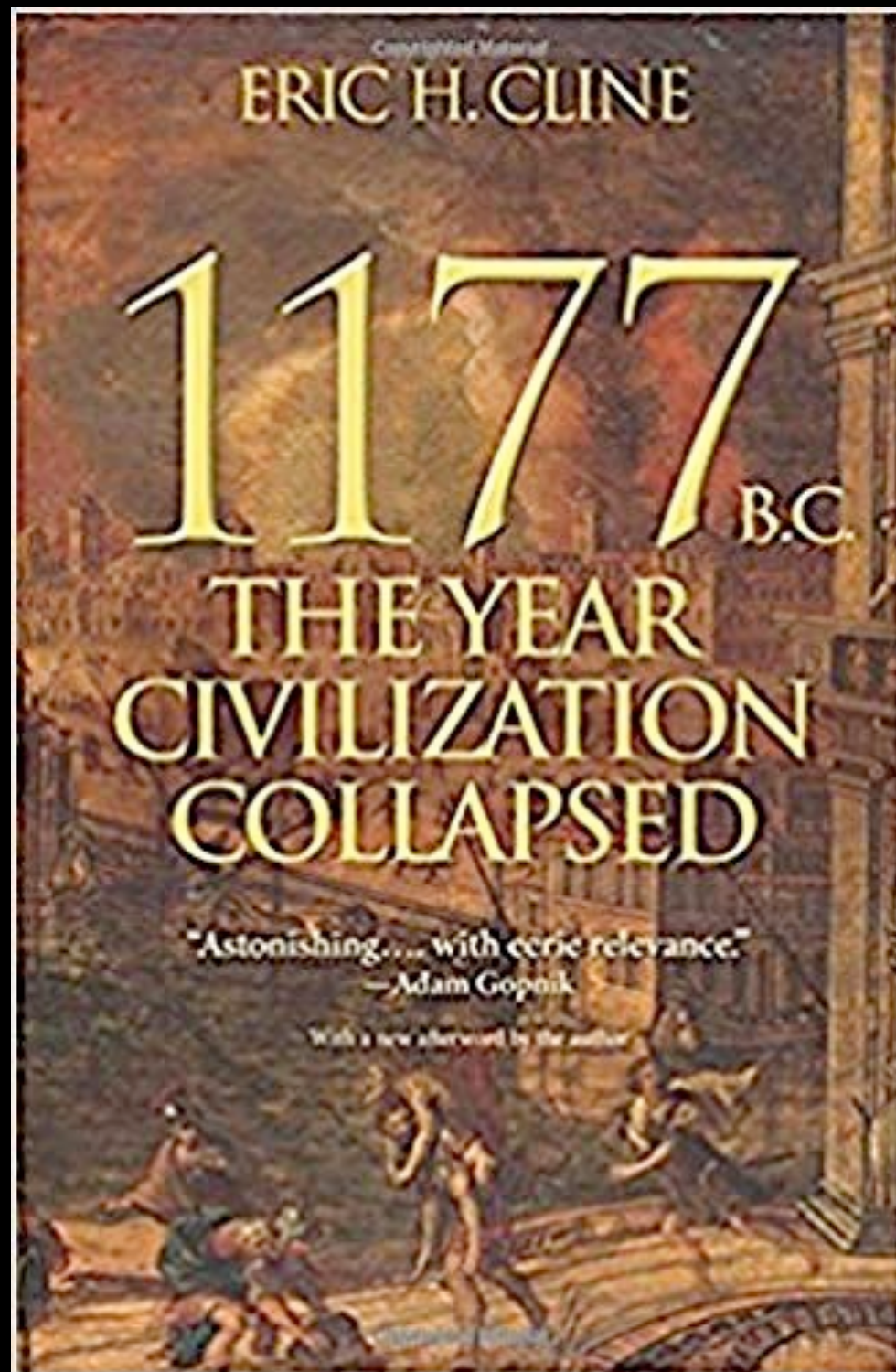
MYCENAE and  
TROY

1184 BC EXODUS

