

Task	Due Date	Checked/Marked
KS2 Review		
*Keywords 1: 1066		
Meanwhile Elsewhere 1: China		
*Knowledge Organiser 1: England in 1065		
Meanwhile Elsewhere 2: West Africa		
*Keywords 2: Norman England		
*Knowledge Organiser 2: Norman Conquest		
Interpretations 1: Marc Morris, The Normans		

*these tasks are ones you will be quizzed on, throughout the year and at the end of the year

Learning Booklet

Term 1 Year 7

The History Department
Attenborough School

Name:

Teaching Group:

Teacher:

Reviewing KS2 History:

CHRONOLOGY: How much can you remember?

|_____|

<u>Skill</u>	<u>Definition</u>	<u>Judgement</u>
<u>CAUSE</u> <u>CONSEQUENCE</u>		
<u>CONTINUITY</u> <u>CHANGE</u>		
<u>SIGNIFICANCE</u>		
<u>SOURCES</u>		
<u>INTERPRETATIONS</u>		

KNOWLEDGE & UNDERSTANDING: What makes good knowledge and understanding in History?

<u>Topics</u>

Keywords 1: 1066

Authority	The power to make decisions and give orders
Cavalry	Soldiers on horseback
Ceorls	Free' peasant farmers, not tied to the land
Earls	Highest Anglo-Saxon aristocracy
Housecarls	Highly-trained troops that stayed with their lord, bodyguards
Invasion	Entering another country in order to establish control
Monarch	King or queen of a country
Oath	Solemn promise to do something
Peasant	Poor person who works for someone else
Shield Wall	A clever defensive tactic used by the Anglo-Saxons

Learn these words and definitions as you will be tested on them; try to make sure you can also spell them correctly 😊

In the 11th Century, the Normans ruled England **meanwhile elsewhere** the Song Dynasty ruled China.

KEY INFORMATION:

The Song ruled from _____ to _____. Founded by Emperor _____ their capital was in _____



HOW MUCH DID THEY RULE OVER?

Shade the area on the world map above that the Song Dynasty ruled over.

The Song were famous for their inventions. Find two things that were invented by the Song and explain why they were important.

Invention 1: _____

This was important because _____

Invention 2: _____

This was important because _____

QUESTIONS:

What were Song cities like?

Why did the Song dynasty end?

WHAT CAN SOURCES TELL US ABOUT THE SONG?



Song Dynasty women inspecting a bolt of silk. 12 Century CE. Painted on silk.

What does this illustration tell us about the Song Dynasty?

https://www.ducksters.com/history/china/song_dynasty.php

http://www.academickids.com/encyclopedia/index.php/Song_Dynasty

<http://china.mrdonn.org/song.html>

1066 Knowledge Organiser:

England before 1066:

Anglo-Saxons: people who lived in England from the 5th Century, they included people from Germanic tribes who migrated from Europe.

Society: highly organised but fluid – people could improve their status or move down the levels









KING	One king, blood relative of or chosen by the previous king
EARLS	4 major earldoms (other smaller ones also), collected taxes, gave 1/3 to the king
THEGNS	4-5,000 (1% of the population)
CEORLS	10% of the population – free farmers who owned their land
PEASANTS	70% of the population – had to work for their lord for up to 3 days per week
SLAVES	10% of the population, not free, held no land

Witan: earls, thegns, bishops and archbishops who gave the king advice, they met when he told them to

Economy: most people lived in villages and relied on farming. Towns had markets where goods were bought and sold; silver coins were used for this sometimes. Silver for the coins came from Germany.

Church: very important and powerful; owned 25% of all land; monks and priests could be educated and be able to read and write so might be teachers or advisers to lords or even the king. Everyone believed in heaven and hell.

Key People:

							
Edward the Confessor	Harold Godwinson	William Of Normandy	Edgar the Atheling	Harald Hardrada	Tostig	Edwin	Morcar
King of England 1042-66	Earl of Wessex	Duke of Normandy		King of Norway	Earl of Northumbria 1055-65	Earl of Mercia	Earl of Northumbria
King of England, died in January 1066 with no clear heir.	Most powerful Earl in England. His sister was married to King Edward. Fearsome soldier. Claimed Edward promised him	Edward's cousin; brave soldier; Edward had promised him the throne on two separate occasions	Edward's great-nephew. Only 14 years old. Born in Hungary	Most feared warrior in Europe. Supported by Tostig.	Harold Godwinson's brother. Harold had taken away his earldom. Wants revenge.	Brother of Morcar. Brother-in-law to Harold Godwinson.	Brother of Edwin. Brother-in-law to Harold Godwinson.

