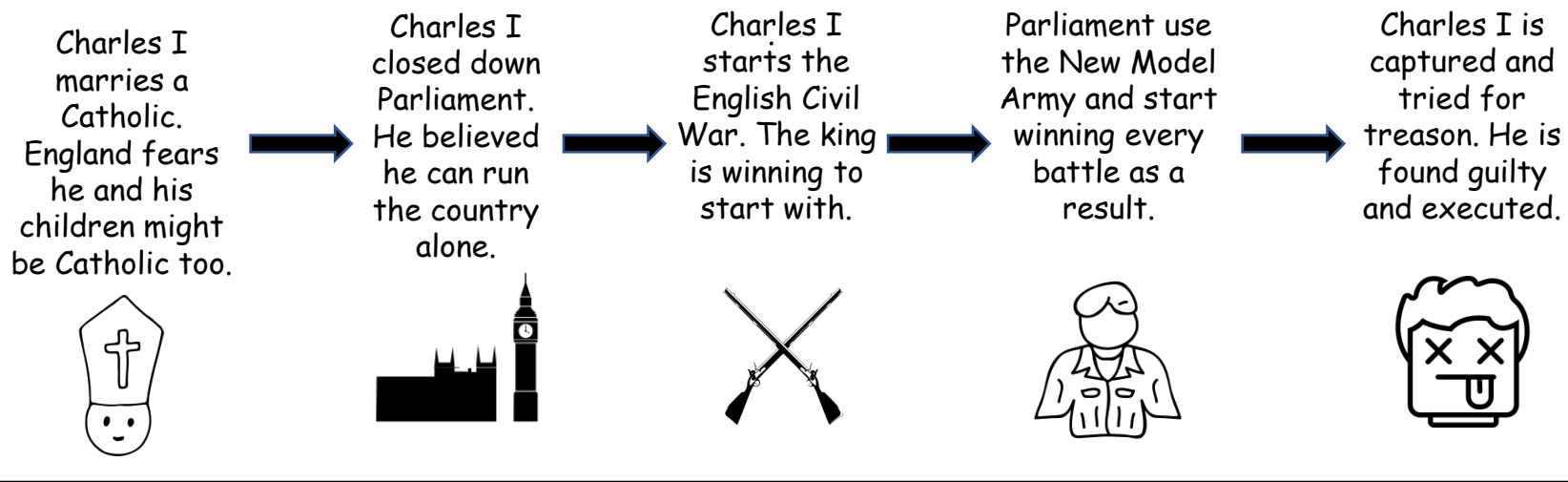


Year 7 - History Knowledge Organiser - Unit 6 - Why did the English fight in a Civil War?

Key Terms

Civil War	A war fought between two sides in the same country.
Divine Right of Kings	A belief that God choses the King and therefore the King is Gods representative on Earth, everything he does is agreed by God.
Parliament	Leading lords who help the monarch rule the country.
Royalist / Cavalier	The name given to people who supported Charles I in the Civil War.
Parliamentarian/ Roundhead	The name given to people who supported Parliament in the Civil War.
Treason	A crime committed against authority e.g. trying to kill the king or going to war against your country.
Protectorate	The time after the Civil War where England did not have a monarch but was ruled by Oliver Cromwell.

Key events in order



Key Individuals

King Charles I
Charles I believed in the Divine Right of Kings and therefore thought he could run the country alone, no one had any right to tell him what to do. He closed parliament and started the Civil War. His side lost and as a result he was found guilty of Treason and executed.



Oliver Cromwell
Oliver Cromwell was the leader of Parliaments military force during the War. He set up the New Model Army which were a trained and disciplined army, this is what helped Parliament win the war. After the War he ran England as Lord Protector.



Threshold Concepts linked to this unit:

TC11	Civil Wars are often fought between two leading powers e.g., Parliament and monarch, to determine the way a country is run.
TC12	Historians' interpretations of events and individuals can differ for several reasons.

