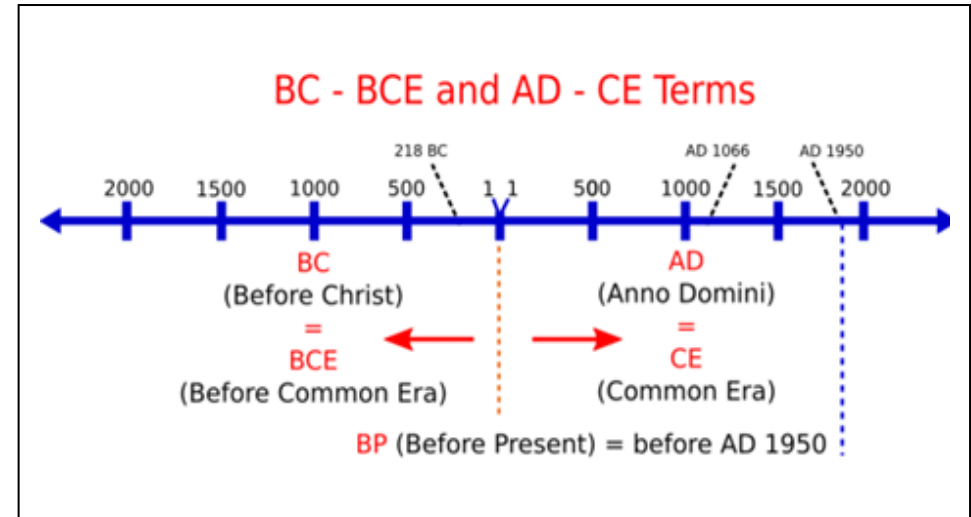


Year 7 History Knowledge Organiser Summer Term – Page 1

Section A Knowledge Retrieval		
1	What word means the order in which events happen?	Chronological
2	What do we call information about the past that is the opinion of a historian on an event from many years later?	Interpretation
3	What do we call a piece of information about the past from the time we are studying?	Source
4	What group of settlers arrived in England in the 1 st century AD?	Romans
5	Who invaded England in 1066?	Harold Hardrada and William of Normandy
6	What was the first type of castles built by the Normans in England?	Motte and Bailey
7	What was the name of the Holy Wars fought in the Middle-East in the later medieval period?	Crusades
8	Who signed the Magna Carta?	John
9	Which English king built a series of castles across North Wales?	Edward I
10	Where was the House of Wisdom located?	Baghdad



Section B Chronology

Key dates – Year 7 History

410AD – The last of the Romans left Britain

711AD – Spain becomes part of the Islamic Empire

1066AD – The Battle of Hastings

1086AD – The Domesday Book completed

1215AD – The Magna Carta signed

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Section C Interpretations of History	<p>You will have an interpretation to examine about the Norman Conquest of 1066. Is the opinion offered to you accurate? Does it match what you know happened after 1066? You have to explain why the interpretation is accurate!</p> <p>Knowledge to help you! The Normans brought many changes to England. They spoke Norman French, introduced the Feudal System as a way of controlling England, and built castles across England. However, in many ways much of the old Anglo-Saxon society survived. Most people still spoke Old English, lived in towns and villages, and carried on farming and trading as they had done before 1066.</p>
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Section D Source Utility	<p>You will have a source about the Black Death to look at. What does this source show, (we call this the content of the source)? How useful is the source, thinking about the provenance of it? Provenance means the type of source, is this helpful to understand the effects of the Black Death? Look at when the source was produced, (its origin), why was the source produced, (Its purpose)? Are these useful when studying the Black Death. You have to explain why the source you are looking at is useful if we are studying the effects of the Black Death.</p> <p>Knowledge to help you! The Black Death arrived in England in 1348. It killed 1/3 of the population of England. The symptoms of the Black Death included large lumps, called buboes, appearing on the victim’s body, along with vomiting, fever, uncontrollable shaking and aching all over the body. Death usually occurred within a week.</p>
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Section Extended Writing	<p>“The Magna Carta was a document which had little significance on the power of medieval monarchs”, (Kings). You have to explain why some people might agree with this opinion and why other people might disagree with this opinion. Then you explain what is your opinion? Do you agree, partially agree, or disagree with the statement above?</p>	
	Arguments in favour – The Magna Carta was not important	Arguments against – the Magna Carta was important
	<p><i>King John had been forced to sign the Magna Carta, he only did this to avoid a potential civil war in England.</i></p> <p><i>The very poorest in England gained few if any rights from the Magna Carta.</i></p> <p><i>The monarchs that came after King John ignored the Magna Carta.</i></p> <p><i>The 1258 Provisions of Oxford were a much more important set of agreements, the King now had to work with a Great Council, which developed into the first English Parliament.</i></p>	<p><i>The Magna Carta made sure that the King could not: Imprison barons without a trial.</i></p> <p><i>He had to hold trials in court and not in secret.</i></p> <p><i>He could only charge the barons a fair amount of tax</i></p> <p><i>He had to let freemen travel where they like.</i></p> <p><i>He could not to interfere with the church.</i></p> <p><i>He could not seize crops without paying.</i></p>