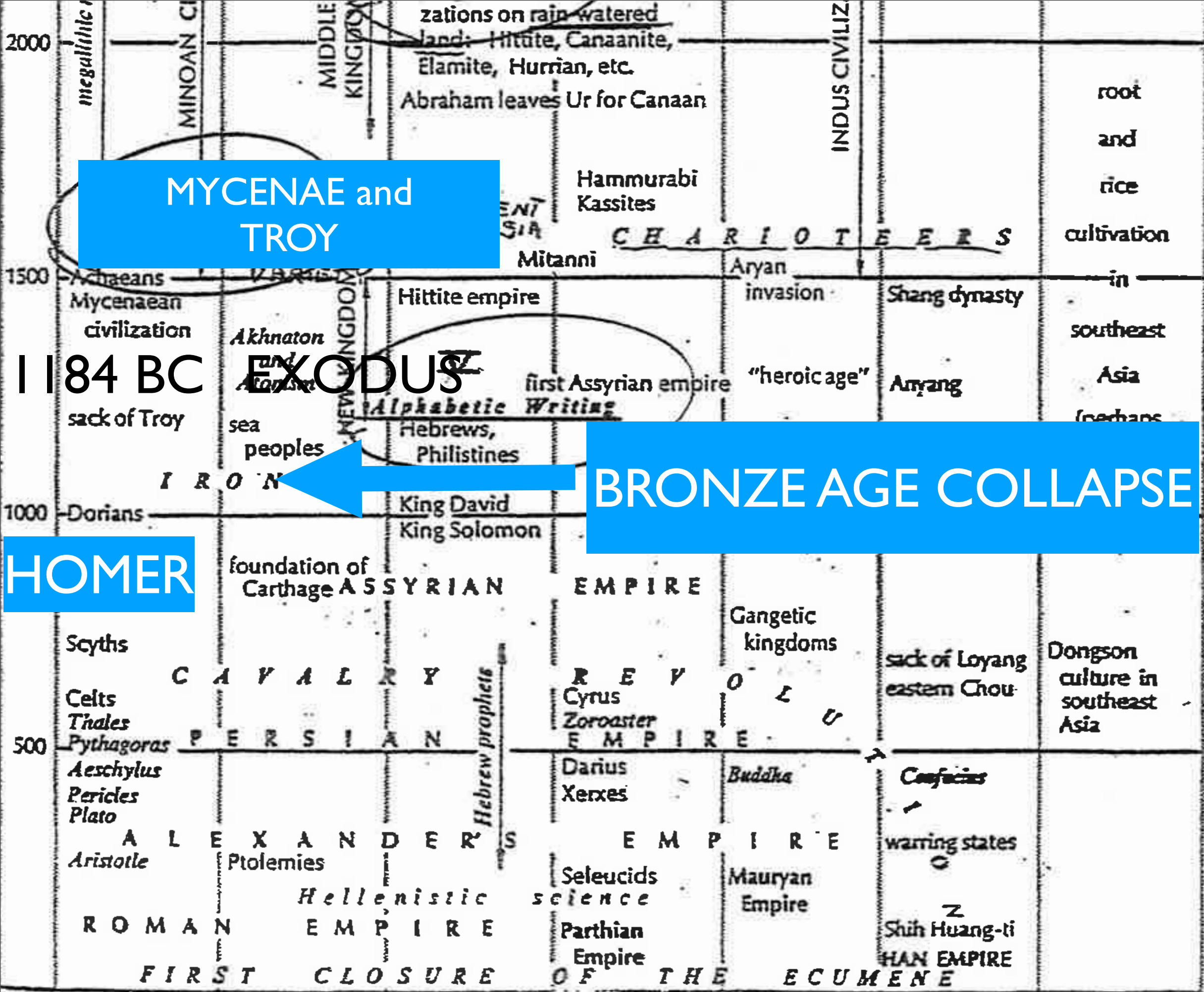
BRONZE AGE COLLAPSE

HOMER









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