

Task	Due Date	Checked/Marked
*Keywords 3: The Church		
*Knowledge Organiser 3: Power in Medieval England		
Meanwhile, Elsewhere 3: Ottoman Empire		
Job skills 1:		
Interpretations 2: Hatcher - the Black Death		
*Keywords 4: Black Death & Revolt		
*Knowledge Organiser 4: The Church in Medieval England		
Meanwhile, Elsewhere 4: Lithuania		
Interpretations 3: Tudor England		

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

Learning Booklet

Term 2 Year 7

History Department
Attenborough School

Name:

Teaching Group:

Teacher:

Keywords 3: The Church

Archbishop	A leader of the Church in England
Benefit of the Clergy	A way of being judged in a church court, if you could read a verse from the bible
Doom Paintings	Paintings in a church to remind people about heaven and hell
Excommunicated	Someone is banned from going to church, meaning you would go to hell when you died
Manuscripts	Books written by hand by monks
Monastery	A building where monks lived
Pilgrim	A person who makes a trip to a holy place
Pope	Leader of the Church in Rome
Relics	The ancient remains of a person or animal
Sanctuary	A safe place such as a church

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

Knowledge Organiser: Power & Control

The Witan (Anglo-Saxon Government)



A council made up of the most important earls and archbishops (church leaders) – it advised the kings on issues such as:

- Religious affairs
- Arguments over land
- Possible threats from abroad

The king did not have to follow the Witan's advice, he chose who was in it and when it met.

The First Parliament (1265)

The King

- Decided when Parliament met (usually a few weeks per year)
- Parliament couldn't stop collecting taxes for the king if they didn't like what he was doing







The Commons

- Voting took place in public. Men chosen were usually rich men from towns or land-owning Knights
- These people became known as commoners and met in the House of Commons

The Lords

- Rich Barons & Bishops met in the House of Lords
- The right to attend passed from father to son

Key People:

					
NAME	Simon de Montford	Wat Tyler	John I	Henry III	Edward I
TITLE	Earl of Leicester		King (Son of Henry II)	King (Son of John)	King (Son of Henry III)
WHAT THEY DID	Led the Baron's army against Henry III's army at the Battle of Lewes. This led to the meeting of the first Parliament.	A leader of the Peasants Revolt in 1381. Marched from Essex to London to petition King Richard II	Persuaded by the Barons to sign the Magna Carta; stating the King cannot interfere with the church, impose unfair taxes or unfair trials	Became King at 9 years old. Forced to sign the Provisions of Oxford. Was held prisoner by Simon de Montford.	Led an army against the Barons and de Montford. Agreed to keep the Provisions of Oxford.

Timeline –:

1258 – King Henry III signs The Provisions of Oxford

1265 – The First Parliament

June 1215 – King John agrees to and signs The Magna Carta

1264 – Battle at Lewes between King Henry III's army led by his son Edward and the Barons

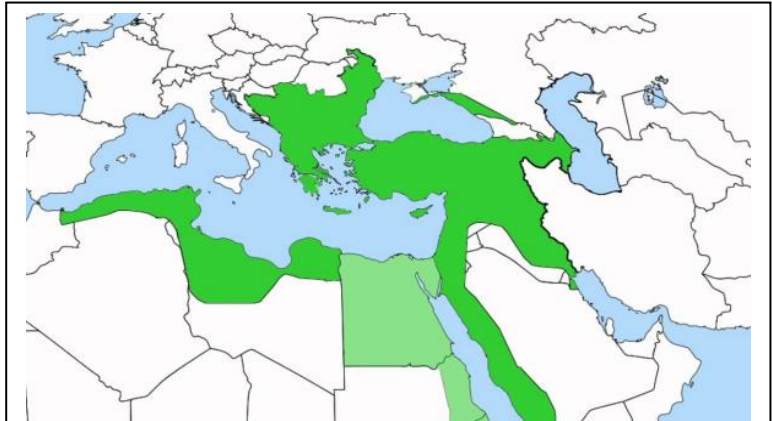
1272 – Edward becomes King and continues to meet with Parliament

In the 14th Century, the Plantagenets ruled England **meanwhile elsewhere** the Ottoman Empire was on the rise

