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## Consider Visiting These Web Sites:

<http://www.britannia.com/history/>

<http://www.great-britain.co.uk/history/history.htm>

<http://www.royal.gov.uk/output/Page1.asp>



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Presents

# WORLDQUEST

## England / Wales

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**INSTRUCTIONAL GUIDE**

## INTRODUCTION TO SERIES

Designed to enhance the social studies curriculum for the intermediate aged student on up. "WorldQuest" offers students a unique perspective about the chronological developments of the greatest cultures the world has ever known.

As a complementary device with each program, an instructional guide suggests exercises to enhance the learning for teachers, parents and students. These interactive exercises will reinforce and further develop a student's level of comprehension.

The instructional guide provides:

**Subject Profile • Q & A • Discussion Points & Activities  
Vocabulary • Geography (Including Maps) • Timeline**

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## TIMELINE of **ENGLAND / WALES**

- **20,000 years ago:** Paleolithic hunter-gatherers inhabit Europe.
- **6000 years ago:** The British Isles and the European continent were connected.
- **3,000 BCE:** The Celts migrate throughout the British Isles.
- **55 BCE:** Julius Caesar invades the British Isles.
- **47 CE:** Roman Emperor Claudius invades Britain and builds a supply post called London.
- **121 CE:** Roman Emperor Hadrian builds a defensive wall to keep the Scots out of Britain.
- **410:** The fall of the Roman Empire.
- **7th-11th Century:** The Anglo-Saxon tribes and Vikings occupy areas throughout the British Isles.
- **1066:** William Duke of Normandy defeats England at the Battle of Hastings.
- **1461:** The Houses of Lancaster and York begin a civil war.
- **1485:** The Tudor line of English royalty begins which includes King Henry VIII.
- **1559:** The reign of Elizabeth I begins.
- **1580:** Sir Francis Drake completes the first English circumnavigation of the globe.
- **1588:** England defeats the Spanish Armada
- **1585-1901:** Britain begins to colonize areas throughout the world as it begins its historic Empire.
- **1945-1960:** England grants independence for some colonies.

## Map #2 of *Great Britain*

Study the map and site descriptions on pg. 15. Then write the name of the location on the solid black line. On a separate piece of paper write a brief description about each location.



- ① \_\_\_\_\_
- ② \_\_\_\_\_
- ③ \_\_\_\_\_
- ④ \_\_\_\_\_

## ENGLAND / WALES

From the small island country of England, Great Britain emerged into one of the world's greatest empires. Its tale is woven with Shakespearean sonnets and royal ambition. Bestowed with castles, Vikings, Knights and Druids, Great Britain became a land of destiny. Once a land for those to conquer later became the conqueror. Although born along the simple, quiet hill-tops of England, Great Britain swiftly expanded its boundaries into neighboring Scotland, Wales, and Northern Ireland. Together with England these territories became known as Great Britain, otherwise known as the United Kingdom (UK).

Prior to Kings and Queens, Great Britain's first known inhabitants were tribes of paleolithic hunting-gathering societies. One of these early societal tribes was called the Celts. Druids, the religious leaders of this nomadic tribe were ancient healers, who according to legend, drew upon the mystical powers of monolithic rocks known as Stonehenge. Following the Celts were many who sought to conquer the British Isles. From the Great Julius Caesar to the Germanic Barbarians known as Anglo-Saxons to the fierce Scandinavian Vikings of the frigid North Sea all participated in Great Britain's historic past. By the 7th century the traditions of camelot, knights, fair maidens, and crusades embroidered the storybook pages of Great Britain. Although the rise and fall of monarchies were recorded throughout history, none has been more revered than King Henry VIII. His reign became well known for abandoning the divorce decree of the Catholic Church and establishing his own Church of England. After his rule, his daughter Elizabeth I led England to defeat the Spanish Armada and colonize territories throughout North America. From 1837 until 1901, the British empire reached its height of world power while gathering territories throughout Canada, India, Africa, Hong Kong and Australia. However, by the end of World War II in 1945, many of these territories called for and in some cases received, their own independence.