Timeline – 1066:

5 January – Edward dies	Mid-September – Harald Hardrada's fleet lands
6 January – Edward is buried	20 September – Battle of Gate Fulford
	25 September – Battle of Stamford Bridge
Spring – King Harold gathers the Fyrd (army)	28 September – William's fleet lands
May – Tostig raids the east coast	14 October – Battle of Hastings
September – King Harold disbands the southern fyrd	November – Submission of the Earls
	25 December – William crowned king

In the 11th Century, the Normans ruled England **meanwhile elsewhere** in **West Africa**

KEY INFORMATION:

The Ghana Empire lasted from _____ to _____. Ruled in 1066 by _____. The empire was rich because it had lots of _____.



HOW MUCH DID THEY RULE OVER?

Shade the area on the world map above that the Ghana Empire ruled over.

Timeline:

- 300:** The beginning of Ancient Ghana. They gained control of the gold and salt trade and made the discovery of iron
- 610:** The Moors took control of Ancient Ghana
- 800:** Ancient Ghana "officially founded".
- 992:** Ghana captures Awdaghost
- 1000:** Height of the Ghanaian empire
- 1040:** King Bassi takes the throne until 1062
- 1054:** Ibn Yasin captures Aoudaghost
- 1062:** The Almoravids took over Ghana and Tunka Manin takes the throne.
- 1076:** Abu Bakr captures Kumbi Saleh and takes throne. Soon after Ancient Ghana began to decline.
- 1180:** There was a short rise in power
- 1240:** Ancient Ghana is taken in by the Mali Empire

QUESTIONS:

What were the cities like?

Why did the Ghana Empire end?

WHAT CAN SOURCES TELL US ABOUT THE SONG?

Description of the Kingdom of Ghana written by Al-Bakri, a member of a prominent Spanish Arab family who lived during the 11th century

The city of Ghana consists of two towns situated on a plain. One of these towns, which is inhabited by Muslims, is large and possesses twelve mosques, in which they assemble for the Friday prayer. There are salaried imams and muezzins, as well as jurists and scholars. In the environs are wells with sweet water, from which they drink and with which they grow vegetables. The king's town is six miles distant from this one...

What does this source tell us about the Ghana Empire?

https://www.ducksters.com/history/africa/empire_of_ancient_ghana.php

<http://www.rightforeducation.org/all-topics/culture/a-short-history-of-the-empire-of-ghana/>

<http://www.bbc.co.uk/worldservice/africa/features/storyofafrica/4chapter1.shtml>

Keywords 2: Norman England

Harrying	Complete destruction of crops, animals and homes
Rebellion	Taking action against something you don't like
Feudal System	Norman organisation of society
Villein	Bottom level of society
Motte & Bailey	Norman style castles
Tenants-in-Chief	Most important people after the king
Homage	Public display of loyalty to the king
Taxes	Money collected from the people
Domesday Book	Information collected about all land ownership to decide taxes
Pope	Leader of the Catholic Church

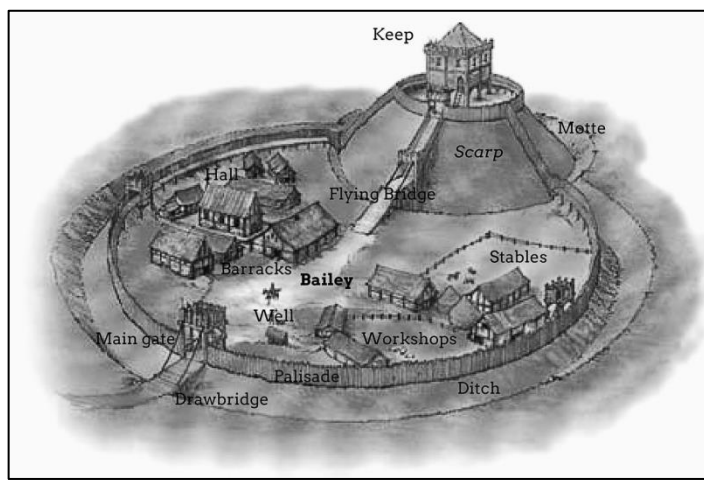
Learn these words and definitions as you will be tested on them; try to make sure you can also spell them correctly 😊

You will also need to review Keywords 1...

