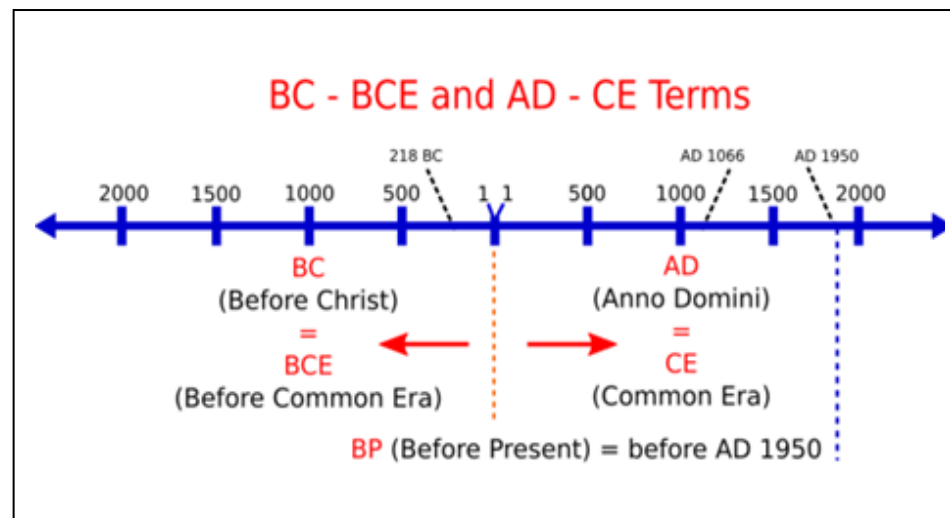


## Year 7 History Knowledge Organiser AW3 – Page 1

<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	Who became King of England on Christmas Day 1066?	<b>William of Normandy</b>
6	Who was murdered in canterbury Cathedral in 1170?	<b>Thomas Becket</b>
7	What agreement did King John sign in 1215?	<b>Magna Carta</b>
8	Where was the House of Wisdom?	<b>Baghdad</b>
9	What disease arrived in England in 1348?	<b>Black Death or Bubonic Plague</b>
10	Who led the Peasants' Revolt?	<b>Wat Tyler or John Ball</b>



### **Section B Chronology**

#### **Key dates – Year 7 History**

- 664** – The Synod of Whitby signed
- 900** – The founding of the House of Wisdom
- 1066** – The Battle of Hastings
- 1215** – The Magna Carta Signed
- 1381** – The Peasants' Revolt

## Year 7 History Knowledge AW3 – Page 2

<b>Section C</b> <b>Interpretations of History</b>	<p>You will have an <b>interpretation</b> to examine about the creation of the House of Wisdom. <b>Why is the opinion offered to you accurate?</b> Does it match what you know happened after when this was created and why it was significant? You have to explain why the interpretation is accurate!</p> <p><b>Knowledge to help you!</b> The House of Wisdom was created in Baghdad around the year 900. It soon became a centre of learning and scholarship, where advances in scientific and medical understanding were made. Many books were translated and written here from across Europe, Africa and Asia. It was also a centre of tolerance, where people of different religious faiths could meet and learn together. At the same time Europe was experiencing a period known as the Dark Ages, when much of the knowledge of the earlier Roman Empire was lost.</p>	
<b>Section D</b> <b>Source Utility</b>	<p>You will have a source about the Black Death of 1381 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 effects of this disease? 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 these events? 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><b>Knowledge to help you!</b> The Black Death arrived in England in 1381, via ships travelling from Europe. It caused symptoms such as lumps (known as buboes), vomiting and spasms. Death followed in a week. 2.5 million people died of this disease. Medieval people blamed different causes, a common view was that it was a punishment from God, and that prayer was an effective treatment.</p>	
<b>Section E</b> <b>Extended Writing</b>	<p><b>“The most significant cause of the Peasants’ Revolt of 1381 was the introduction of the Statute of Labourers.”</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>The Statute of Labourers was a law introduced by Edward III in 1351, in response to the increasing wage demands of the peasants following the Black Death. Due to the shortage of workers caused by this, peasants were asking for higher wages. This law forbade this, and said that wages had to go back to pre-Black Death rates. This angered the peasants.</i></p>	<p><i>England was involved in ongoing wars with France. These were expensive and needed to be paid for. The introduction of a poll tax in 1377 angered many peasants. They felt this was unfair, as it took a larger proportion of their income. In 1377 King Edward III died. He was succeeded by his 10-year-old grandson, King Richard II. Some peasants felt that such a young king could be pressurised into making changes that would improve their lives. John Ball was a radical preacher who was very critical of the Feudal System and encouraged peasants to demand changes.</i></p>

