

Subject: Year 7 History
KO1: Water & Health Through Time

History Skills & Concepts

Bias – when something is arguing on particular side, it is biased.

Causation – why something happened.

Chronology – when things are in time order, they are in chronological order.

Inference – when you guess something that isn't shown clearly, you have inferred.

Primary Source – something from the time being studied.

Reliability – when we consider if a source is something that can be trusted.

Secondary Source – something written after the events being studied.

Significance – when we consider if something is important in history, we consider how significant it is.

	Types of sources
DIARIES AND LETTERS	These are primary, written sources. They are not always reliable as they are only one person's point of view. However, they are useful as they can tell us what people thought of events.
CARTOONS & PAINTINGS	These are primary visual sources. They are artists impressions, and sometimes they can be exaggerated. They can be useful to us as they give us an idea about the time they are from, what was happening and how people felt .
PHOTOGRAPHS	These are not always reliable because they only show us what is in the frame. They can also be staged.
PRIMARY SOURCES	They can be written or visual. They are useful to us because they reveal what was happening at the time and what people were concerned about, but also do have their limitations.
SECONDARY SOURCES	An example of this could be a textbook or a history book. These have been well-researched.

Key Terms



Archaeology - learning about the past through the study of human artefacts and remains excavated from the ground



Cholera – a deadly disease spread through dirty water.



Epidemic – when a disease spreads rapidly, affecting a large number of people.



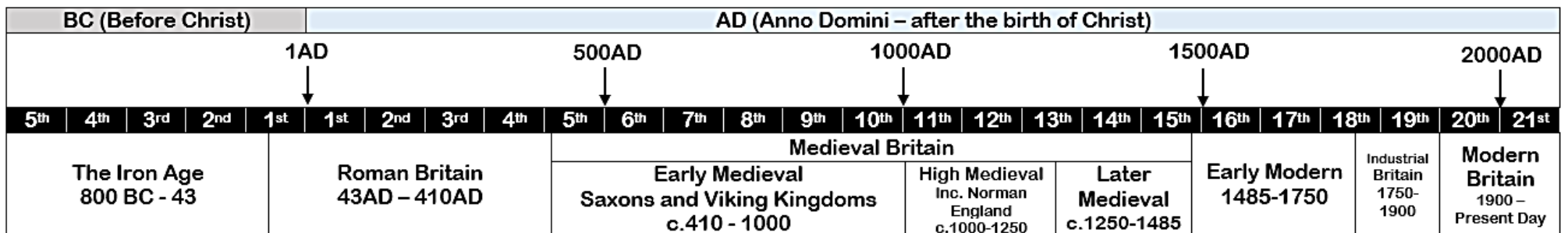
Monastery – places where Christian men called monks focussed their life on worshipping God.



Public Health – measures taken by government to try and improve the health of people.



Sanitation – anything to do with sewage disposal and access to water



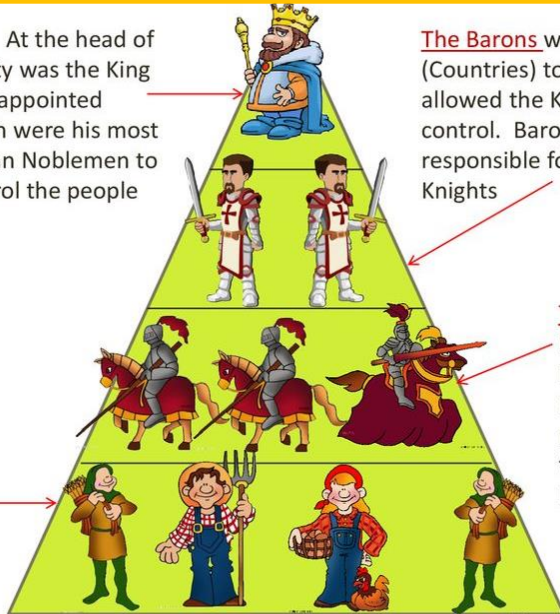
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KO2: Medieval Features

The Feudal System

The Monarch. At the head of Norman society was the King (William I) He appointed Barons – which were his most trusted Norman Noblemen to help him control the people