What key dates for the Ottoman Empire can you find? Record them here >>

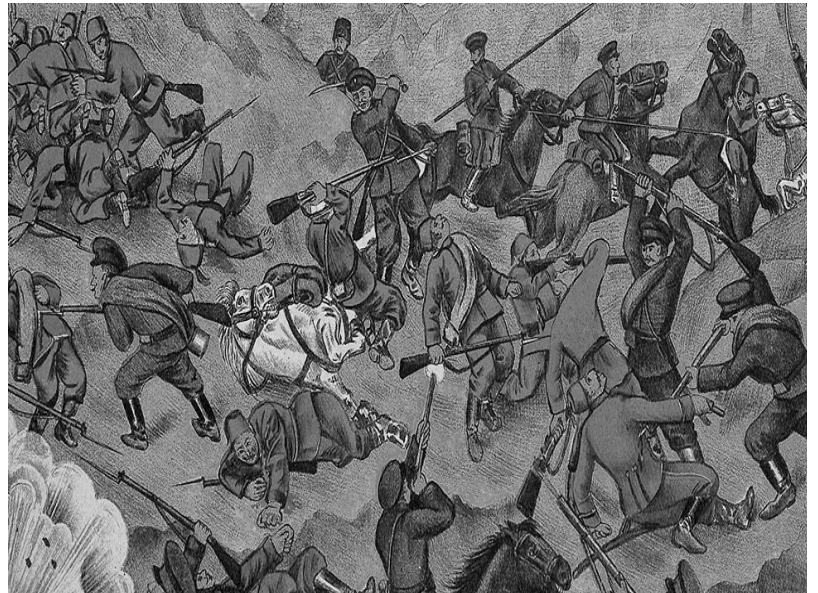
Key Information - can you find the answers?

1. Who was the Ottoman Empire named after?
2. When did the Ottoman Empire start?
3. When did the Ottoman Empire end?
4. Which country did the Ottomans originate in?
5. Were Ottoman taxes high or low?
6. How did this help them to control their empire?



Can you circle modern day Turkey on this map?

What can this source tell us about the Ottomans?



http://www.bbc.co.uk/religion/religions/islam/history/ottomanempire_1.shtml
<https://www.bbc.com/bitesize/guides/zx9xsbk/revision/2>
https://www.ducksters.com/history/renaissance/ottoman_empire.php

History Transferable Skills in real life: Careers

Find out about the career of one of these history graduates and make notes in the box opposite:

Louis Theroux

Prince Charles

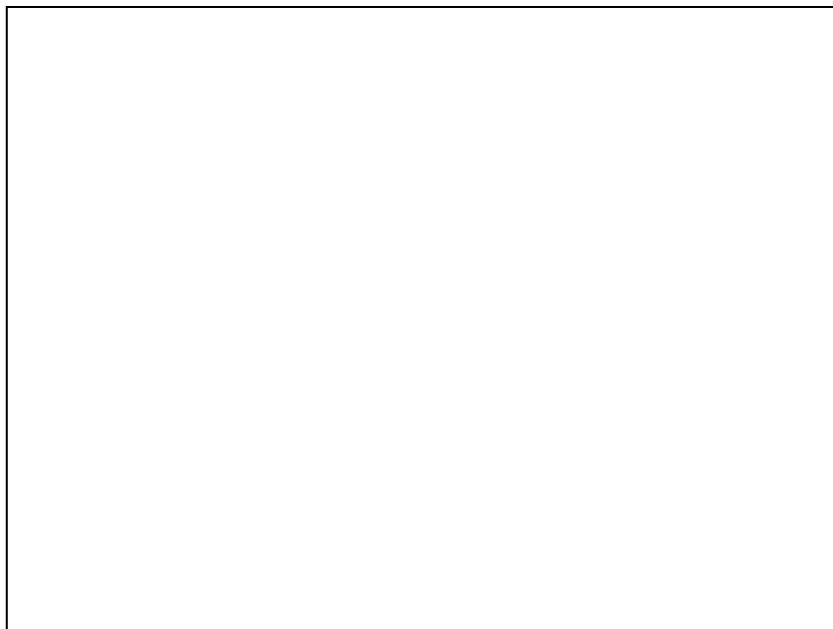
Sacha Baron Cohen

Elana Kagan

Anita Roddick

George W Bush

Gordon Brown



How might you use these skills (developed in History) in the workplace?

Source analysis

Creating coherent arguments

Evaluating different opinions

Researching

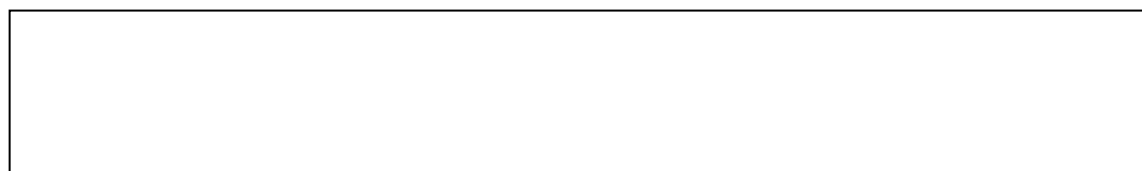
Team work

Presentation

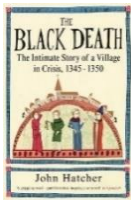
What jobs could you do with a History degree? Look at these pages for some help:

