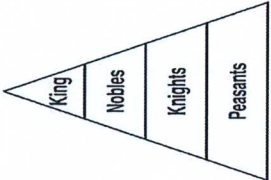


Year 7 - History Knowledge Organiser - Unit 3 - Who had power in Medieval England?

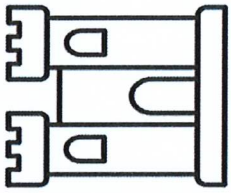
<u>Key Terms</u>	
Crown / Monarchy	The royal family of a country. The monarch is the king or queen.
Church / Clergy	The name given to the main religion in a country. In England the Church was the Catholic Church. The clergy were people who worked for the Church.
Pope	The head of the Catholic Church.
Roman Catholic Church	The only type of Christianity until the 1500s.
Feudal System	The system used in the Middle Ages to control the English by making each person responsible for those above and below them in the class system.
Crusades	A series of wars carried out by the Catholic Church to gain control of Jerusalem.

How did the Crown have power in Medieval England?



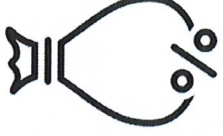
Feudal System

The system used to give land to people by the monarch but get them to give resources back in return.



Castles

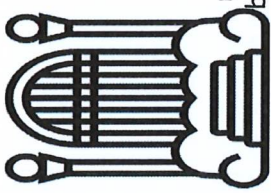
Castles were used to control the people because they were large buildings which could be filled with soldiers.
Very intimidating!



Tax

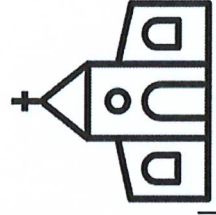
The monarch relied on taxes paid by the people to run the country. This controlled people as they had to pay or risk being arrested.

How did the Church have power in Medieval England?




Promise if Heaven

The Church taught people about Heaven. This helped them control peoples behaviour. If they misbehaved they could be threatened with Hell.



Church buildings

The Church was the largest building in every town or village. It was the place everyone went, rich or poor, this made everyone equal in the eyes of religion.



Work

The Church was one of the largest employers. The only days off work were also religious days e.g. Christmas and Easter.

Threshold Concepts linked to this unit:

TC4 It is important to use historical perspective when analysing the significance of different groups and events.

TC5 The Church and Monarchy are both powerful. They often work together but can sometimes work against each other.

Key fact

People in the Middle Ages would have been more likely to listen to the Church than to the Crown because the Church taught people how to go to Heaven. This was very important to people in the Middle Ages!

Year 7 – History Knowledge Organiser – Unit 1 – Historical Skills

Key Terms – Skills

Chronology / Chronological	Dates and events placed in the order in which they happened - Oldest first, most recent last.
Source	A piece of information which has been taken from the same time period as an event happened e.g. a Roman Helmet taken from the Roman time period.
Interpretation	What a historian says about an event using a range of sources to make their own decision about what happened during a time period.
Fact	Something which is 100% true and cannot be argued with.
Opinion	Something that you believe about an event/person which may not be based on facts and can be argued with.

Units of Time used in History

Day - 24 hours = One day. Some individual dates are very important but it will be rare that you will have to know specific dates for events.

Months - 28-31 days, 12 months in a year. It is more likely that you will need to know which month something happened in e.g. World War 2 started in September 1939.

Years - 365 days. It is very likely that you will need to know which year events occurred in. 1066 will be a very important year for you to know about this year.

Decade - 10 years. This is more likely to be used in modern history (after 1900) to show how quickly things change in a 10 year period.

Century - 100 years. This will be a very important skill for you to develop. Each century is usually linked to a different era e.g. the 1800s is the 19th century and is linked to the Victorian era.

Centuries – A.D.

1 - 100 = 1st Century
 101 - 200 = 2nd Century
 201 - 300 = 3rd Century
 301 - 400 = 4th Century
 401 - 500 = 5th Century
 501 - 600 = 6th Century
 601 - 700 = 7th Century
 701 - 800 = 8th Century
 801 - 900 = 9th Century
 901 - 1000 = 10th Century
 1001 - 1100 = 11th Century
 1101 - 1200 = 12th Century
 1201 - 1300 = 13th Century
 1301 - 1400 = 14th Century
 1401 - 1500 = 15th Century
 1501 - 1600 = 16th Century
 1601 - 1700 = 17th Century
 1701 - 1800 = 18th Century
 1801 - 1900 = 19th Century
 1901 - 2000 = 20th Century
 2001 - 2100 = 21st Century

Major Eras we will be studying

1066 - 1500 = Middle Ages
 1500 - 1600 = Tudors
 1600 - 1700 = Stuarts
 1700 - 1800 = Georgian
 1800-1900 = Victorian
 1900 - today = Modern

What is the difference between A.D. and B.C.