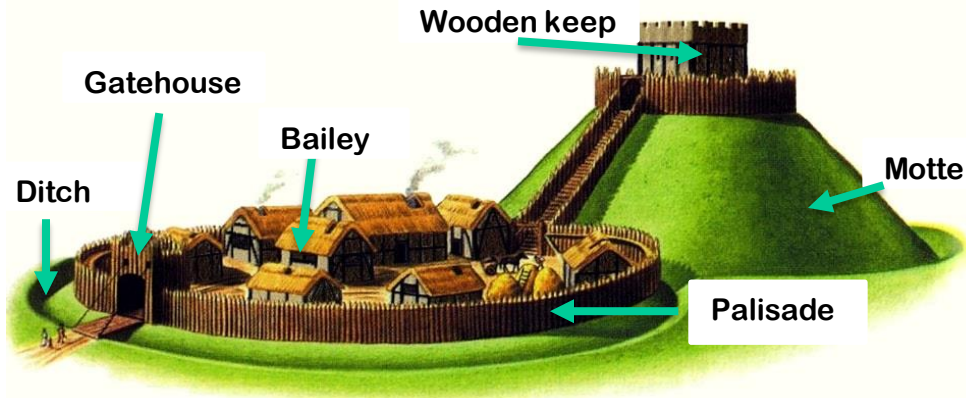
Peasants (Villeins) were given responsibility and land . They worked the land to provide for themselves and those above



The Barons were given land (Countries) to govern. This allowed the King to delegate control. Barons were responsible for appointing Knights

The Knights were loyal to the Barons and the King, and were prepared to fight to protect Norman Rule

Early Norman Motte and Bailey Castle



Key Terms

Baron – a powerful nobleman, given his power and wealth by the King.

Burh – a Saxon settlement defended by walls and soldiers.

Crowned – when a monarch is officially made king or queen.

Domesday Book – survey of the whole of England carried out in 1087 on the orders of William the Conqueror.

Earl – a powerful nobleman, more important than a Baron.

Feudal System – introduced by the Normans to England; the country was organised and people had roles to fill.

Interpretation – when a historian explains about past events, an interpretation is their view on those events.

Keep – the strongest point of a castle. Sometimes a strongly defended tower.

Medieval – time period from 476AD – around 1450.

Middle Ages – another phrase used to describe the Medieval period.

Monarch – a king or a queen.

Motte and bailey – early castles built by the Normans in England.

Norman – a person from Normandy in northern France.

Rebellion – when a group of people fight against those in charge.

Saxon – Originally from Germany, Denmark and Holland, these people came to England from the 5th Century AD and settled most of what we call England.

Symbolise – To represent something (ideas or values) with images ie a sword might show military strength.

Viking – People from Norway, Sweden and Denmark who attacked England and settled Northern and Eastern England between the 9th-11th centuries AD.

Subject: Year 7 History KO3: Medieval Power

Key Terms

Archbishop of Canterbury - The head of the Church in England. He was appointed by the Pope.

Magna Carta - The document that King John was forced to sign by the barons in 1215 that limited some of his power.

Black Death - The disease that affected England from 1348 onwards. It is estimated that it killed 40% of the population.

Bubonic Plague - The more common Plague that was carried in the bloodstream of rats. Fleas bit the rats and become infected. They then hopped onto humans, bit them and passed on the disease.

Pneumonic Plague - This was more deadly. It was caught by breathing in the germs. They would cough up blood and their lungs rotted inside them.

Freeman - These people paid rent to the lord to farm their land, but they weren't 'owned' by the Lord, and could come and go as they pleased.

Villein - They were Medieval peasants who were 'tied' to the Lord's land. They had to farm their own land and the land of the Lord, and they had to get the Lord's permission to do things like get married or leave the village.

Merchant - a person who bought, sold and traded items. Sometimes this was across a large area.

Monk - a man who has dedicated his life to God, living in a monastery or abbey, following strict religious rules.

Statute of Labourers - This Statute (law), after the Black Death, said labourers could not earn more than 2 pence per day. It was bitterly resented by the peasants.

Poll tax - Introduced by King Richard II to pay for the Hundred Years War. Everyone had to pay 4p every year - later increased.

Peasant's Revolt - A popular revolt in 1381 against the rule of Richard II, his advisors and taxation led by Wat Tyler.

William II 1087-1100	First Crusade	1095-99
Henry I 1100-1135	White Ship Disaster	1120
Stephen 1135-1154	Civil War	1139-53
Henry II 1154-1189	Murder of Thomas Beckett	1170
Richard 1189-1199	Third Crusade	1189-92
John 1199-1216	Magna Carta	1215
Henry III 1216-1272	Second Barons' War	1264-67
Edward I 1272-1307	Conquest of Wales	1282-83
	Robert Bruce's Rebellion	1306
Edward II 1307-1327	Battle of Bannockburn	1314
Edward III 1327-1377	Hundred Years' War Began	1337
	Battle of Crecy	1346
	Black Death in England	1348
Richard II 1377-1399	Peasants' Revolt	1381
Henry IV 1399-1413	Welsh Rebellion	1400-10
Henry V 1413-1422	Battle of Agincourt	1415
Henry VI 1422-1461	Hundred Years' War Ended	1453
	Wars of the Roses Began	1455
Edward IV 1461-1483	Henry VI Regained Power	1470-71
Edward V 1483	Death of Princes in Tower	1483
Richard III 1483-1485	Battle of Bosworth Field	1485

