

Title	The Canterbury Tales		Authorial Focus	
Author	Geoffrey Chaucer		Fame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> One of the first writers to use English instead of Latin
Published	Between 1387 - 1400			
Roman Catholic Christianity				
Pilgrim		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A person who takes a long journey to an important place for them 		
Pilgrimage		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A long journey a pilgrim makes 		
St Thomas Becket		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 12th century Archbishop of Canterbury 		
Pilgrims who fight		Pilgrims who pray		Pilgrims who work
Knight – heavily armoured soldiers who rode on horseback		Priest – A member of the Christian clergy in the Catholic, Anglican or Orthodox church		Miller – A person who operated a mill (a place where flour is made)
Squire – A young knight in training		Friar – A member of a certain religious order of men		Summoner – An officer who had the responsibility of finding and arresting people accused of a crime
		Parson – A priest in the Church of England with responsibility for a small local area		Merchant – A person who would travel to trade goods
		Prioress – A nun who is in charge of a convent		
War				
Battle		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Athens (Greece) is at war with Thebes (Egypt) 		
Weapons		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Spears  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Shield  	<ul style="list-style-type: none">  Armour
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mace  	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Graces (shin guards)  	
Greek Gods		Venus – Goddess of love	Mercury – Winged god	Mars – God of war
Medieval London (1066-1453)				
Class system		Kings – Lords – Knights - Peasants		
Transport		Horse and cart, horseback, walking and boats		
Towns		The streets were narrow and busy. They were noisy with traders and church bells		
Inns		A small hotel or pub used by many people for socialising and trading		
		Peasants		Rich
Homes		Houses were made of a wooden frame with woven strips of wood (wattle) and covered with clay or horse manure (daub)		Houses were made of stone. The very rich (Kings and Lords) would have lived in castles
Clothes		Stockings and tunics made from wool. Women wore headdresses and long dresses. Boots were made from leather.		Men wore brightly coloured tunics from expensive materials. Women wore long dresses with elaborate hats. Both men and women wore jewellery

