



Year 7 History: Spring Term

Who held the power in Medieval England?

Church Vs Monarch Pt. 1

Ad Astra

Year 7 Conflict – battle for the English throne.. 1066	Year 7 Religion – importance of religion to William the conqueror	Year 7 Feudal system and Norman structure of society	Year 7 Skill of explanation will be revisited throughout
---	--	---	--

What will you be learning about?

During this topic we will be learning about many different aspects of life in Medieval England – from conflict and rebellion, to disease and religion. We will start the unit looking at the role and importance of religion, home and abroad, before turning to consider the Crusades. After this we will revert back to a focus on medieval England, looking at the power held by both the Church and the monarchy and the way in which power changed in this period. Our studies will then turn to two key events of the Middle Ages – the Black Death and the Peasant's revolt. We will then finally turn our attention to a period of considerable conflict for England and its rulers, both at home and abroad, in the later years of the Medieval period.

Key Focus

The key skill focus for the first half of this unit will be interpretations – this is a theme that runs through the first half of the unit - considering how and why people's views differ about key people and events of the past.

We will develop our learning by studying the following each week:

	<u>RAG</u> <u>Rating</u>		<u>RAG</u> <u>Rating</u>
1. Medieval Church and Religion 2. Medieval Islamic Empire: Baghdad 3. Islamic empire inventions 4. Wars of the Cross 5. Richard v Saladin		6. Consequences of the Crusades 7. Becket v Henry – Awe and wonder 8. King John 9. Magna Carta	

How will this unit help you in the future?

Year 10 Control of the Catholic church is a reoccurring theme in Medicine through time and Elizabethan England	Year 10 & 11 Interpretations are a key GCSE skill
--	---

1. Medieval Church and Religion

Clergy: The group of people who are trained for religious duties, especially in the Christian church, like priests, bishops, and deacons.

Pope: The leader of the Roman Catholic Church, considered the highest religious authority for Catholics around the world.

Catholic: Relating to the Roman Catholic Church, which is the largest Christian church, led by the Pope in Rome.

Christendom: The worldwide community of Christians or the countries where Christianity is the dominant religion.

2. Medieval Islamic Empire: Baghdad

Caliph: Muslim ruler of an Islamic Empire

Caliphate: the rule of a caliph

Baghdad: capital city of Medieval Islamic Empire and modern day Iraq

Golden Age: period of peace, prosperity, success and happiness

Dynasty: a line of rulers from the same family

3. Islamic empire inventions

Algebra: letters and symbols used to represent numbers and quantities in formulas and equations. It helps solve problems by finding unknown values.

Surgical: a type of medical treatment where doctors perform operations to fix or remove parts of the body.

University: A place where people go to study after finishing school.

4. Wars of the Cross

Crusade: means 'War of the Cross'. A journey to fight for Christianity/in the name of Christianity

Jerusalem: name of the Holy Land, area in Israel which is important for Christians, Jews and Muslims

Seljuk Turks: A group of people from Central Asia who moved into the Middle East during the 11th century. They created a large and powerful empire that included parts of modern-day Turkey, Iran, and Iraq.

Pilgrimage: A journey made by a person to a holy or special place for religious reasons. People go on pilgrimages to seek spiritual growth, fulfil religious duties, or find comfort and guidance.

Indulgences: forgiveness of sins

5. Richard Vs Saladin

Saladin: leader of Muslims during Third Crusade

Civilian: ordinary people of an area, town or city

6. Consequences of the Crusades

Consequence: The result or effect of an action or decision. For example, if you study hard, a positive consequence might be getting a good grade.

Trebuchet: A type of large medieval catapult used to hurl heavy stones or other projectiles at enemy fortifications during battles and sieges.

Astrolabe: An ancient tool used by astronomers and navigators to measure the position of stars and planets. It helped people find their way and understand the night sky.

7. Becket v Henry – Awe and wonder

Archbishop: Someone really high up in the church

Turbulent: troublesome, tiresome

8. King John

Interpretation: A view from a historian after the time period

Interdict: A punishment given by the Church that stops certain religious practices in a specific area. For example, it might stop people from holding church services or receiving sacraments.

Excommunication: A severe punishment given by the Church that officially excludes a person from participating in the sacraments and services of the Christian community.

Barons: Powerful noblemen in medieval society who owned large amounts of land and had significant influence. They were often given their land by the king and provided military support in return.

9. Magna Carta

Justice: Fair treatment and behaviour based on laws and rules. It means giving people what they deserve, whether it's punishment for wrongdoings or protection of their rights.

Democracy: A system of government where the people have the power to make decisions, usually by voting. In a democracy, leaders are elected by the citizens.

Arbitrary power: When someone in authority makes decisions based on their own wishes or whims rather than on laws or fairness. This kind of power is often unpredictable and can be unfair.