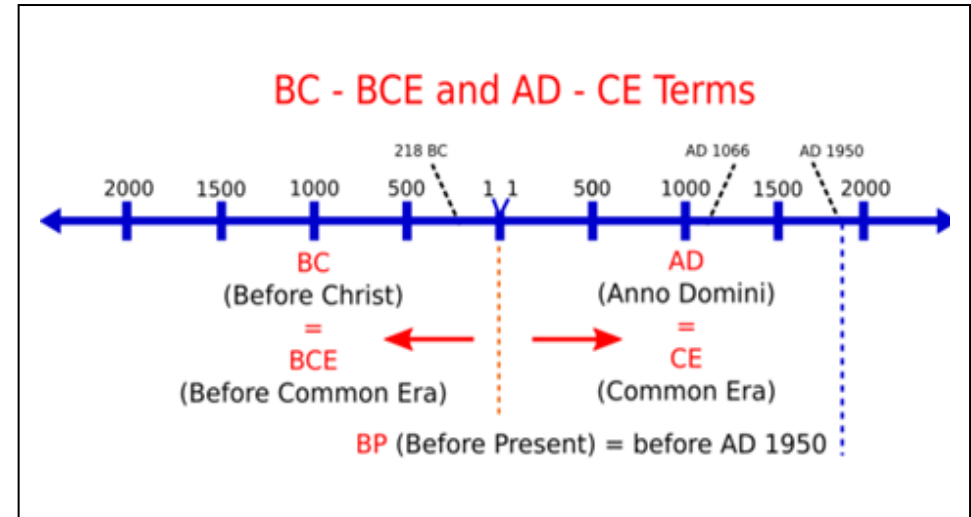


## Year 7 History Knowledge Organiser Spring Term – Page 1

<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	Where was it agreed that England should follow the Roman Catholic version of Christianity?	<b>Synod of Whitby</b>
5	Which English king died in January 1066?	<b>Edward the Confessor</b>
6	Which king was killed at the Battle of Hastings?	<b>Harold Godwinson</b>
7	Who became King of England on Christmas Day 1066?	<b>William</b>
8	Who was killed in Canterbury Cathedral in 1170?	<b>Thomas Becket</b>
9	What was the name of the series of wars fought in the Holy Lands during the medieval period?	<b>The Crusades</b>
10	Which King signed the Magna Carta?	<b>King John</b>



### **Section B Chronology**

#### **Key dates – Year 7 History**

**1066** – The Battle of Hastings

**1085** – The Domesday Survey took place

**1096** – The first Crusade began

**1170** – The murder of Thomas Becket

**1215** – Magna Carta signed

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<b>Section C Interpretations of History</b>	<p>You will have an <b>interpretation</b> to examine about the consequences of the Norman Conquest of 1066. <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> 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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<b>Section D Source Utility</b>	<p>You will have a source about the capture of Acre in the Holy Land during the Crusades 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 the battle to capture Acre 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 capture of Acre by the Crusaders.</p> <p><b>Knowledge to help you!</b> The Crusaders captured cities such as Acre through the use of siege engines such as catapults to break down the walls of the castles built by Muslims in the Holy Land. The Crusaders were soldiers, using armour and weapons such as swords and spears. The Muslims were determined to defend their castles, often throwing rocks at the attacking Crusaders. The Muslims were also heavily armed.</p>
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<b>Section E Extended Writing</b>	<p><b>“The Magna Carta was a document which had little significance on the power of medieval monarchs.”</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>	
	<b>Arguments in favour</b>	<b>Arguments against</b>
	<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>