

History

What do I need to know to make progress?

Year 7 Autumn Term

1.

To be an historian...

We need to study evidence.

Source: the name for a piece of historical information.

Interpretation: a way of explaining a set of historical sources/facts.

Consequence: something which happens as a result of something else.

Short-term cause: something which happened a short time ago and had an impact.

(So what is a LONG-TERM CAUSE?!)

Infer: when we make an intelligent guess based on what the evidence suggests.

Purpose: why the source was made or written

We need to know how to describe periods of time:

Decade: 10 years

Century: 100 years

Millennium: 1000 years

BC and AD: 'Before Christ' and 'Anno Domini' (year of Our Lord)

This is how we organise dates and events onto a timeline

Timeline: A way of presenting historical events. You measure a line, work out a scale, write the centuries on it, and then mark the events on

Chronology: arranging events in date order, oldest to most recent

'Era' is a word which means 'a period of time'

Diversity is when we work to include people from a range of different social and ethnic backgrounds and of different genders, sexual orientations, etc.

2.

The main eras we need:

The Dark Ages: 500 AD to 1000 AD

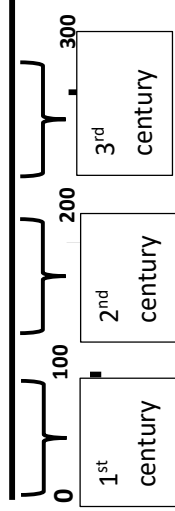
Later Middle Ages: 1000-1500 AD

("Medieval" covers both the Dark Ages and the Later Middle Ages 500-1500)

Early Modern: 1500-1800AD

Modern: 1800 AD to the present day

How we 'number' centuries



So the year 194 AD is in the 2nd century

The year 1348 is in the 14th century

2019 is in the 21st century.

You add on 1 to either the first digit or first two digits of the year to give the century.

EXTRA! EXTRA!

In what century did each of these key events occur?

Assassination of Franz Ferdinand: June 28th 1914

First World War: 1914-1918

Second World War: 1939-1945

Battle of Britain: Summer 1940

D-Day: June 6th 1944

Subject knowledge for the Autumn Term

...1066 and Beyond

1066: Battle of Hastings

Edward the Confessor: English king who died in January 1066

Harold Godwinson: the English King who took over from him

William, Duke of Normandy: The invader who beat Harold at the Battle of Hastings

The Norman Conquest: the period of time 1066-1086 when William took full control of England

Monarch: a king or queen

Queen: wife of a king, not a female king

Medieval themes:

Religion: Strong belief in God in Medieval times. The Church both helps *and* controls people.

Succession: Who will be the next king? Will they be strong and successful?

Revolt: uprising which challenges someone in power

Methods of control in Norman England:

The Feudal System: system used to control England.

Motte and bailey castles: a castle with a fort on a motte (hill) surrounded by a bailey (an area with

buildings surrounded by a wall)

Domesday Book: a record of what everyone owned completed in 1086

Harrying of the North: when William used force to put down revolts in northern England, 1069-70

4.

Turning Points in Medieval history: The Anarchy 1135-53; King Henry II and Thomas Becket 1170;

King John and Magna Carta 1215; The Black Death 1348; The Peasants' Revolt 1381

History

History is full of stories...

Here are some of the big Medieval ones

1. **1135-53: The Anarchy.**

Henry I promised the throne to his daughter, Matilda, after his son died. Would this be the first time England had a female king? When Henry I died, Matilda's cousin Stephen took the throne resulting in a brutal civil war that plunged England into anarchy.

2. **1170: The Murder in the Cathedral.**

Thomas Becket was the Archbishop of Canterbury during the reign of Henry II. Becket was murdered by some of Henry II's knights...at the altar of his own cathedral! It was a shocking moment in medieval history.

3. **1215: King John and Magna Carta**

King John fell out with his barons (rich noblemen who expected to be involved in running the country) They forced him to sign the 'Great Charter' (Magna Carta) to share some of his power with them. But has King John been unfairly blamed for what went wrong in his reign? Have historians treated him unfairly?

4. **1348: The Black Death**

The 'most terrible of all terrors'. The Bubonic Plague swept across Europe, carried by fleas living on the black rats on trade ships from China. Nearly half of the population of Europe died! No one at the time understood why. What did they do? They prayed to God to show they were sorry for their sins, tried various 'remedies', none of which worked, and locked infected people in their homes. What else?

5. **1381: The Peasants Revolt**

After the terrors of the Black Death, then years of wages being controlled, and having no rights, the peasants took their grievances to King Richard II (who was only 14!) in a huge rebellion which swept across England.

6. **The Crusades, from 1095**

The big, religious 'clash' of the Middle Ages. Knights from England, France and Germany walked thousands of miles to the 'Holy Land' (Jerusalem) to fight Muslim warriors to get control of the Holy Places...and to take over land and steal riches!



7.



Which picture illustrates which of the 6 stories?