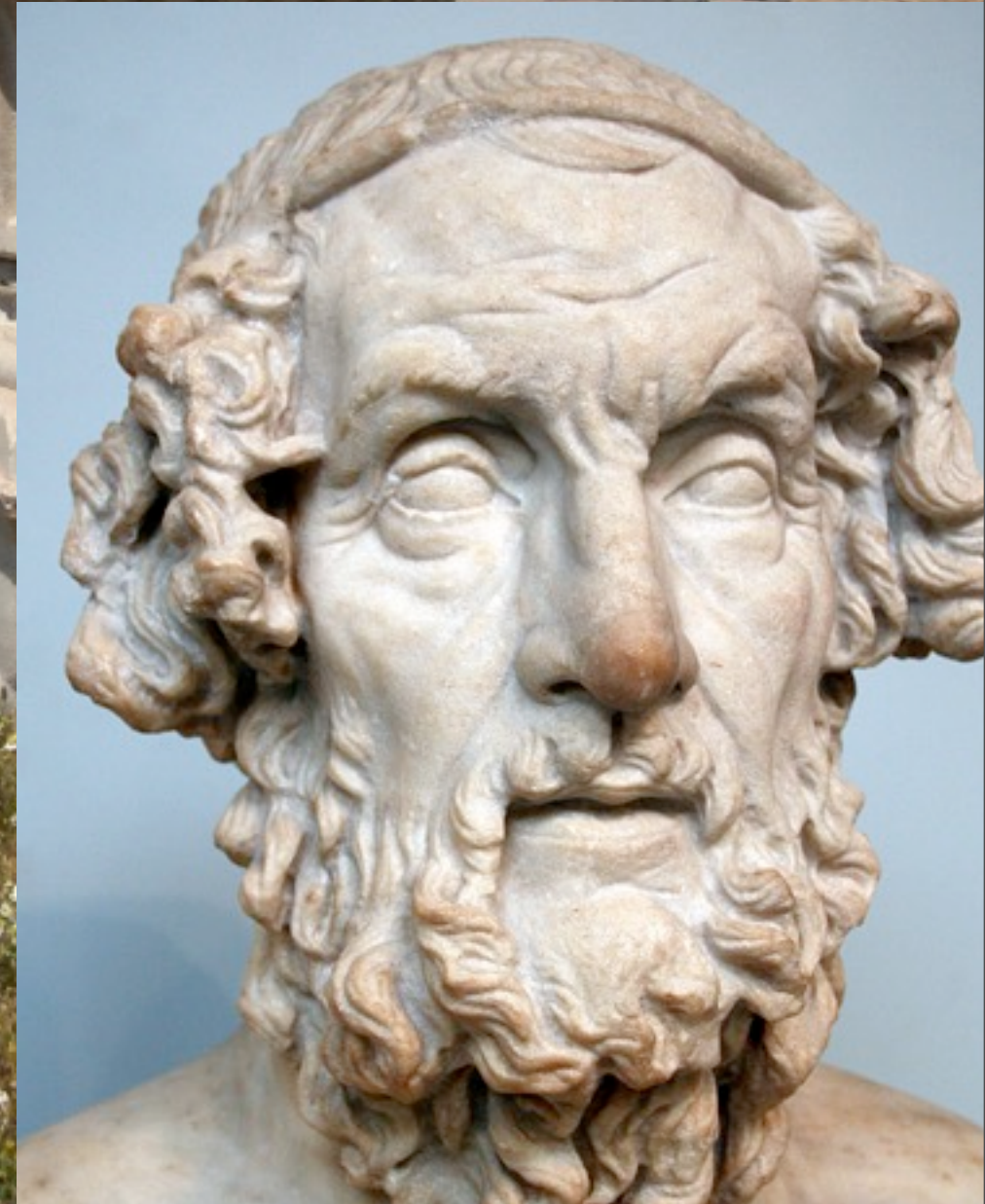
## The Fall of Troy, 1184 BC