A.D. - Annon Domini (You may have been taught this a After Death at primary school). These years occur after the Birth of Jesus and go upwards towards our current year e.g. 2022 A.D.

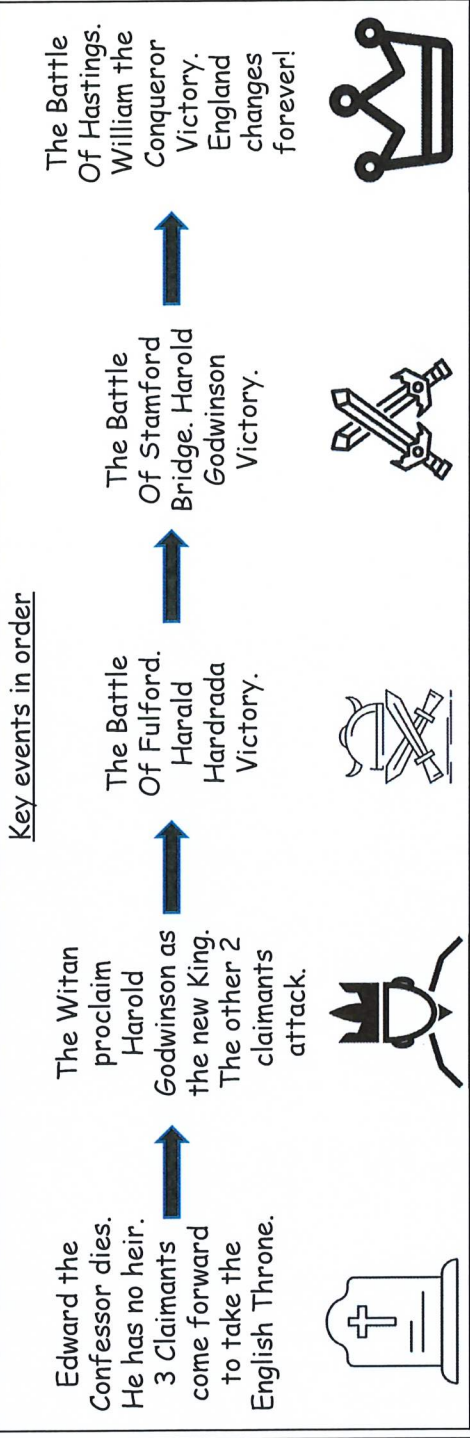
B.C. - Before Christ. These are the years which link to ancient civilisations e.g. the Egyptians. They go backwards from the year 1 with numbers becoming larger as they get further away from us.

Threshold Concepts linked to this unit:

TC1 Studying History will help you develop a range of skills which will help throughout school and in your future life.

Year 7 - History Knowledge Organiser - Unit 2 - Why should we remember the Battle of Hastings?


Key Terms	
Monarchy	The royal family of a country. The monarch is the King or Queen.
Heir	The person that is the next in line to become the monarch. Usually the oldest son of the current monarch.
Claimant	Somebody who claims that they are the next person that should be the monarch. There were 3 claimants in 1066 which caused problems after Edward's death.
Witan	The leading lords (rich land owners) and members of the clergy (people who work for the church) which gave advice to the monarch.
Pope / Papal Support	The Pope is the head of the Catholic church. Papal support means that the pope supports you. This was very important in 1066.



The 3 claimants in 1066


Harold Godwinson

English claimant. He was related to Edward and had been helping Edward rule England while he was alive.



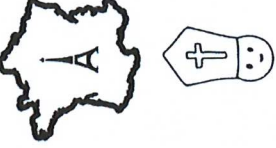
Harald Hardrada

Viking, King of Norway. The Vikings ruled England before Edward so he believed the Vikings should take over England again.



William, Duke of Normandy

French William was Edward's cousin. He claimed Edward named him as his heir. The Pope supported William's claim to the English throne.



Threshold Concepts linked to this unit:

TC2	The significance of individuals and events will change over time.
TC3	The events of 1066 were the foundation for the current British Monarchy.

Key fact
Did you know that every English monarch since 1066 has been related to William the Conqueror. Without the Battle of Hastings we wouldn't have been ruled by Henry VIII, Victoria or even King Charles III!