Year 7 Spring Term

8. We usually say Medieval times (or the Middle Ages) date from 1000-1500 AD

If we want to be more specific, we can say that it starts and ends with two battles, the Battle of Hasting in 1066 and the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. A King died at both these battles: Harold Godwinson in 1066, and when King Richard III is killed in 1485, the TUDOR royal family comes to the throne.

The Tudor period is plagued with power struggles, and religion plays a very important part in this. A huge split in the church rocks Europe...

Christianity (the Catholic Church, with the Pope in Rome) had been the main religion in Europe for centuries... BUT a BIG split in religion began around 1500. Some people began PROTESTING about the Catholic Church, so were called **PROTESTANTS**.



The man in the picture is **Martin Luther**. He was one of the first to protest against the Catholic Church. "Indulgences" were one of the big things he protested about. It means that the Church would **forgive for your sins if you paid them some money!** Other things people protested about were:

- i) Paying a 10% tax called **tithes** to the church
- ii) Some people thought **bishops** and archbishops were **corrupt**
- iii) Sometimes they **broke their vows** of chastity (not getting married or having children) and poverty.
- iv) Some people thought it was wrong for Catholic Church services and the **Bible** to be in Latin. They protested that it **should be in English** so people could understand it.

However, some churchmen did their jobs well, looked after the poor and sick and gave people hope in their difficult lives

History

Religion splits! Lots of heads being chopped off, including two queens! A very bloody era full of power struggles!

The Tudors...

A

When King Richard III is killed in 1485, the TUDOR royal family comes to the throne. There are 5 (or 6!) Tudor monarchs:



1. Henry VII (7th) 1485-1509
2. Henry VIII (8th) 1509-1547
3. Edward VI (6th) 1547-1553
4. (Lady Jane Grey...for only 9 days!)
5. Mary I 1553-1558
6. Elizabeth I 1558-1603

When Elizabeth - the last Tudor monarch - dies her cousin, King James VI of Scotland becomes king of England as well...but he is the first King James we have had, so WE call him King James I ☺

His reign marks the beginning of **The Stuarts**



1. James I 1603- 1625
2. Charles I 1625- 1649
3. Charles II 1660- 1685
4. James II 1685- 1688
5. William and Mary 1689- 1694

What happened between 1649 and 1660?

What do I need to know to make progress?

B

Three of the big stories this term are...

1. Henry VIII and the "Break with Rome", 1533

This means when Henry VIII split up from the Roman Catholic Church and set up his own Protestant church called the **Church of England** instead. This has had a huge impact for centuries...so we say it is a very SIGNIFICANT event in history.

He did this for 3 MAIN REASONS:

1. Henry's first wife, who he was married to for over 20 years, was called **Catherine of Aragon**. She ruled England whilst Henry was away at war, leading the army to victory at the Battle of Flodden, 1513. They only had one surviving child, Mary. Henry was **desperate for a son to succeed** him. The Catholic Church doesn't allow divorce, so however many times Henry asked, **the Pope would not give him a divorce**. Henry had also fallen in love with a woman called **Anne Boleyn** and he wanted to marry her. Anne Boleyn gave Henry and **important Protestant book written by William Tyndale**, and **Henry was inspired to set up his own Church of England**, gave himself a divorce and married Anne in 1533! She was already pregnant...and Henry was furious when she gave birth to another girl, Elizabeth!
2. **Henry was broke!** He had wasted all the money his father Henry VII had left him, mainly fighting wars with France. If he split up from the Catholic Church, he could sell off all the **monasteries** and their land and make a lot of money.
3. **The Pope**, as head of the Catholic Church, had **influence over people in England** because they listened to him. **Henry believed he would have more control** over his kingdom if he was the only one who people had to obey.

We sum these reasons up as DIVORCE, MONEY, and CONTROL.

C

The second big story you need to know about is also partly to do with religion...

2. **Elizabeth I and the Spanish Armada, 1588**

Spain was a Catholic country and King Phillip II of Spain was angry with England in 1588. This is because...

1. England and Spain were old rivals. Between 1562 and 1567, John Hawkins began Britain's involvement in the Transatlantic Slave Trade, enslaving Africans and selling them to the Spanish. Hawkins' involvement ended after a fight with the Spanish in 1567, but Britain's involvement in the slave trade continued.
2. English ships had been stealing Spanish gold from their ships in the Caribbean...with Elizabeth's permission! Sir Francis Drake was famous for doing this.
3. England was helping Spain's enemies in the Netherlands.
4. Elizabeth had had her (Catholic) cousin Mary Queen of Scots executed for plotting against her.

So the Spanish sent a massive fleet of over 120 ships, called the Spanish Armada, to conquer England. They fought the English navy along the English Channel but were finally beaten, mainly because stormy weather scattered the ships. This was a huge propaganda victory for Elizabeth...even though her poor old sailors didn't get paid afterwards!

D

The Gunpowder Plot 1605

The Plotters: Robert Catesby; Thomas Winter; Thomas Percy; John Wright; Guy Fawkes.

The Plot: To blow up the House of Lords on State Opening Day.

The Punishment: Guy Fawkes was tortured until he revealed the names of the other plotters. Executed and their body parts