### The Bronze Age Collapse,

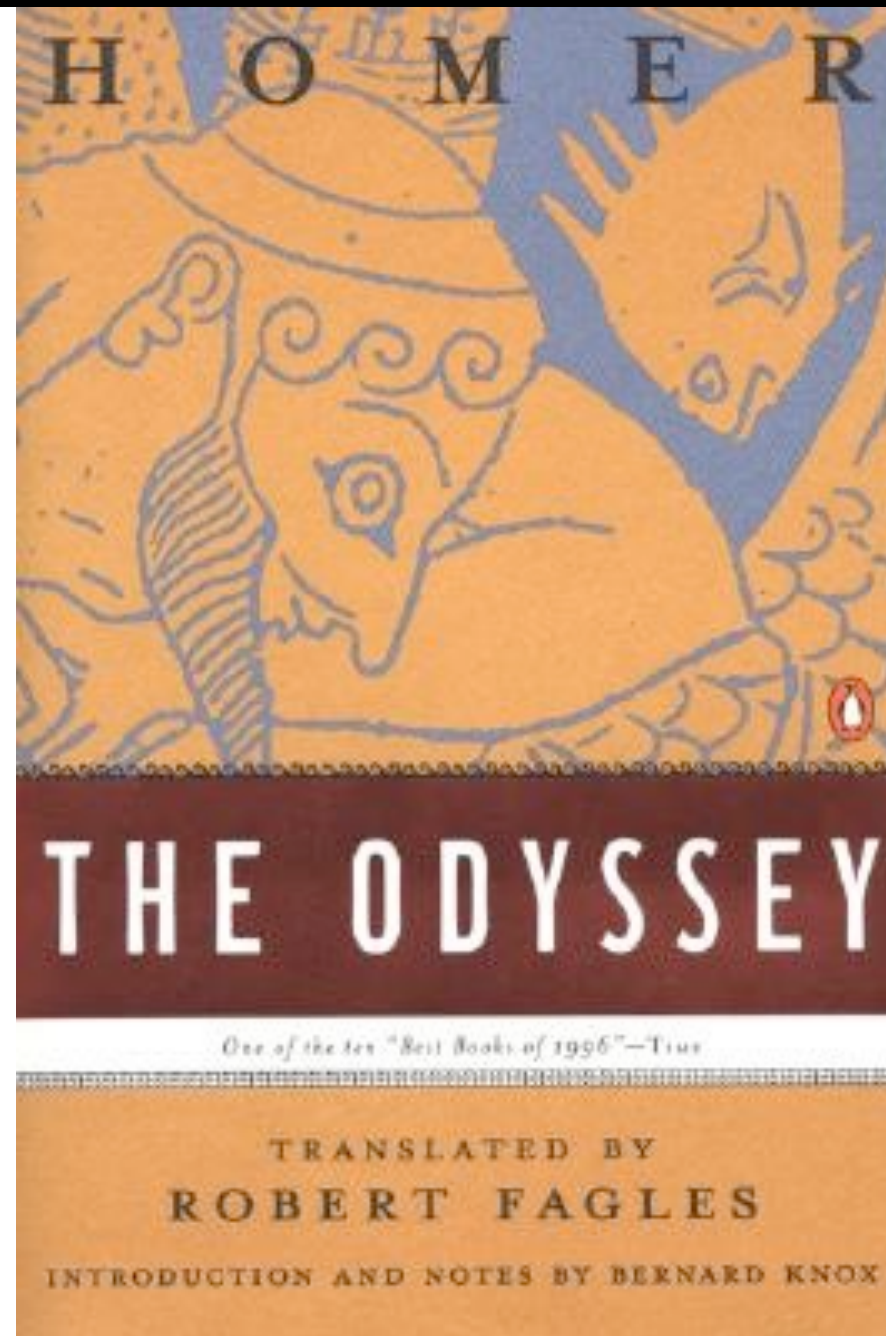
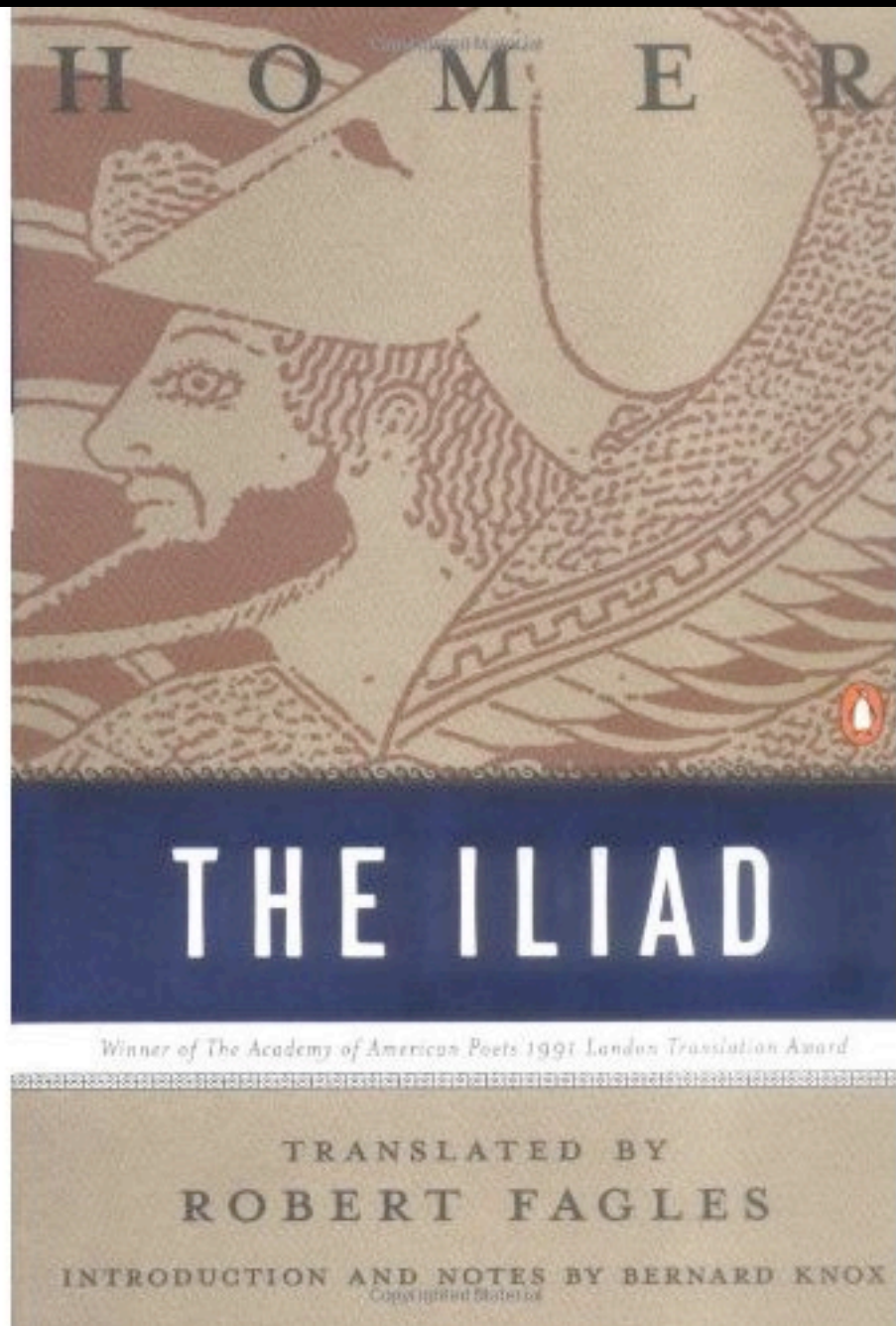
The **Bronze Age collapse** is a transition in the Aegean Region, and the Eastern Mediterranean from the Late Bronze Age to the Early Iron Age that historians, such as M. Liverani, S. Richard, Robert Drews, Frank J. Yurco, Amos Nur, Leonard R. Palmer, and others, believe was violent, sudden and culturally disruptive. The palace economy of the Aegean Region and Anatolia which characterised the Late Bronze Age was replaced, after a hiatus, by the isolated village cultures of the Greek Dark Ages. In the first phase of this period, almost every city between Pylos and Gaza was violently destroyed, and often left unoccupied thereafter: examples include Hattusa, Mycenae, and Ugarit.



