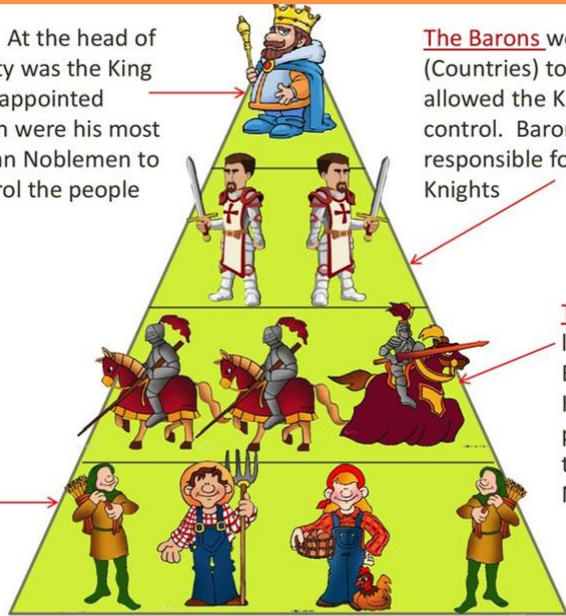


Subject: History Topic: Norman Conquest

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

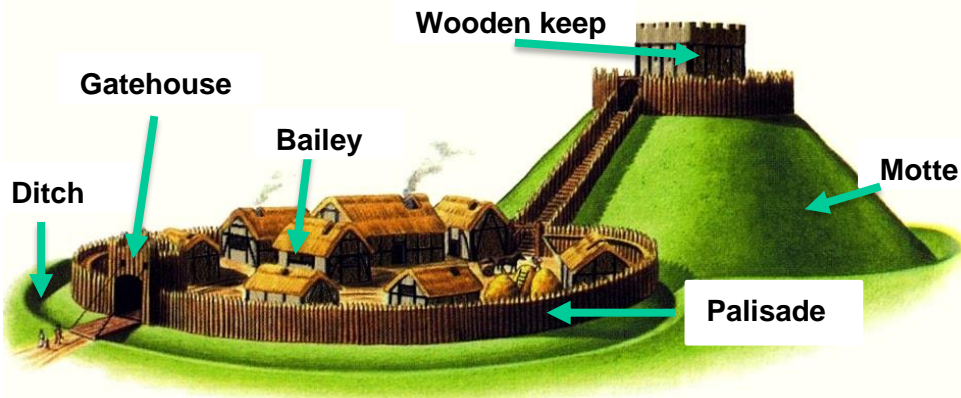
Peasants (Villeins) were given responsibility and land . They worked the land to provide for themselves and those above



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.

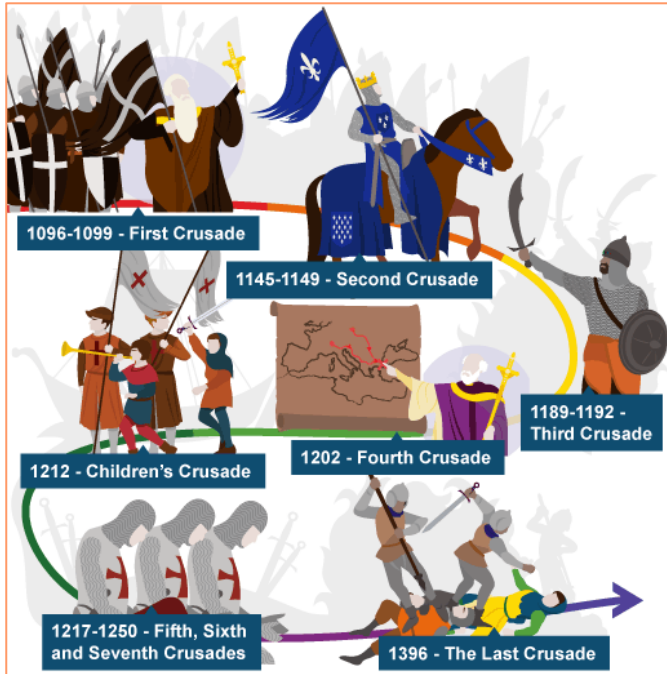
Saxon – Originally from Germany, Denmark and Holland, these people came to England from the 5th Century AD and settled most of what we call England.

Symbolise – To represent something (ideas or values) with images i.e. 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: History
Topic: The Crusades

Timeline of the Crusades



Key Terms

Byzantine Empire – The continuation of the Roman Empire in the east during Late Antiquity and the Middle Ages. Its capital city was Constantinople (modern Istanbul, formerly Byzantium).

Coronation – The ceremony when someone is officially made king or queen.

The Crusades – A series of military attempts made by Europeans to capture the Holy Land from the Muslims in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries.