Subject: Year 7 History KO4: Mansa Musa & Mali

Mansa Musa – Key Facts

- 10th Mansa (emperor). Described by some historians as the wealthiest individual to have ever lived.
- Brought architects from Andalusia (Spain) to Mali, building Madrasas, Mosques and Universities.
- University of Sankore became centre of learning with up to 700,000 books.
- During his reign, Mali had at least 400 cities, many of these densely populated urban centres.
- Mali may have been the largest producer of gold in the world.
- Devalued the price of gold in Cairo during his Hajj due to the immense wealth of his pilgrimage party.

Mali - Trade

- Salt, copper and gold were the main items traded.
- Trade in and out of the Empire was taxed, making the Empire of Mali extremely wealthy.
- Merchants would travel across the Sahara using camel caravans, connecting Mali with Andalusia, Tunis and Egypt and the main routes of the silk roads.

Mali - Trade

- The Empire of Mali grew out of Wagadou (the Empire of Ghana) following its collapse into smaller kingdoms.
- The Mansa (emperor) oversaw the Empire, which was divided into provinces administered by governors called Ferbas. The army was organised by nobles and consisted of cavalry, archers and foot-soldiers.
- Major cities included: Timbuktu and Niani (the capital), complete with grand mosques, universities, madrasas (religious schools). At it's height, there were 20 million subjects of the empire.

Key Terms

Caravan - a group of traders that travel together.

Hajj - A pilgrimage to Mecca, performed as a duty by Muslims

Musa – the Mali Emperor.

Niger – major river in West Africa

Pilgrimage - a journey, especially a long one, made to some sacred place as an act of religious devotion.

Timbuktu - city in Mali where the Islamic learning center was located. Mansa Musa built mosques and libraries.

Trans-Saharan trade – Ghana, Mali and Songhai were connected to the Mediterranean region through this trade.



1235

Sundjata Keita establishes Kingdom of Mali following Battle of Kirina

1255

Death of Sundjata Keita

1311

Abu Bakr takes 200 ships on his Atlantic expedition

1312

Abu Bakr's regent becomes Mansa Musa.

1324

Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca

1542

Songhay invasion of Niani, capital. Slow decline of the Empire continues into 1600s.

Subject: Year 7 History KO5: Medieval Key Events

Major Medieval Events

14 October 1066 – William defeated Harold Godwinson at the **Battle of Hastings**.

1095 – The Crusades began. A series of wars between Christians and Muslims for control of the Holy Land. The Crusaders returned to Europe with new items eg foods such as lemons, apricots, nutmeg and cinnamon; Arabic numbers 1,2, 3 etc; technology such as mirrors, magnifying glasses, maps and compasses...

1170: Thomas Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury was murdered in his cathedral after arguing with **King Henry II** about power and the Church. Four knights heard the king complain about Thomas and murdered him.

1215: The Magna Carta was signed by **King John**. The king accepted that there were limits on his power- he must obey the law.

1283: Wales was conquered by the English **King Edward I**. He built a series of castles such as Conway to keep Wales under control.

1348: The Black Death arrived in England from the Far East. About a third of the population died within 3 years. 50 million across Europe are thought to have died. Many people believed it was a punishment from God. Outbreaks continued roughly every 20 years until 1665.

1381 The Peasant's Revolt. Thousands of people rebelled against high taxes and limits on their freedom. Although **King Richard II** defeated them, within 50 years peasants no longer had to work for free, were more independent from their Lord's control & had higher wages.

1455: The Wars of the Roses began as two rival families fought for the crown of England.: The Yorkists (symbolized by a white rose) and the Lancastrians (symbolized by a red rose) This was a **civil war** because Englishmen were fighting each other.

22nd August 1485: Henry Tudor, (Henry VII) a Lancastrian, became King of England when he ended the Wars of the Roses and defeated **Richard III** at the **Battle of Bosworth**.

Key Terms

Abbot – the man in charge of an abbey of monks.

Apprentice – a young person who is learning a trade from an experienced person.

Artisan - a skilled tradesman usually in a trade that involves making things by hand.

Baron – a member of the nobility.

Buboes – a swollen lump in the groin or armpit.

Flagellant – a person who whipped themselves to show their devotion to God.

Freeman - a person who is above a peasant and has more freedoms.

Guild - a medieval association of craftsmen or merchants, often having considerable power.