<https://www.brightnetwork.co.uk/no-idea-what-do/what-to-do-with-degree/history/>

<https://www.prospects.ac.uk/careers-advice/what-can-i-do-with-my-degree/history>



Interpretations 2:



John Hatcher: The Black Death (2010)

What evidence does Hatcher use to support his argument that there was great stability following the large numbers of deaths?



up to the extensive bureaucracies of the crown. One such record is the roll of the proceedings of the session of the manor court of Walsham held on 15 June 1349, when the pestilence had barely ended. In this roll the deaths of 103 tenants are recorded in entries that, with few exceptions, provide the name of the deceased, details of the tenancy, whether a death duty had been paid, and if so what it was, who was the heir and whether they had taken up possession, and if so what fine they had paid for entry. Walsham was a sizeable manor, but neighbouring Redgrave was even larger, and the roll of the court held there in July 1349 recorded the deaths of 169 tenants in similar fashion. We know little for certain about how all this information was collected and presented with such commendable speed and accuracy in such difficult circumstances, but the identification of heirs must have proved an especially formidable undertaking when so many lines of succession had been repeatedly broken by sudden deaths, and so many heirs were distant kin who did not reside on the manor.

What does Hatcher claim was the role of the lords and how did it help a return to normal life?



Against all expectations, the great majority of the landholdings made vacant by the deaths of probably around half of all English tenants were speedily refilled. Detailed study of manor court rolls,

The speed and completeness of recovery on each manor depended to a considerable extent on the quality of the responses of landlords and their officers, as well as the attractiveness of the lands on offer. In general, lords responded with commendable flexibility, quickly realising that it was often in their interests to make concessions in rents, fines and other conditions of tenure, rather than risk existing and potential tenants leaving to seek land elsewhere on more favourable terms. The shift back towards normality was also assisted by the culture of peasant communities, in which the landless were rooted at the bottom of the social hierarchy, and wealth and status were measured in terms of the amounts of land that were held.

What change, according to Hatcher, were most people keen to take advantage of?



Whereas the historian is struck by the continuities, contemporaries would have been overwhelmed by the scale of the changes. In the days, weeks and months after the Black Death there was understandably much confusion as both lords and peasants struggled to comprehend what had happened, and determine how they should react. The sheer scale of deaths had resulted in a surplus of land and a shortage of labour, and set in train powerful forces that threatened to alter permanently the balance of political and economic power between lords and peasants. But in the short term, in the village of Walsham, ordinary people were more interested in enjoying their new freedom to make choices about whether to take possession of a relatively unattractive piece of land or when and for what wages they would work.

Tricky words:

Concession – something that is given, normally as part of a compromise

Pestilence – another word for plague

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

Keywords 4:

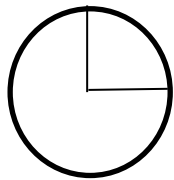
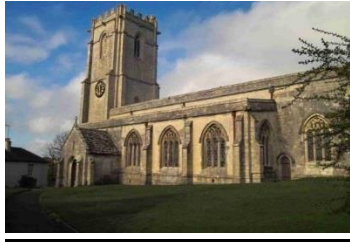
Barber-Surgeon	A medieval doctor
Blood-letting	Making someone bleed to help cure an illness
Bubonic Plague	A form of the plague spread by infected flees on black rats that produced huge boils under the armpits
Flagellants	People who whipped themselves in order to ask God to forgive them for their sins
Freeman	A man who is free from duties to his Lord
Leeches	Blood-sucking creatures used in medieval medicine
Pneumonic Plague	The deadliest form of plague, spread through the air
Poll Tax	A tax that everyone pays; people all paid the same amount no matter what they earned
Revolt	A word that means uprising or rebellion
Villein	A Peasant

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

Knowledge Organiser: The Church

Keydates:

1067	Lanfranc begins church reforms including replacing Anglo-Saxon bishops and priests with Normans	1213	English churches are closed by the Pope
1096	First Crusade to the Holy Land	1381	John Wycliff dismissed from Oxford University for criticising the Roman Catholic Church
1162	Thomas Becket appointed Archbishop of Canterbury	1519	Luther's 95 Theses attacking the Catholic Church
1170	Thomas Becket is murdered	1536	Dissolution of the monasteries begins
1189	Third Crusade led by Richard I (the Lionheart)	1539	English translation of the bible
1212	Children's Crusade		



From 1066: The Church controlled 25% of all land in England & collected a tithe from everyone = 10% of what they produced on their land



Pope – lived in Rome

HIERARCHY



Archbishops – Two in England: Canterbury & York



Bishops – One for each diocese in England



Abbots – in charge of monasteries



Monks – lived in monasteries
Priests – in charge of a parish church (approximately 9,000 parishes)

Crime & Punishment and the Church

Anglo-Saxon & Norman England

Trial by Ordeal – if a jury couldn't decide your guilt or innocence then the Church would perform Trial by Ordeal e.g. ordeal by fire where the accused would hold a red-hot iron bar and take 3 steps. The wound was then bandaged, if after 3 days it was healing cleanly you were innocent, if not you were guilty.