Empire – When a large amount of land and people are ruled by another country.

Holy land – An area of land in the Middle East, centred on Jerusalem, that was holy to Christians, Muslims and Jews.

Knight – A man who served his lord as a mounted soldier in armour.

Noblemen – Someone high up in society because they come from a powerful family.

Pilgrimage – A journey made to some sacred place as an act of devotion to God.

Pope – The man in charge of the Catholic Church, believed to be God's chosen representative on Earth.

Seljuk Turks – Muslims from Central Asia, who established an Empire with Baghdad (modern Iraq) as its capital.

Crusade	Details
First	An army of peasants led by a French priest set off for the Holy Land. They were killed by the Turks. An army of knights followed, led by Godfrey of Bouillon (a leader of the first Crusades), which massacred Muslims and captured Jerusalem in 1099.
Second	King Louis VII of France invaded the Holy Land but was defeated at Damascus, Syria.
Third	In 1187, the Muslim ruler Saladin recaptured Jerusalem. The Crusaders (who included King Richard I of England) captured the port of Acre. But they often argued and ultimately failed to capture Jerusalem.
Fourth	The Pope wanted to unite western and eastern Christians under his authority. He diverted this Crusade, attacking and capturing the city of Constantinople (which was Christian) in 1204. Christians fought Christians.
Children's	An army of young people set off on crusade in 1212. It never received papal support, and they were likely kidnapped and sold as slaves.

Subject: **History** Topic: **Medieval Monarchs**

Key Terms

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

Baron – A powerful and wealthy landowner who provides soldiers and advice to support the monarch.

Civil War – A conflict between people of the same country, often to try and replace the government.

Conquest – The taking over of another country or area through the use of force.

Magna Carta – The document that King John was forced to agree to by his barons in 1215, limiting some of his power.

Martyr – Someone who is willing to die for their beliefs, whether they be political or religious views.

Monarch – The person who rules a kingdom, either as a king or a queen.

Pilgrimage – A journey to a holy site, usually done as a sign of devotion to their faith.

Rebellion – An armed uprising against authority.

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: **History** Topic: **Mali Empire**

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 Empire – Origins

- The Empire of Mali grew out of the Empire of Ghana following its collapse.
- The Mansa (emperor) oversaw the Mali Empire.
- The army was organised by nobles and consisted of cavalry, archers, and foot-soldiers.
- Major cities included: Timbuktu and Niani (the capital), with grand mosques, universities, and madrasas (religious schools).
- At its height, there were 20 million subjects of the empire.

Mali Empire – Trade

- Salt, copper and gold were the main items traded.
- Trade in and out of the Empire was taxed, making the Mali Empire 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.

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 – A major river in West Africa

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

Timbuktu – A city in Mali where the Islamic learning center was located.

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



Subject: **History** KO5: **Medieval Life**

Major Medieval Events

1066 – William of Normandy defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings.

1095 – The Crusades begin. A series of wars between Christians and Muslims for control of the Holy Land.

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

1215 – Magna Carta was agreed by King John. The king accepted that there were limits on his power and that he must obey the law.

1283 – Wales was conquered by the English Edward I. He built a series of castles such as Conwy to keep Wales under control.

1348 – The Black Death arrived in England. About a third of the population died within 3 years, at least 50 million across Europe are thought to have died. Many people believed it was a punishment from God.

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

1455 – The Wars of the Roses began as two rival families fought for the crown of England: The Yorkists and the Lancastrians.

1485 – Henry Tudor, a Lancastrian, became King of England when he ended the Wars of the Roses by defeating 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 – A person of low status, often poor.

Pilgrimage – A journey made to a sacred place to show your religious devotion.

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

Subject: **History** Topic: **Black Death**

What cause the Black Death?

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 (miasma)**
- **enemies who had poisoned the wells**
- **staring at a victim**
- **wearing pointed shoes**
- **strangers to villages were blamed**

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.
3. Italian merchants took the plague with them to Sicily in October 1347.
4. In June 1348 Black Death arrived in Dorset. By the end of the year, it had spread across the south of England.
5. During 1349, the plague spread into Wales, Ireland and the north of England.
6. The Scots – thinking that God was punishing the English – invaded the north, where their army caught the plague. In 1350, therefore, the plague spread through Scotland.
7. The first plague died out in 1350.
8. The plague returned in 1361 and 1364, and five more times before 1405. These plagues mainly killed children, who had no resistance to the disease.

Key Terms

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

Bubo – A swollen lump in the groin or armpit. It is black or purple in colour and can grow to the size of a tennis ball.

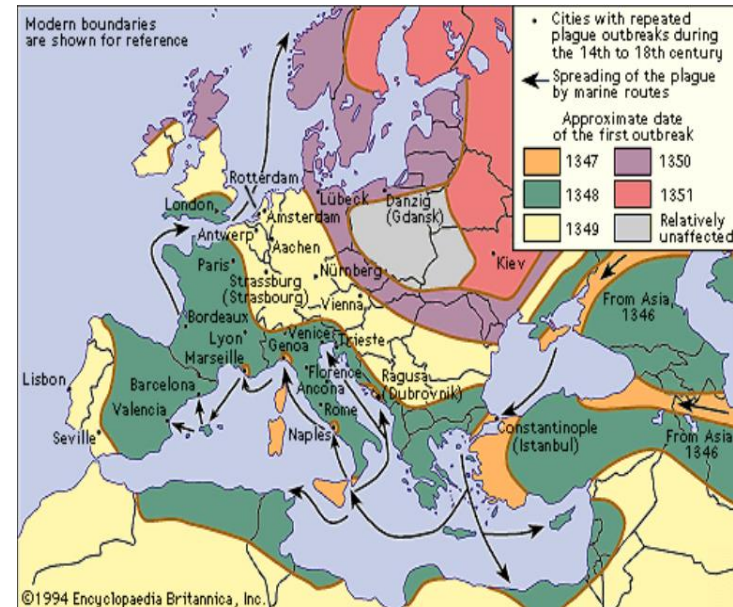
Humours – Medieval doctors believed your body was made up of 4 different fluids known as the humours. These were blood, phlegm, yellow bile, and black bile.

Consequences of the Black Death

Psychological: People started to question how to live life. Some were angry and bitter, and blamed the Church. Having faced and survived the plague, some people 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 shortage of workers, and when parliament passed laws to stop wages rising, poorer people became very angry.



Subject: History

Topic: Norwich Through Time

Key Terms

Anglo-Saxon – The people that lived in England before the Norman Conquest.

Anti-Semitism – The strong dislike or cruel and unfair treatment of Jewish people.

Cathedral – A large and important church.

Charter – A document awarded by the king that awards a place or people certain extra rights.

Common Land – Land in a village or town that is owned by everyone.

Debtor – A person who owes money.

Domesday Book – The nickname for the huge survey carried out on the orders of William I, completed in 1086.

Enclosure – An area that has been surrounded by walls or fences, being used for sheep farming.

Felon – A person who is guilty of a serious crime.

Fortification – A description of walls, palisade or features that protect a place.

Gaol – The old spelling for jail.

Gaoler – The person who runs a gaol.

Martyr – Someone who dies for their beliefs, in Medieval Europe this is likely to be linked to religion.

Mint – A mint is the place where coins are made.

Rebellion – An uprising against the people in power.

Reform – To make an improvement to something or someone.

Saint – A person recognised as holy or virtuous and named a saint by the church.

Sheriff – An official of the king in a county, responsible for keeping the peace.

Usury – The practice of lending money.

Norwich Timeline

10th Century – Norwich is a small Anglo-Saxon settlement with its own mint.

1004 – The Danes burn Norwich. However, Norwich was re-built and soon began to flourish.

1067 – Normans start work on Norwich castle.

1086 – In Domesday Book, Norwich had a population of 6,000 and was one of the largest towns in England.

1096 – Work begins rebuilding the castle out of stone, completed in 1120.

1194 – Norwich granted a city charter by Richard I, a document granting the people certain rights.

1249 – The Great Hospital is founded to support poor scholars, sick and hungry paupers, and aged priests.

1300 – Norwich has a population of 10,000 and the main industry is the wool trade.

1407 – The Guildhall is built between 1407 and 1413, serving as the seat of city government from the early 15th century.

1549 – During Kett's Rebellion, rebels storm Norwich on 29th July and take the city. They are defeated shortly afterwards.

1565 – Weavers come to Norwich from what is now the Netherlands and Belgium, fleeing religious persecution, and bringing their canaries with them.

1579 – An outbreak of plague kills around a third of Norwich's population.

1700 – Population is about 25,000.

1836 – Norwich's first police force is formed

1870s – A network of sewers is built.

1882 – Norwich City railway station opens.

1901 – Population in Norwich is 111,733.

1902 – Norwich City Football club is formed.

Subject: **History** Topic: **The Tudors**

Key Terms

Act of Supremacy – Act of Parliament passed in 1534, making 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. They were run by the Catholic Church and were homes for monks and nuns. They also provided hospital care and charity to 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 Churches that broke away from the Catholic Church during the Reformation.

Reformation – The move of part of the Church away from the authority of the Pope. Its greatest leaders 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 power of the monarchy but conducted costly and expensive wars.

Thomas Wolsey – Henry VIII’s most powerful minister. 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 of England, with Henry as its Supreme Head.

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’ as she had no children.

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! He attempted to invade England in 1588 with the Armada.