Humours – medieval doctors believed your body was made up of 4 different fluids known as the humours.

Merchant – a person who bought, sold and traded items. Sometimes this was across a large area.

Monk – a man who has dedicated his life to God, living in a monastery or abbey, following strict religious rules.

Peasant – person of low status, often poor.

Pilgrimage - a journey made to a sacred place to show your religious dedication.

Watchmen – a kind of guard employed in towns to keep watch at night-time

Subject: Year 7 History KO6: The Black Death

What cause the Black Death? Medieval Ideas...

Medieval doctors were not certain what caused the plague, but believed it could be the result of:

- the movements of the planets
- a punishment from God
- bad smells and corrupt air
- enemies who had poisoned the wells
- staring at a victim
- wearing pointed shoes
- strangers to villages too were blamed

Consequences of the Black Death

Psychological: people started to question they way to live life. Some were angry and bitter, and blamed the Church. Having faced and survived the plague, some people at the bottom of society were more prepared to question their position in society.

Social: poor people began to hate their poverty and their 'betters' – some historians think this helped to destroy the feudal system.

Economic: there was a great shortage of workers, and when Parliament passed laws to stop wages rising, poor people became very angry.

How did the Black Death Spread?

1. The plague seems to have started in China in the 1330s.
2. In 1347, armies attacking the town of Caffa in the Crimea, catapulted dead bodies into the town. Italian merchants took the plague with them to Sicily in October 1347.
3. In June 1348 Black Death arrived at Melcombe Regis (in Dorset). By the end of the year it had spread throughout the south of England.
4. During 1349, the plague spread into Wales, Ireland and the north of England.
5. The Scots – thinking that God was punishing the English – invaded the north of England, where their army caught the plague. In 1350, therefore, the plague spread through Scotland.
6. The first plague died out in 1350.
7. The plague returned between 1361 and 1364, and five more times before 1405. These plagues mainly killed children, who had no resistance to the disease.



Subject: Year 7 History KO8: The Tudors

Glossary of Key Terms

Act of Supremacy - this Act of Parliament, passed in 1534, made Henry VIII the 'Supreme Head of the Church'. All ministers, nobles and members of the Church had to accept this or be accused of treason.

Catholic - a form of Christianity, followers of the Roman Catholic Church.

Dissolution of the Monasteries - the closure of English Monasteries by Henry VIII in 1536-1540. Monasteries were run by the catholic church and were homes for Monks and Nuns. They also provided hospital care and charity to the local people.

Heir - a person who is next in line to the throne.

Pope - the Spiritual leader of the Roman Catholic Church, he is based in Rome.

Protestant - a member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches that are separate from the Roman Catholic Church. They broke away from the Church during the Reformation.

Reformation - also called the Protestant Reformation, the move of part of the church away from the authority of the Pope. Its greatest leaders undoubtedly were Martin Luther and John Calvin.

Renaissance - a revival of European Art and culture based upon the ideas of Greece and Rome. It included a new appreciation for learning.

Key Tudor Figures

Henry VII - became king in 1485 after the Battle of Bosworth. He ended the wars of the Roses and united the houses of York and Lancaster by marrying Elizabeth Woodville, the daughter of Edward IV, a Yorkist.

Henry VIII - came to the throne following the death of his father in 1509. Henry was deeply religious but also desperate for an heir. He tried to divorce his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, for this reason and so began the English Reformation. He increased the control of the monarchy but conducted costly and expensive wars.

Cardinal Wolsey - Henry VIII's most powerful minister. But he fell out of favour for not being able to get the Pope to grant Henry's divorce from Catherine of Aragon.

Thomas Cromwell - he replaced Wolsey as Henry's chief minister in 1532. He helped the King in breaking from Rome and establishing his own Church in England, with Henry as Supreme Head of the Church.

Edward VI - reigned from 1547 to 1553. He was only 9 years old when he became King of England and died when he was 16 years old. Edward was a Protestant and he was the only legitimate son of Henry VIII.

Mary I - reigned from 1553 to 1558. Mary I was a Roman Catholic. Mary was nicknamed 'Bloody Mary' as she was responsible for signing the death warrants of 300 Protestants who did not support her beliefs.

Elizabeth I - reigned from 1558 to 1603. Elizabeth I was a Protestant. She never married and became known as the 'Virgin Queen'.

Mary Queen of Scots - cousin to Elizabeth I and a Roman Catholic. It was feared that she was plotting to take the throne of England. Elizabeth had her arrested, imprisoned for 19 years before executing her in 1588.

Phillip II of Spain - King of Spain and originally married to Mary I. After her death he proposed marriage to Elizabeth I, but she refused!