Conquest & Norman England Knowledge Organiser:

Keydates:

25 December 1066	William's coronation		1070	Harrying of the North
1067	William returns to Normandy		1070-1	Hereward the Wake rebels
	Rebellion in Kent and Welsh border		1071	Danish fleet raids east coast
1068	Rebellion in south-west and north		1075	Revolt of the Earls
1069	Rebellion in the north		1085	Danish fleet raids east coast
	Danish fleet raids east coast		1086	Domesday Book
	Rebellion in south-west and Welsh border		1087	William dies



Castles:

William also kept control by building castles throughout England.

At first these were built in wood for speed, eventually many were rebuilt in stone to make them stronger and more long-lasting.

Motte and Bailey -

The Bailey was on flat land, where the majority of the people lived. The Motte was the higher land of the castle, where the keep (fort) was.

Feudal System: hierarchical (some people more important than others) and static (people rarely changed status)

	KING	Owns all the land (demesne) Grants land to tenants-in-chief
In return for the grant of land, provided knights and soldiers for the king's army and collected his taxes	TENANTS-IN-CHIEF	Grants land to knights, could be one village or several
Knights did military service for their lord (knight service) and provided soldiers as well as collecting taxes	KNIGHTS	Grants land to peasants to grow own food
Worked on the lord's land (labour service) for 2-3 days per week.	PEASANTS	Had to work the land of the lord in return for the land they farmed for themselves, could not travel or move

Domesday Book:

William needed to be able to collect tax more efficiently. In 1086 he sent out surveyors to every part of England to collect information:

- How much land there was
- Who owned the land in 1066, who owned the land in 1086
- What the land was like and who lived there
- How much the land was worth in 1066 and how much it was worth in 1086

Interpretations 1:

Marc Morris: The Norman Conquest (2012)

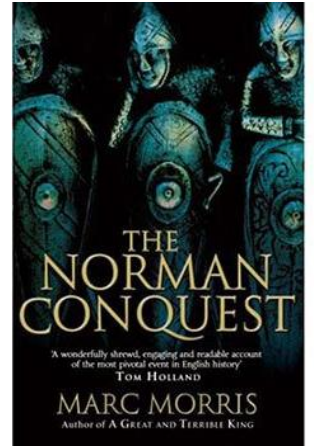
What does Morris argue most people think about the Norman Conquest?

Tricky words:

Contemporary – of the time

Representative institutions – a sort of democracy, giving people a say in how they were governed

If there are any others you find difficult underline them then look them up in the dictionary.



if I had known.⁹

So I've put in the good stuff where it is known. I have also tried to be as fair and balanced as possible. There is still a widespread assumption with the Norman Conquest that the Normans are 'them' and the English are 'us'. The Normans, it goes without saying, are the villains of the piece, responsible for introducing into England bad things like feudalism and the class system. The notion persists that pre-Conquest England had been a much nicer place – freer, more liberal, with representative institutions and better rights for women. Thus the Conquest is still regarded in many quarters a national tragedy.¹⁰

What does Morris say about the impact of the Norman Conquest on women?

But almost all of this is myth. It arises not from contemporary evidence, but from opinions passed on the Conquest in later centuries. In the case of the status of women, it arose as recently as the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, when it was argued that before the coming of the Normans women had better legal rights, allowing them to control their own property and to have a say in whom they married. The period before 1066 was imagined as a golden age, when women and men rubbed shoulders in rough and ready equality, only to be ended by the coming of the nasty Normans. Latterly, however, these arguments have been comprehensively discredited. The reality is that women were no worse off under the Normans than they had been under the Anglo-Saxons; they simply had a bad time both before and after 1066.¹¹

Certainly, Englishmen at the time were extremely sore about being conquered by the Normans. 'They built castles far and wide

YOUR SPACE FOR EXTRA KEYWORDS:

YOUR SPACE FOR EXTRA NOTES: