Year 7 History Revision

Medieval Britain (or the Middle Ages): 1066-1485

HASTINGS, 1066

INFORMATION YOU ARE HERE:

Medieval Britain (or the Middle Ages): 1066-1485
Can you guess the historical event?

The Romans invade Britain – 43 AD
The Peasants’ Revolt - 1381
Battle of Hastings - 1066
King John & the Magna Carta - 1215
The Black Death - 1348
The murder of Thomas Becket - 1170
The Vikings first invade Britain - 793
Chronology: the arrangement of events or dates in the order of their occurrence.

Put these events into chronological order – see sheet
Let’s see if they’re in the correct chronological order!

1. Roman invasion of Britain – 43 AD
2. Viking invasion of Britain – 793
3. The Battle of Hastings – 1066
4. The Domesday Book – 1086
5. The murder of Thomas Becket – 1170
6. King John & the Magna Carta – 1215
7. The Black Death – 1348
8. The Peasants’ Revolt - 1381
What do BC and AD stand for in historical terms?

BC = Before Christ
AD = Anno Domino (Latin for: ‘In the year of the Lord’)

BC and AD are used to denote dates in the Christian era. BC stands for Before Christ, counting years backwards starting from the year of Jesus Christ's birth. AD stands for Anno Domini, also starting from the year of Jesus Christ, but counting years forwards from that point.
Measuring Time

Decade =

Century =

Millennium =
## Describing centuries

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>The 700s</th>
<th>The 8th century</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>The 1900s</td>
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<td>The 1100s</td>
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<td>The 600s</td>
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<td>The 300s BC</td>
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Complete the rest of the table.
A historical source is something that tells us about History. It may be a document, a picture, a sound recording, a book, a cinema film, a television programme or an object.
There are two main types of historical source:
• Primary Sources and Secondary Sources
• A Primary source is something that originates from the past.

A Secondary source is something that has been made recently about the past, for example:

A Roman coin that was made by the Romans is a Primary Source, but a drawing of a Roman coin made in 2015 would be a Secondary Source.
Primary or Secondary Source?

- Book on Peasants’ Revolt (2009)
- Coin of King Richard II (1378)
- Documentary on the Black Death (2003)
- Painting of Domesday Book (1960s)
- Copy of Magna Carta (13th century)
- Bayeaux Tapestry (1070s)
England 1066: Game of Thrones

Harold Godwinson
Earl of Wessex

William
Duke of Normandy

Harald Hardrada
King of Norway
• Harold Godwinson defeats Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

• William is crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey.

• King Edward the Confessor dies. He leaves no children behind and there was no clear heir to the throne.

• William of Normandy sails across the English Channel. He lands near Hastings.

• Harold Godwinson and William of Normandy meet near Hastings. Harold is killed in the battle and William declares victory.

• King Harald Hardrada of Norway sails to England with his Viking army in order to claim the English throne.

Put these events in the correct chronological order – see sheet
January 1066 – King Edward the Confessor dies. He leaves no children behind and there was no clear heir to the throne.

September 1066 – King Harald Hardrada of Norway sails to England with his Viking army in order to claim the English throne.

25th September 1066 – Harold Godwinson defeats Harald Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

William of Normandy sails across the English Channel. He lands near Hastings.

October 1066 – Harold Godwinson and William of Normandy meet near Hastings. Harold is killed in the battle and William declares victory.

December 1066 – William is crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey.
Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

Using pages 26-29 (IPM), find out at least three reasons why William won the Battle.

Selecting one reason, write a short paragraph explaining why this helped William to win the Battle of Hastings.

If completing at home, use this link to help you: Reasons why William won the Battle of Hastings
How did William the Conqueror control England?

Can you identify any of his methods?
The 'feudal system' is the name for a power structure where people held their land in return for promising loyalty, known as doing homage, and providing services such as working or fighting for their lord.
This is what your Feudal System should look like!

Feudal Pyramid of Power

- **KING**
  - Money and Knights
  - Protection and Military Service
  - Land (fief)
  - Land and protection

- **Nobles**
  - Knights vassals
  - Food and Services

- **Peasants**
  - Farmers
The Normans and their castles

What types of castle are these? How are they different?
Label your motte and bailey castle.

Label your diagram of a motte and bailey castle. Make sure you cover the following things:

- Motte
- Bailey
- Wooden Tower (or Keep)
- Drawbridge
- Moat
- Wooden stockade (fence)

UPGRADE: Explain the purpose of features.
Draw your own motte and bailey castle

Draw your own diagram of a motte and bailey castle. Make sure you label the following things:

- Motte
- Bailey
- Wooden Tower (or Keep)
- Drawbridge
- Moat
- Wooden stockade (fence)
Castles did change and develop during the period 1100-1400 as lords tried to make them stronger.

Your castle diagram was built at least 100 years after the first motte and bailey castle.
Once labelled, write a short paragraph explaining why the stone castles were an improvement on the Motte and Bailey.
To further extend his grip on England, William ordered that a book be made containing information on who owned what throughout the country.

This book would also tell him who owed him what in tax and because the information was on record, nobody could argue against a tax demand.

This is why the book brought doom and gloom to the people of England - hence "Domesday Book". The decision of what someone owed was final - rather like Judgement Day when your soul was judged for Heaven or Hell.

What questions might be asked to the people of England?
The murder of Thomas Becket (1170)
Thomas Becket Video

- What was Thomas Becket’s position when he was murdered?
- Who was King when Becket was murdered?
- Where was Thomas Becket murdered?
- Why was Thomas Becket murdered?
- How did the King show that he was sorry?
King John and the Magna Carta

What can you remember about the Magna Carta?
Watch the video – answer the questions

Magna Carta - British Library Video

• What does ‘Magna Carta’ mean in English?

• Why did the barons rebel against King John?

• Where did the barons and King John meet to agree the Magna Carta?

• What parts of the Magna Carta are still relevant today?

• Why would the peasants not be bothered about the Magna Carta?
The Black Death arrives in England (1348)
Where did the Black Death start?

How did the disease spread?

What did Medieval people think caused the Black Death?

What were the attempted cures?

What were the effects of the Black Death on England?
The Peasants’ Revolt (1381)
• What is another word for ‘revolt’?

• How was the Black Death connected to the Peasants’ Revolt?

• What was the ‘last straw’ for the peasants? (which made them have a revolt)

• In which counties did the revolt start?

• What was the name of the King during the revolt? How old was he?

• What was the name of the Revolt’s leader?

• What were the peasants’ demands?
Everyday life in the Middle Ages

Click on the link to the right to complete the interactive activity on the Middle Ages

Everyday Life in the Middle Ages