



| | |
|-----------------|--|
| 600's-900's | <p>Christianity in Northumbria: In 635 the Northumbrian king, Oswald (reigned 634–42) granted the monk Aidan the small island of Lindisfarne to found a monastery. In the 670s a monk named Cuthbert joined the monastery at Lindisfarne. The Lindisfarne monastery got a reputation as a centre of Christian learning. The Lindisfarne Gospels were produced there between 710-25, they were a masterpiece of early medieval art.</p> <p>Northumbria: The North East was a vital place because of its fertile farming land. Religious communities held vast collections of wealth. This may be gold, ornaments and gemstones. This was something the Vikings fought over, stealing and plundering from the largely defenceless religious communities was a good prospect and the attack on Lindisfarne in 793 was only the beginning.</p> |
| 1066 | <p>Norman Conquest: William of Normandy invaded and successfully defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings. The Anglo-Saxons (English) did not want him as their king and William faced a series of rebellions.</p> |
| 1069 | <p>Rebellion against William in York: Led by Edgar the Atheling who joined by Danish and Scottish armies. They were posing a real challenge to William's control of the north of England because Edgar had a claim to the English throne and many English people preferred him to William. William defeated the rebellion, but he still didn't trust the rebels and punished them harshly.</p> |
| 1069-70 | <p>The Harrying of the North: In response to rebellions in the North William ordered villages to be burned to the ground, farm animals to be slaughtered, and crops to be destroyed. Thousands of people were killed and many more died of starvation over the next few years. These events devastated the North and people were either killed, died of starvation or moved away. William was sending out a clear message that he was now in control and he would do anything to stop opposition.</p> |
| 1536-7 | <p>Pilgrimage of Grace: Rebellion against Henry VIII because he had changed the Catholic Church into the Protestant Church of England. Monasteries were dissolved and Henry took many of the riches from northern monasteries. People were also unhappy with high taxes. The Northern rebels had spread and included areas such as Cumberland, Westmorland and Durham. The northern rebels occupied York and Hull and captured Pontefract Castle. Henry was able to crush the rebellion but it caused great alarm.</p> |
| 1569 | <p>Revolt of the Northern Earls: Powerful Northern lords led a rebellion against Elizabeth I. Some of their reasons were that they wanted Catholicism instead of Protestantism, they had lost power and influence under Elizabeth, and instead wanted the Catholic Mary Queen of Scots to be their queen. The rebels took control of Durham and began to march south but Elizabeth's army was able to crush the rebellion and its leaders were executed.</p> |
| 1642-9 | <p>Civil War: Newcastle sided with King Charles I and the Royalists against Parliament and the New Model Army. Scottish rebels used Sunderland as a base to attack Newcastle from. They laid siege to Newcastle and prevented the city from sending support to Charles I. Newcastle suffered significant damage. Charles I was eventually defeated, put on trial and then executed.</p> |
| 1700's - 1800's | <p>George Stephenson: The main inventor of the railway locomotive. Created the first modern locomotive in 1813 called <i>Blucher</i> which was used pull wagons of coal from the mines. Another of his locomotives called <i>Locomotion No.1</i> was used to pull the first passenger train in 1825. The success spread to other cities and railroads began to be constructed across the country.</p> <p>William Armstrong: A prominent engineer and industrialist who produced armaments which were sold around the world. His factory the Elswick Works employed over 25,000 people and manufactured hydraulic cranes, ships and armaments. He built Cragside in Northumberland, the first house in the world to be lit by hydroelectricity (using water for power), and planted in its grounds seven million trees.</p> |

| Key words and definitions | |
|---------------------------|--|
| Industry | The work and methods involved in making things in factories. |
| Industrial Revolution | A complete change in the way things were made; with changes in population, transport and cities between 1745 and 1901. |
| Raw Material | Natural substances such as coal, iron, ore, gold, oil etc. |
| Abbey | A building where a community of monks or nuns lived. |
| Monastery | A building where a community of men who live under religious vows in a Monastery. |
| Monk | A member of a community of men who lived under religious vows in a Monastery. |
| Viking | People from Scandinavia, who invaded Britain after 800AD. |
| Rebellion | A violent protest. |
| Locomotive | An engine used to pull trucks or passenger carriages along a track. |
| Power Loom | A machine invented by Edmund Cartwright which was used to weave cloth at greater speed. |

