

Q. If you had the job of “sniggler” in medieval times, you would have been:

- A. Taking debris out of wool before it was spun
- B. Juggling, telling jokes to entertain people
- C. Catching eels in rivers

Q. Which is the odd one out?

Villein, Bordar, Serf or Housecarl.

- A. Taking debris out of wool before it was spun
- B. Juggling, telling jokes to entertain people
- C. Catching eels in rivers

A. C is the right answer.

All the others are names for peasants. A Housecarl was an elite, well-trained member of the Anglo-Saxon army.

Q. What was the name of the battle at which the English King, Harold, defeated the Norwegian, Harald Hardrada, in 1066?

A. Housecarl.

A. The Battle of Stamford Bridge.

A. He used a club or mace to beat the enemy to death.

Q. How did Bishop Odo get around the rule that men of the Church should not shed blood when he fought at the Battle of Hastings?

A. He used a club or mace to beat the enemy to death.

Q. What was the name of the battle at which the English King, Harold, defeated the Norwegian, Harald Hardrada, in 1066?

A. The Battle of Stamford Bridge.

A. He used a club or mace to beat the enemy to death.

Q. If you heard the words “gardy loo” being called out in a medieval town, would you:

A. Take off your hat and bow as an important person was about to pass by

A. Go quickly towards the caller as a fun, medieval dance was about to start

A. Get out of the way of the caller before they emptied a bucket of dirty water, or worse, wee and poo, on you

Q. C is the right answer.

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Q. Who was Hereward the Wake?

A. In castle-building, what is a machiolation?

A. It is a defensive structure on a castle. Like a balcony, it jutted out from a castle wall and things like hot oil could be dropped on the enemy from it.

Q. An 11th century “freedom fighter” for the English.

A. Henry I

A. C is the right answer.

R-01

R-02

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R-05

R-06

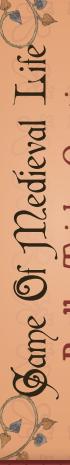
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R-08



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Really Tricky Question



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Q. Which prince died in the White Ship Disaster in 1120?

A. William, only surviving, legitimate son of Henry I.

Q. Which royal person escaped from Oxford Castle on a snowy night in 1141 covered in a white sheet?

Q. True or False?

A Burgle Plot was a plan to steal beef cattle.

Q. From where does the name "Plantagenet" come?

A. Matilda, contender for the English throne. The white sheet was used for camouflage.

A. The father, Geoffrey of Anjou, of the first Plantagenet King of England used to wear a sprig of broom, or "genet" in French, in his hat. Geoffrey's nickname, "Plantagenet", stuck with his family too.

R-09

R-10

R-11

R-12

Q. Who was Saladin (1138 – 93)?

Q. True or False?

In medieval times, if you suffered from ear-ache, you might make a wax model of your ear and then place the model at a holy shrine and pray for healing.

Q. What happened to Richard I's son, Arthur, shortly after Richard died?

A. He was crowned King of England

Cistercian monks were known for living in towns in order to preach to greater numbers of people.

A. He died of natural causes before being crowned by his uncle who became King John

A. True

A. False. Friars were known for this. Cistercians tended to live in remote areas and devote themselves to prayer and rural work. Some Cistercian monasteries became very successful at sheep-farming.

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Q. Who led the Scots to victory over the English at the Battle of Stirling Bridge in 1297?

A. William Wallace

Q. Which King of England had the nickname, "Lackland" because, being the youngest son, he inherited no land?

A. King John

Q. Which King of England had the nicknames, "Longshanks" (from his long legs) and "Hammer of the Scots"?

A. Edward I

Q. Who called the first Parliament with some elected representatives in 1265? Was it:

- A. Henry III
- B. Simon de Montfort
- C. Edward I

Q. Who started a war with the French in 1337 which became known as the "Hundred Years War?"

A. Edward III

Q. In what year did the plague known as the "Black Death" first arrive in England? Was it:

- A. 1401
- B. 1348
- C. 1381

Q. Who captured Richard II, imprisoned him at Pontefract Castle and then became King of England?

R-17

Q. Who was Wat Tyler?

R-18

Q. Who captured Richard II, imprisoned him at Pontefract Castle and then became King of England?

A. B is the right answer.

R-19

R-20

Q. Who was Wat Tyler?

A. B is the right answer.

R-21

R-22

Q. Who was Wat Tyler?

A. A leader of the Peasants' Revolt in 1381.

R-23

R-24

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A. Henry Bolingbroke, Richard's cousin, who became Henry IV.

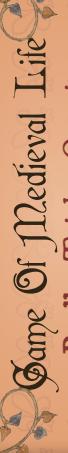
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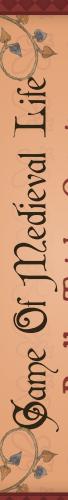
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Q. Who were the Lollards?	A. Peasants who refused to work for their lords when labourers were in short supply after the Black Death	Q. Who took the throne from Henry VI during the Wars of the Roses?	A. Edward of York who became Edward IV.	Q. What was the nickname of the powerful Earl of Warwick who initially fought against Henry VI in the Wars of the Roses but later switched his allegiance and helped Henry regain the throne?	A. The Kingmaker
A. B is the right answer.	C. A famous group of travelling 13th century musicians	A. The Battle of Bosworth Field	A. The Kingmaker	A. True or False?	A. True. Many people had more disposable income but it was deemed that they should still dress according to their status.
		R-25	R-26	R-27	R-28
	B. Followers of John Wyclif's teachings and considered heretical by the Catholic Church	Q. Which English King established the Order of the Garter in the 1300s?	Q. Richard II's father, Prince Edward, had a well-known nickname. What was it?	Q. "Honi soit qui mal y pense" is the motto of the members of the Order of the Garter. What does it mean?	A. Shame on he who thinks evil of it.
A. Edward III	A. The Black Prince (on account of the colour of his armour).	R-29	R-30	R-31	R-32



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