# Homer in Smyrna, 800 BC-750 BC











# THE FIRST INVASION: The Celts



THE FIRST INVASION: Celts

THE SECOND INVASION: Romans

THE THIRD INVASION: Anglo-Saxon

THE FOURTH INVASION: Danes

THE FIFTH INVASION: Normans



# 700/600 B.C.

## Celts appear in Britain











Christie's Museum 2009





Carved stone Celtic hero, Czech Republic



# 700/600 B.C.

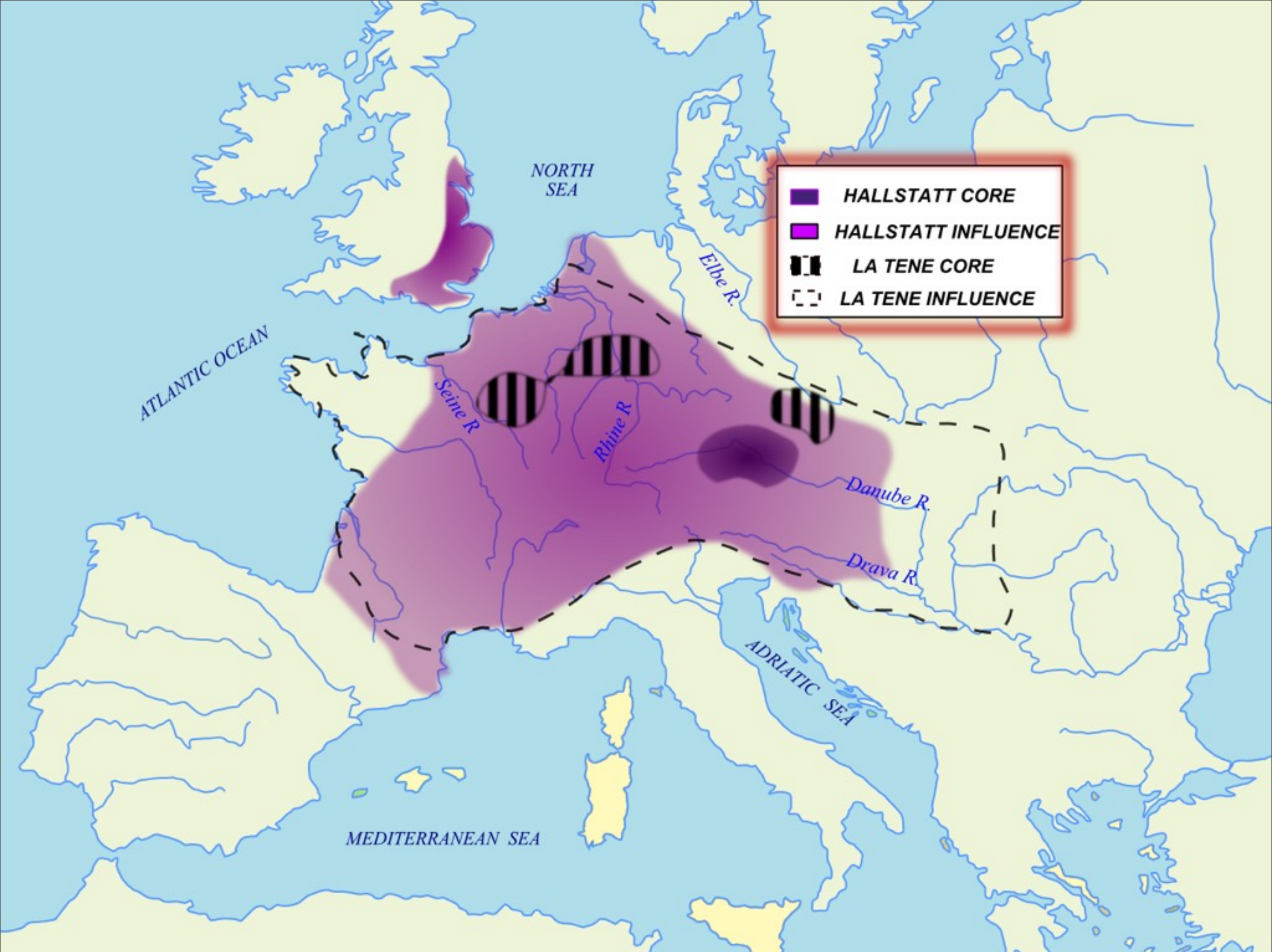
## Celts appear in Britain













# Celtic tribes in Britain

- Ancient Britain not united country
- Divided into tribal areas
- Boudicca belonged to the Iceni
- Romans successfully invaded in AD 43







Areas  
That  
Remain  
The  
Strong  
holds  
Of  
Celtic  
Britain





Golden coin of the Celtic Gauls, the Parisii, 100 BC





Staffordshire moorlands bronze pan, 100 AD,  
enscribed with name Aelius Draco  
and four forts at Hadrian wall





The torc is one of the most elaborate golden objects from the ancient world. It is made from gold mixed with silver and weighs over 1 kg. Torcs are made from complex threads of metal, grouped into ropes and twisted around each other. The ends of the torc were cast in moulds and welded onto the metal ropes.





Great gold Torc, Snettisham Hoard, buried 100 BC  
over one Kg. of gold mixed with silver. British Museum.  
one of most elaborate golden objects from ancient world





Golden Torc, 500 BC, found Vix grave, France, Cote d' Or





Gold collar, "Torc," Hallstatt, 550 BC





Gold plated brooch disc, Auvers-sur-Oise, 350 BC





Hochdorf Golden Shoes, Germany, 530 BC





Schwarzenbach bowl mount, Germany, 420 BC  
with palmettes and lotus flower designs





Parade helmet, gold, Agris,  
France, 350 BC









Parade helmet, gold, Agris,  
France, 350 BC





Battersea Shield, 350 BC,  
British Museum

























Battersea Shield, 350 BC,  
British Museum





Horned helmet, found in the Thames at Waterloo bridge,  
British Museum, 100 BC





The reverse side  
of a British bronze  
mirror,  
50 BC - 50 AD,  
showing the spiral  
and trumpet  
decorative  
theme of the  
late "Insular"  
La Tène style.









## Vix Krater

Imported Greek bronze vase, 500 BC,  
weighs over 200 kg.holds 1100 litres of wine.  
found at Vix grave of Celtic princess. Burgundy, France





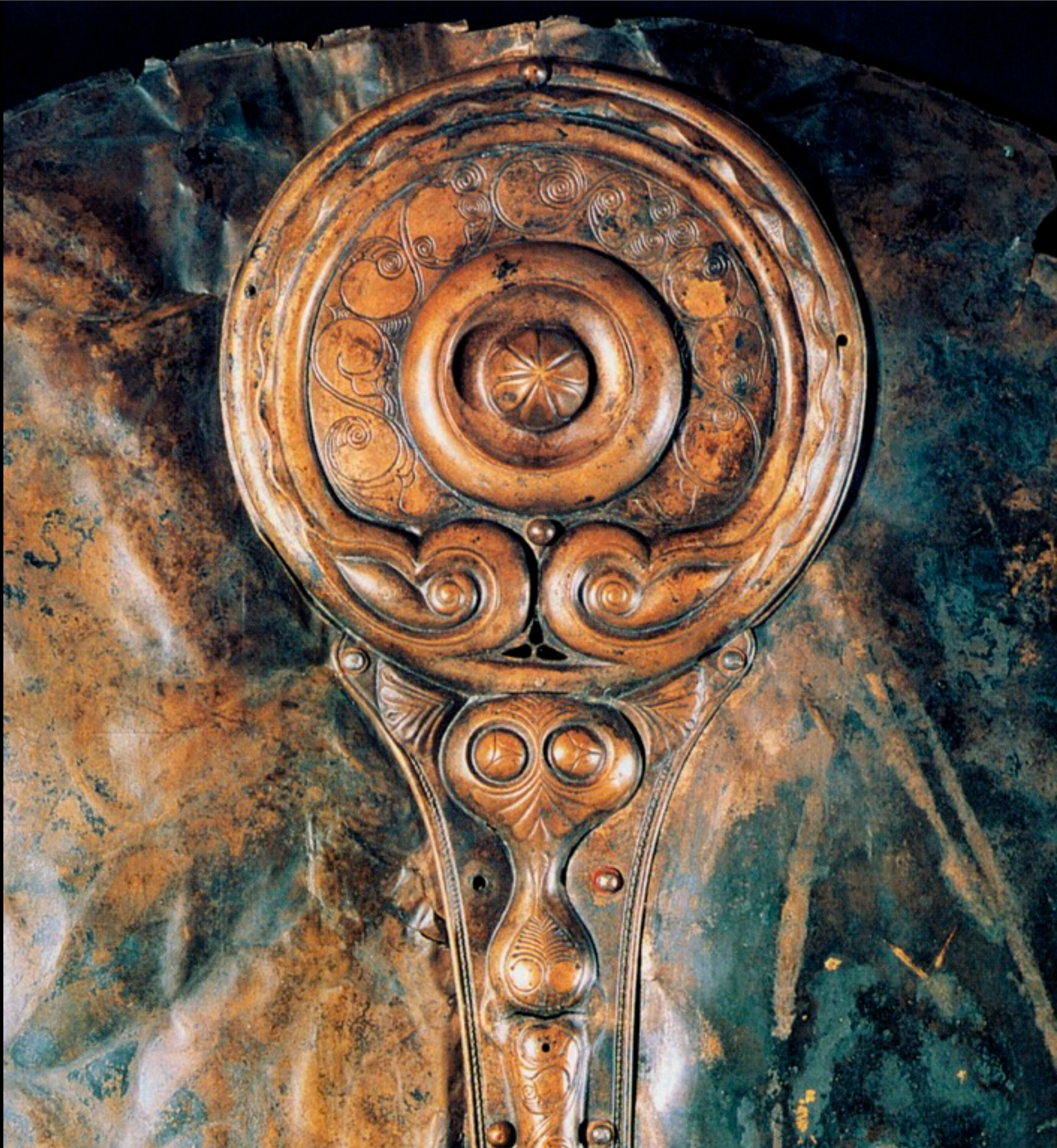














# Gundestrup Cauldron (Copenhagen)



























Gundestrup Cauldron Plate A













Gundestrup Cauldron Plate A









Gundestrup Cauldron Plate C









Gundestrup Cauldron Plate C





Gundestrup Cauldron Plate D





Gundestrup Cauldron Plate E









Gundestrup Cauldron Plate E













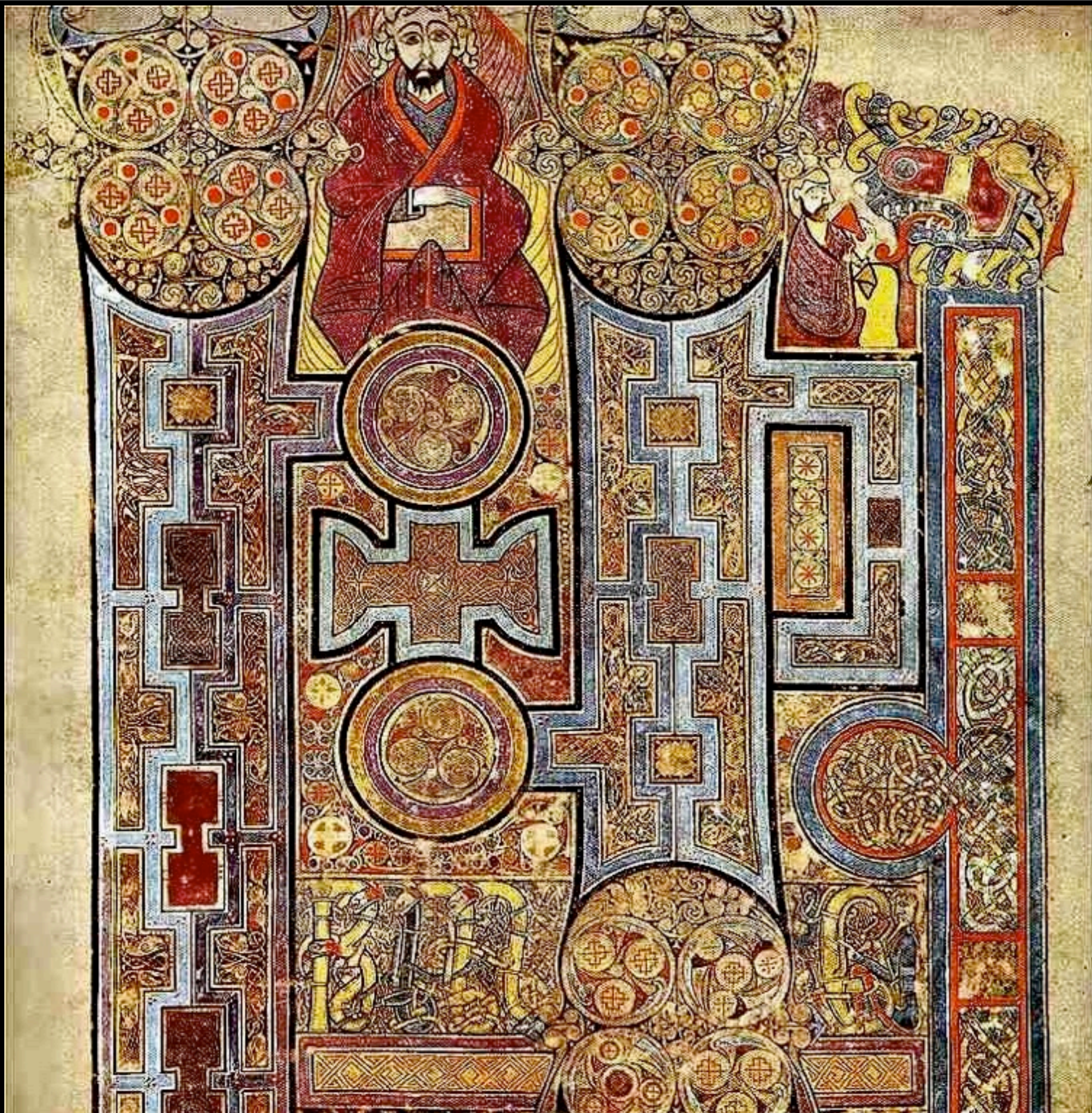
Ardagh Chalice, silver and glass, 700 AD, Dublin





Book of Kells, Folio 292r,  
opening page of  
Gospel According to John:  
“In principio erat verbum”  
on display at  
Trinity College  
Dublin











THE FIRST INVASION: Celts

THE SECOND INVASION: Romans

THE THIRD INVASION: Anglo-Saxon

THE FOURTH INVASION: Danes

THE FIFTH INVASION: Normans



• HAIL CAESAR •

# THE ROMAN INVASION OF BRITAIN



Caesar: 55 BC