Key Fact

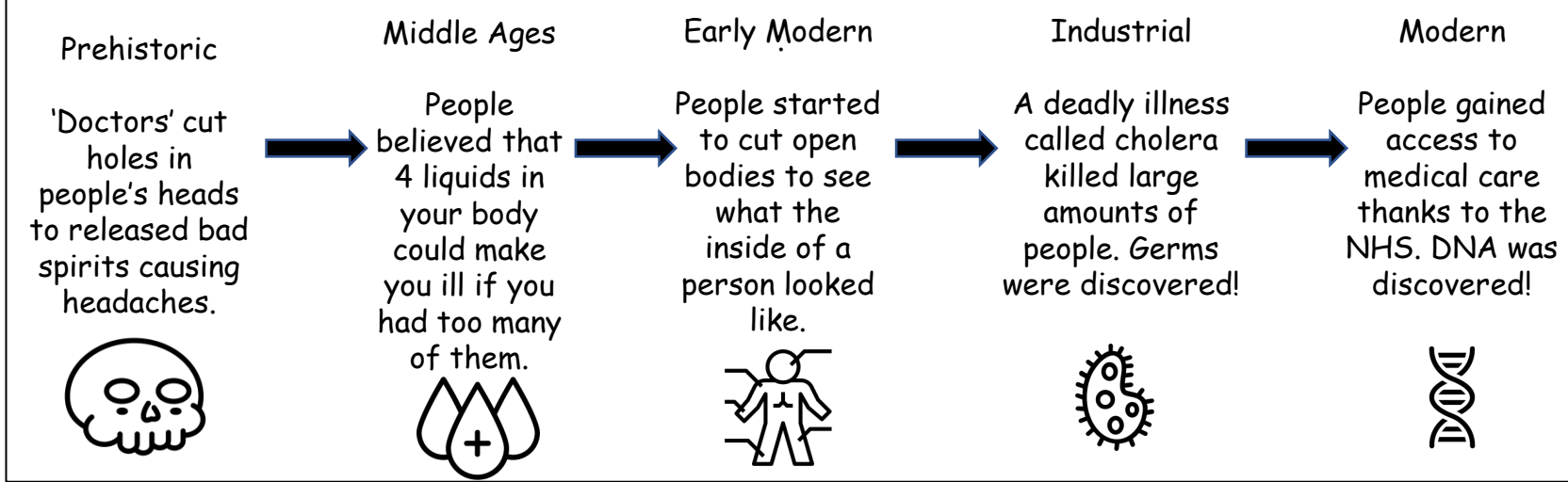
The English Civil War changed the way that England was ruled forever. Now Parliament run the country with the monarch overseeing changes. Before the war the monarch ruled the country, practically alone.

Year 7 - History Knowledge Organiser - Unit 7 - How has medical knowledge changed over time?

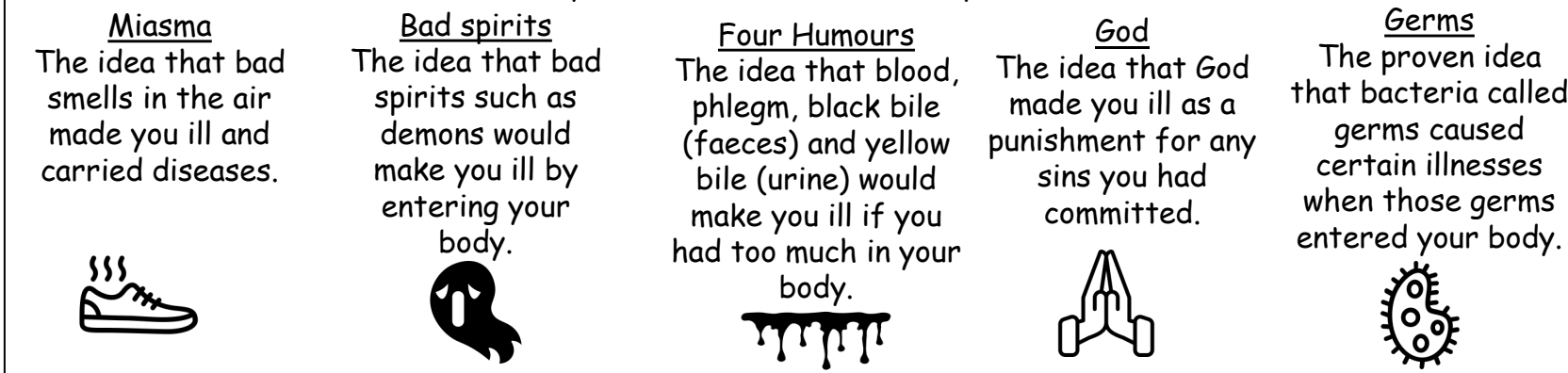
Key Terms

Treatment	Something given to help cure a patient who is sick.
Prevention	A measure taken to stop people getting sick.
Medical care	The people involved in trying to help patients either through diagnosis, treatment or prevention.
Diagnosis	The methods used to decide what illness a person has.
Anatomy	The study of the human body.
DNA	The genetic code in your body which makes you, you. It can decide your hair colour etc.
Germs	The tiny bacteria which can make people ill. Different germs cause different illnesses.
NHS	The National Health Service which offers medical care to people in the UK since 1945.

Key events in order



Key beliefs about what makes you ill.



Threshold Concepts linked to this unit:

TC13	Developments in technology and science have enabled medical knowledge to improve significantly from the prehistoric period to today.
TC13	The significance of events will change over time but are still important to understand the journey taken to reach the modern era.

Key Fact

Medical knowledge has advanced significantly over the last 3000 years. This is due to changes in technology, religion and scientific understanding. This could develop even further while we are alive.