Today, the British monarchy is mostly considered a head of state while Great Britain is primarily governed by the prime minister and parliament. In the words of Shakespeare, "All the world's a stage" and Great Britain continues to play a leading role in a theatre that will examine its past while offering hope for the future.

## Introduction & Geography of *Great Britain*

For MORE geography SEE maps on pgs. 12-16

### Q & A:

- 1) Q -Name two areas which at one time eventually became a part of the British Empire?  
A - United States, Canada, India, Much of Africa, Hong Kong, Australia
- 2) Q -What is another name for Great Britain?  
A - United Kingdom
- 3) Q - What four land areas define Great Britain (UK)?  
A - England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland
- 4) Q - What is the name of England's largest river?  
A - Thames
- 5) Q - What body of water separates Great Britain from France?  
A- The English Channel

---

### DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Review with the class some of the important geographic locations of Great Britain on a large map.
- 2) Assign the students to create their own detailed maps on paper or a computer. Indicate on the map cities, mountains, famous sites, rivers, etc.

---

### VOCABULARY:

**GREAT BRITAIN:** Also known as the United Kingdom which together are the territories of England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

**THAMES:** The largest river in England.

**ENGLISH CHANNEL:** The body of water located between Great Britain and France.

## Map #2 of *Great Britain*

Study the Map & Its Significant Locations



- ① **LONDON:** The Capital City of England and the UK.
- ② **EDINBURGH:** The Capital City of Scotland.
- ③ **CARDIFF:** The Capital City of Wales.
- ④ **BELFAST:** The Capital City of Northern Ireland.

## Map #1 of *Great Britain*

Study the map and locations on pgs. 12 & 13. Then on the solid black line write the name of the location. On a separate piece of paper write a brief description of each location.



① \_\_\_\_\_

② \_\_\_\_\_

③ \_\_\_\_\_

④ \_\_\_\_\_

## Early History of *Great Britain*

### Q & A :

- 1) Q - Name the main group which migrated onto the British Isles and became the first known inhabitants of the region?  
A - The Celts
  - 2) Q - What was the name given to Celtic priests who acted as doctors and healers?  
A - Druids
  - 3) Q - What is the name of the ancient monolithic rocks standing 22 feet high and was a center for Celtic worship?  
A - Stonehenge
- 

### DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Invite an archeologist to explain the different early societies living throughout Great Britain. Assign the students to research these early nomadic tribes.
  - 2) Discuss how Great Britain has changed since the time early nomadic tribes inhabited the area.
- 

### VOCABULARY:

**CELTS:** The first main group to migrate onto the British Isles from France.

**DRUIDS:** Celtic priests who acted as doctors and healers.

**STONEHENGE:** 22 feet monolithic rocks which served as a center for celtic worship.

## The Romans in Britain

### Q & A :

- 1) Q - Who was Julius Caesar?  
A - A Roman Emperor who conquered England in 55 BCE but failed to conquer Scotland and Wales.
  - 2) Q- Who constructed a defensive wall to keep the Scots out of Britain?  
A- Roman Emperor, Hadrian
  - 3) Q - What world famous city did Roman Emperor Claudius build?  
A - London
- 

### DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Have the students research the Roman conquest of England. Use a variety of resources; internet, library, museums etc.
  - 2) Discuss how Roman culture influenced England. How were their homes built, what food did they eat and what clothes did they wear etc.
- 

### VOCABULARY:

**JULIUS CAESAR:** A Roman Emperor who in 55 BCE conquered England but failed to conquer Scotland and Wales.

**HADRIAN:** A Roman Emperor who built a defensive wall to keep the Scots out of Britain.

**CLAUDIUS:** A Roman Emperor who built a supply post on the Thames river called London.

## Map #1 of *Great Britain*

Study the modern-day map on pg. 12 and its significant locations numbered 1-6. Then test your geography skills on pg. 14.