1000s to 1500s

Church Courts where members of the clergy were tried for crimes, punishments tended to be less severe than ordinary courts

Benefit of Clergy if you could read the 'neck verse' from the bible it proved you were a member of the clergy and could be tried in a Church Court

CONFLICT BETWEEN THE CHURCH AND THE CROWN

1093 William Rufus argues with the Archbishop of Canterbury (Anselm) who leaves the country until after William dies

1100 Henry I argues with the Archbishop of Canterbury (Anselm) about who should choose new bishops and abbots; Henry thought it should be his job

1170 Henry II argues with the Archbishop of Canterbury (Thomas Becket) over whether the clergy should be tried in Church courts or in ordinary court, Becket is murdered

1213 John disagrees with the Pope over who should be Archbishop of Canterbury. The Pope closed down all the churches in England for the rest of his reign

1532 Henry VIII 'Breaks with Rome' as the Pope keeps refusing to grant him a divorce from Katherine of Aragon

1534 Act of Supremacy makes Henry VIII Head of the Church in England

In the 14th Century, the Black Death swept through Europe **meanwhile elsewhere**
Lithuania became the largest country in Europe.

KEY INFORMATION:

_____ was the first ruler of the Grand Duchy of Lithuania. He was crowned in _____.



Where is Lithuania?

Shade Lithuania on the map of Europe above.

Timeline

1236: The state of Lithuanian was established.

1253: Duke Mindaugas crowned Lithuania's one and only king

1323: Viknius, capital of Lithuania, founded by Grand Duke Gediminas

1351: Lithuanian Grand Duke Jogaila and the Polish Queen wed. This creates a monarchial union between Lithuania and Poland.

1353: Lithuania-Poland stretches to the Black Sea and becomes the largest country in Europe.

QUESTIONS:

Why was Lithuania so big in the 14th century?

Give one consequence of Lithuania joining with Poland.

WHAT CAN SOURCES TELL US ABOUT Lithuania?

The ruins of Kaunas Castle from the mid-14th century were restored in the late 20th century

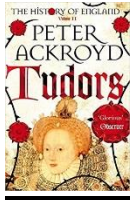


https://kids.kiddle.co/Grand_Duchy_of_Lithuania

<https://www.britannica.com/place/grand-duchy-of-Lithuania>

<http://epicworldhistory.blogspot.com/2013/07/the-grand-duchy-of-lithuania.html>

Interpretations 3:



Peter Ackroyd: Tudors (2013)

Tricky words:

Substantiated – proved

Predominantly – mostly

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

What does Ackroyd say about Henry VIII's religious faith?

It is difficult to assess the king's private religion at the end of his life. He was said to have entertained the idea, according to Foxe, of substituting the Mass with a communion service; but this Lutheran impulse cannot be substantiated. The evidence suggests that he died, as he had lived, a Catholic. His will invoked 'the name of God and of the glorious and blessed virgin our Lady Saint Mary'; he also ordered that daily Masses be said, as long as the world endured, for the salvation of his soul. That is not the language of a Lutheran. It suggests, although it does not prove, that the king still believed in the existence of purgatory despite the denial of it in his own religious articles.

What does Ackroyd say about the beliefs of English people at this time?

As for the religion of the country, opinions differed at the time and still differ. Was it a predominantly and practically Catholic kingdom, with a king instead of a pope at its head? Or was it in the throes of a singular change to a plainer and simpler worship? It is perhaps best seen as a confused and confusing process of acquiescence in the king's wishes. The habit of obedience was instinctive, especially when it was compounded by fear and threat of force. A French observer said at the time that if Henry were to declare Mahomet God, the English people would accept it. Certain devout people would not be moved from the dictates of their

conscience – Thomas More and Anne Askew come to mind – but, for most, the practice of religion was determined by custom and regulated by authority. The rituals of public worship were the same as those practised in the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries; the evidence of wills suggests that the reformed religion had not made great progress with the majority of the people. By establishing the principle of royal supremacy, however, Henry had created an instrument that could be used for the purposes of religious reform.

YOUR SPACE FOR EXTRA KEYWORDS:

YOUR SPACE FOR EXTRA NOTES: