

I already know:

- ★ Canterbury is a city in Kent, England.

Vocabulary



- **Pilgrimage** – A journey to a holy place for religious reasons.
- **Cathedral** – A large, important church, usually the seat of a bishop.
- **Martyr** – Someone killed because of their beliefs.
- **Peasant**: A poor farmer or farm worker of low social status in the feudal system
- **Guild** – Group of people who share the same trade or craft.
- **Medieval** – The Middle Ages, roughly 500–1500 AD.
- **Pottage**: A thick stew made from vegetables, grains, and herbs eaten daily by peasants.
- **Oatcake**: A simple, unleavened flatbread made from oats, flour, and water cooked over an open fire/hearth.
- **Trencher**: A thick piece of stale bread used as a plate in medieval times.

Key People



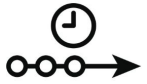
Geoffrey Chaucer – Wrote *The Canterbury Tales*, made the city famous.

St Augustine: Sent by Pope Gregory in 597 AD to convert Anglo-Saxons to Christianity
King Henry II: King of England who quarreled with Thomas Becket over the power of the Church

Monks and Pilgrims – Important in everyday medieval life and travel.

Thomas Becket – Archbishop of Canterbury, murdered in 1170; became a martyr.

Timeline



Roman Britain – Canterbury becomes a Roman settlement.

597 AD – St Augustine arrives to convert the Anglo-Saxons to Christianity.

1070s – First parts of Canterbury Cathedral built.

1100s–1300s: Most people in Britain live as peasant farmers relying on crops like oats, barley and rye

1170 – Thomas Becket murdered in the cathedral.

14th Century – Chaucer writes *The Canterbury Tales*.

Today – Canterbury is a city of tourism, heritage, and education.

Key Places



Canterbury Cathedral – Heart of religion and power.

Pilgrims' Way – Route taken by pilgrims from Winchester to Canterbury.

Market Square / Medieval streets – Center of trade and daily life.

Roman and Anglo-Saxon sites – Early foundations of the city.

Sources



Primary: Images of Canterbury Cathedral, medieval maps, pilgrim badges, historical letters.

Secondary: BBC Bitesize clips, biographies of Thomas Becket, extracts from *The Canterbury Tales*, modern maps and aerial photographs.



Concepts

- Pilgrimages were a key part of medieval religious life.
- A person's social class determined what they ate: peasants relied heavily on simple grains, oats, and seasonal vegetables, while nobles enjoyed rich meats and expensive imported spices.
- Life in medieval England was very different depending on your social class.