- ① **ENGLAND:** The largest area within the United Kingdom of Great Britain at 50,318 square miles.
- ② **SCOTLAND:** The northern most area within the United Kingdom of Great Britain.
- ③ **WALES:** An 8,014 square mile principality of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.
- ④ **NORTHERN IRELAND:** A 5,450 square mile area located off the mainland of the United Kingdom of Great Britain.
- ⑤ **NORTH SEA:** The body of water located along Great Britain's Northeast coast.
- ⑥ **ENGLISH CHANNEL:** The body of water located along Great Britain's southern coast, separating Great Britain and France.

## Map #1 of **Great Britain**



## The Anglo-Saxons and Normans

### Q & A :

- 1) Q - Who arrived in Great Britain after the Romans?  
A - German Barbarians called Anglo-Saxons & Jutes.
- 2) Q - Who did the Anglo-Saxons move from southern England into the Highlands?  
A - The Celts
- 3) Q- What name did the Anglo-Saxons give to the Celts?  
A- Welsh
- 4) Q- What does the word "Welsh" mean in the Celtic language?  
A- Foreign
- 5) Q- What famous legend developed during the 7th century?  
A- King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table

---

### DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Discuss the legend of King Arthur and the Knights of the Round Table? How did the Anglo-Saxons influence Great Britain?
- 

### VOCABULARY:

**ANGLO-SAXONS:** A German barbarian tribe who drove the Celts from Southern England into the Highlands.

**WELSH:** The Anglo-Saxons name given to the Celts. Meaning "Foreign" in the Celtic language.

**KING ARTHUR AND THE KNIGHTS OF THE ROUND TABLE:** A semi-legendary king who represented uniting British tribes against pagan invaders.

## The VIKINGS

### Q & A :

- 1) Q - Where was the original homeland of the Vikings?  
A - Denmark, Sweden and Norway
  - 2) Q - What was the name for the Vikings in France?  
A - The Normans
  - 3) Q - Name the Norman leader who defeated England in 1066?  
A - William Duke of Normandy
  - 4) Q- What medieval art illustrates the Norman invasion of England?  
A- The Bayeux Tapestry
- 

### DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

1) Assign the students to write a brief biography about the Viking culture. What was their lifestyle: clothing, food, music transportation, language, art etc. Perhaps visit a museum to experience Viking culture.

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### VOCABULARY:

**VIKINGS:** A Scandinavian culture which migrated and settled into parts of Great Britain and France from the 8th to 11th century.

**NORMANS:** The name given to the Vikings who settled in France.

**WILLIAM DUKE OF NORMANDY:** The Norman leader who defeated England in 1066.

**BAYEUX TAPESTRY:** Famous medieval art which illustrates the Norman invasion of England.

## Economy / The People and Culture

### Q & A :

- 1) Q -What is the European Economic Community?  
A - A group of European nations who design policies which make trade and commerce easier among member nations.
  - 2) Q - Name the new currency introduced by the European Economic Community?  
A - The Euro
  - 3) Q - What is the chunnel?  
A - The tunnel located below the English Channel which connects Britain with France.
  - 4) Q - Who are the UK's biggest trading partners?  
A - United States and Germany
  - 5) Q - Name two forms of popular English entertainment?  
A - Soccer, Rugby, Golf, Tennis, Horse Racing, Rowing
- 

### DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

1) Discuss how the exchange rate for the Euro compares to other currencies throughout the world.

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### VOCABULARY:

**EURO:** The new currency introduced by the European Economic Community. It replaces: The British Pound; France's Franc; Germany's Deutschmark and Italy's Lira.

**EUROPEAN ECONOMIC COMMUNITY:** A group of European nations who design policies which make trade and commerce easier among member nations.

