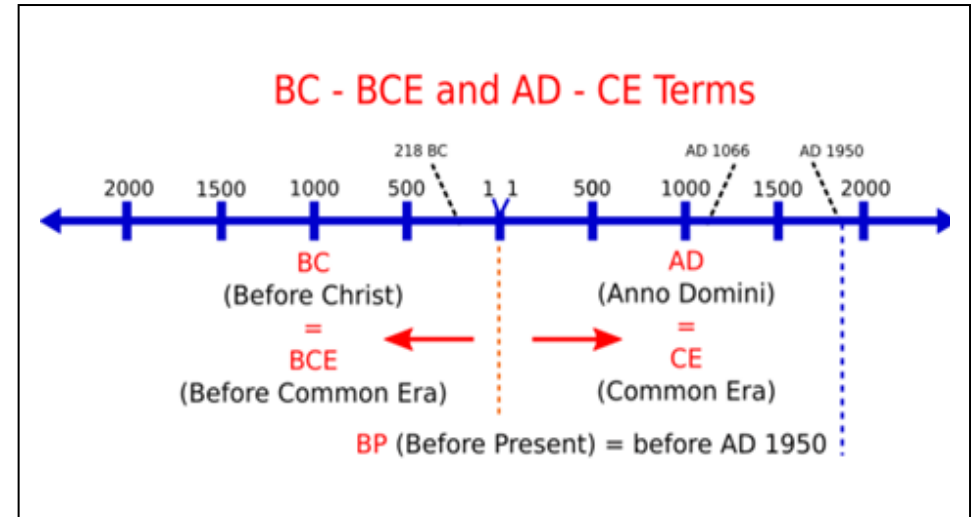


## Year 7 History Knowledge Organiser Autumn Term – Page 1

<b>Section A Knowledge Retrieval</b>		
1	What word means the order in which events happen?	<b>Chronological</b>
2	What do we call information about the past that is the opinion of a historian on an event from many years later?	<b>Interpretation</b>
3	What do we call a piece of information about the past from the time we are studying?	<b>Source</b>
4	What group of settlers arrived in England in the 1 <sup>st</sup> century AD?	<b>Romans</b>
5	Where was it agreed that England should follow the Roman Catholic version of Christianity?	<b>Synod of Whitby</b>
6	What is an heir to the throne?	<b>The next King or Queen</b>
7	Who became King of England in January 1066?	<b>Edward the Confessor</b>
8	Who was defeated at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?	<b>Harald Hardrada</b>
9	Who invaded England in the autumn of 1066?	<b>Duke William and the Normans</b>
10	Which King was killed at the Battle of Hastings?	<b>Harold Godwinson</b>



### **Section B Chronology**

#### **Key dates – Year 7 History**

**44AD** – The Roman occupation of Britain began

**410AD** – The last of the Romans left Britain

**664AD** – The Synod of Whitby agreed

**760AD** – Approximate date the construction of Offa's Dyke began

**1066AD** – The Battle of Hastings

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<p><b>Section C</b> <b>Interpretations of History</b></p>	<p>You will have an <b>interpretation</b> to examine about the significance of the 664 Synod of Whitby. <b>Is the opinion offered to you accurate?</b> Does it match what you know happened after 1066? You have to explain why the interpretation is accurate!</p> <p><b>Knowledge to help you!</b> Christianity had spread across England during the Anglo-Saxon period. Missionaries (people sent to spread religious ideas) arrived in England from Ireland spreading the Celtic version of Christianity, those from Rome spread the Roman Catholic version. A key difference in these was the actual date of Easter. The Synod of Whitby agreed that England should follow the Roman Christian faith</p>
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<p><b>Section D</b> <b>Source Utility</b></p>	<p>You will have a source about the Norman invasion to look at. <b>What does this source show</b>, (we call this the <b>content</b> of the source)? How <b>useful</b> is the source, thinking about the <b>provenance</b> of it? <b>Provenance means the type of source</b>, is this helpful to understand how the Normans invaded? Look at <b>when</b> the source was produced, (its <b>origin</b>), <b>why</b> was the source produced, (its <b>purpose</b>)? Are these useful when studying the this invasion? You have to explain why the source you are looking at is useful if we are studying the Norman invasion of 1066.</p> <p><b>Knowledge to help you!</b> The Normans invaded in the autumn of 1066, travelling by boat across the English Channel using sail boats. They brought a large invasion fleet, which included foot soldiers and cavalry, who would fight using the horses the Normans also brought with them on these boats.</p>
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<p><b>Section E</b> <b>Extended Writing</b></p>	<p><b>“ The main cause of William of Normandy’s victory at the Battle of Hastings was that King Harold was short of experienced soldiers ”.</b> You have to <b>explain why some people might agree</b> with this opinion and <b>why other people might disagree</b> with this opinion. Then you <b>explain what is your opinion?</b> Do you agree, partially agree, or disagree with the statement above?</p>	
	<p>Arguments <b>in favour</b> – The loss was caused by a lack of experienced soldiers</p> <p><i>King Harold had already fought the Battle of Stamford Bridge 10 days before the Battle of Hastings. At this many of his best soldiers, known as <b>Housecarls</b> had been killed.</i></p> <p><i>This meant that Harold had to recruit inexperienced soldiers as he marched south to Hastings. This army was known as the <b>Fyrd</b>.</i></p> <p><i>The Fyrd fell for William’s pretend retreat, and left the higher ground on Senlac Hill. If they had stayed there, King Harold may have won.</i></p>	<p>Arguments <b>against</b> – Other factors were more important.</p> <p><i>William had brought archers who were effective in battle.</i></p> <p><i>William had brought soldiers on horseback, known as cavalry, who were very effective against the Saxon foot soldiers.</i></p> <p><i>William removed his helmet during battle to prove he was alive, and motivate his soldiers.</i></p> <p><i>William used clever tactics, including a pretend retreat to lure the Anglo-Saxons down from the top of Senlac Hill.</i></p>

