



Year 7 History: Spring Term

Who held the power in Medieval England?

Church Vs Monarch Pt.2

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
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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 Rating</u>		<u>RAG rating</u>
1. Significance of first Parliament 2. Black Death 3. Consequences of Black Death 4. Causes of Peasants revolt 5. Consequences of the peasant's revolt		6. Causes of the War of the Roses 7. Awe and Wonder: Murder in the tower - who killed the princes in the tower? 8. Richard III 9. Battle of Bosworth 10. Henry VII	

How will this unit help you in the future?

Year 10 Black Death is a case study in the Medicine through time unit	Year 10 & 11 Interpretations skill is a core skill in Cold War
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<p><u>1. Significance of first Parliament</u></p> <p>Parliament: from the French word 'parler' which means to talk. Group of men designed to 'talk' about matters of state</p> <p>Great Council: when early medieval kings met with advisers</p> <p>Oxford Provisions: document that detailed specific things Henry III (and future monarchs) must abide by. Very similar to Magna Carta</p>	<p><u>6. Causes of the War of the Roses</u></p> <p>York: white rose emblem. One branch of the royal family in the 1400s</p> <p>Lancaster: red rose emblem. One branch of the royal family in the 1400s.</p> <p>Civil War: when a country goes to war with itself. In this instance where one branch of a family goes to war with another branch of the same family</p>
<p><u>2. Black Death</u></p> <p>Miasma: A theory from the past that suggested diseases were caused by "bad air" or harmful vapours from rotting materials. People once believed that breathing this polluted air made them sick.</p> <p>Buboes: Swollen and painful lumps that appear on the skin, usually in the groin, armpit, or neck.</p> <p>Symptoms: Signs or indications of an illness or medical condition. For example, symptoms of a cold include a runny nose, cough, and sore throat</p>	<p><u>7. Awe and Wonder: Murder in the tower - who killed the princes in the tower?</u></p> <p>Coronation: ceremony to crown the next/new monarch</p> <p>Motive: reason to do something, for example a motive to kill someone</p> <p><u>8. Richard III</u></p> <p>Tyrant: A ruler who uses their power in a cruel or unjust way, often ignoring the rights and feelings of others. Tyrants typically rule without considering the wishes or welfare of their subjects.</p>
<p><u>3. Consequences of Black Death</u></p> <p>Social: to do with the people of a country and how they live</p> <p>Political: to do with how the country is run (authority)</p> <p>Economic: to do with money</p> <p>Religious: to do with the church, Christianity and religion</p> <p>Military: to do with the defence of the country (internally and externally)</p>	<p><u>9. Battle of Bosworth</u></p> <p>Archaeologist: A scientist who studies human history through the excavation of sites and the analysis of artifacts and other physical remains.</p> <p><u>10. Henry VII</u></p>
<p><u>4. Causes of Peasants revolt Consequences of the peasant's revolt</u></p> <p>Revolt: A violent uprising or rebellion against authority or government. People might revolt because they are unhappy with how they are being treated or governed.</p> <p>Poll Tax: A tax that everyone has to pay, regardless of their income or how much money they have. It was often seen as unfair because it didn't take into account people's ability to pay.</p>	<p>Tudor Rose: A symbol combining the red rose of Lancaster and the white rose of York, used to represent the union of the two houses after the Wars of the Roses. It symbolises the Tudor dynasty's claim to the throne and unity.</p> <p>Dynasty: A series of rulers from the same family who hold power over a country or region for a long period of time. For example, the Tudor dynasty ruled England from 1485 to 1603</p> <p>Alliances: Agreements or partnerships between individuals, groups, or countries to work together for a common goal or benefit. Alliances can involve mutual defence, trade, or political support.</p> <p>Rival: A person, group, or country that competes with another for the same objective or position of power. Rivalries can be friendly or hostile, often leading to competition or conflict.</p> <p>Lavish: Something that is extravagant, luxurious, or very generous</p>
<p><u>5. Consequences of the peasant's revolt</u></p> <p>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.</p>	