**THE CHUNNEL:** The tunnel located under the English Channel which connects Britain with France.

## The Government of the UK / Wales Today

### Q & A :

- 1) Q-Who is the Queen of England today?  
A - Queen Elizabeth II
  - 2) Q - What form of government exists in the UK today?  
A - A Constitutional Monarchy
  - 3) Q- Who exercises the powers of government in the UK today?  
A- Prime Minister and Parliament.
  - 4) Q- Name the Capital City of Wales?  
A - Cardiff
- 

### DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Discuss the role of the British royal monarchy? How has it changed from the time of King Henry VIII to Queen Elizabeth II today?
  - 2) Explain how Wales contributes to the overall economy of Great Britain.
- 

### VOCABULARY:

**CARDIFF:** The Capital City of Wales.

**CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCHY:** The form of government existing in the United Kingdom today whereby the power of government is given to the prime minister and parliament.

## The Tudors Henry VIII and Elizabeth I

### Q & A :

- 1) Q - Who became the most famous Tudor King?  
A - King Henry VIII
  - 2) Q - Why did King Henry VIII establish his own Church of England?  
A - Because the Catholic Church did not allow for divorce.
  - 3) Q - Who was the daughter of King Henry VIII and eventually ruled England during the 16th century?  
A- Elizabeth I
  - 4) Q - Who defeated the powerful Spanish Armada in 1588?  
A - England, during the reign of Elizabeth I
- 

### DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Discuss the issues confronting England during the reign of both King Henry VIII and Elizabeth I. Why were these two English rulers so famous?
- 

### VOCABULARY:

**KING HENRY VIII:** A famous Tudor King who officially united England and Wales as one country and established his own Church of England because the Catholic Church did not allow for divorce.

**ELIZABETH I:** Daughter of King Henry VIII and who during her reign expanded English colonies throughout North America. Under her command England defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588.

## The Making of the British Empire

### Q & A :

- 1) Q - Name the explorer who completed the first English circumnavigation of the globe in 1580?  
A - Sir Francis Drake
- 2) Q - Name one of England's first three colonies along North America's Atlantic coast?  
A- Roanoke (1585); Jamestown (1607); Massachusetts Bay (1623)
- 3) Q - How many English colonies eventually settled along the Atlantic coast? What caused England to lose all of its North American colonies.  
A- 13 / The American Revolution
- 4) Q - What other two European countries competed with England for New World territories?  
A - France and Spain

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### DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Discuss how the British Empire started and expanded into the 20th century. What territories throughout the world were colonized by Great Britain. How have these colonized areas changed because of British colonization?
- 2) For some parts of the world the history of the British Empire represents an age of foreign occupation. How has this effected the relationship between Great Britain and the territories it had once colonized?

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### VOCABULARY:

**SIR FRANCIS DRAKE:** The first English explorer to circumnavigate the globe in 1580.

## Modern United Kingdom / The Capital

### Q & A :

- 1) Q - Which four areas are known today as the United Kingdom?  
A - England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland
- 2) Q - What is the Capital City of the United Kingdom?  
A - London
- 3) Q- Name the river located near London?  
A- The Thames
- 4) Q-Name two tourist attractions in London?  
A-Buckingham Palace, Westminster Abbey, Hyde Park, Tower of London

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### DISCUSSION POINTS / ACTIVITIES:

- 1) Discuss how the areas of England, Wales, Scotland, and Northern Ireland (UK) are similar? Different?
- 2) Imagine you are traveling to Great Britain. Discuss or write about the sites you would visit. Write about some of the details of the trip. How is the culture in Great Britain different and similar from the area you live?

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### VOCABULARY:

**LONDON:** The capital city of Great Britain.

**THAMES:** The largest river in England located along the city of London..

**UNITED KINGDOM:** Another name for Great Britain which consist of four areas: England, Wales, Scotland & Northern Ireland.