

Year 7 Autumn Term Medieval Britain c1066-1347

Lesson Content

Who were the Anglo-Saxons?

Who wanted to be King of England?

The Battle of Stamford Bridge

The Battle of Hastings

After the Battle

Building castles

Attacking and defending castles

The Domesday Book

Controlling the people

Who was Thomas Becket?

Who was King John?

Peasant Life

Peasant Life

Medieval Life+Christmas

Key dates

| | |
|---------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 4 th Jan 1066 | King Edward dies |
| 25 th September 1066 | The battle of Stamford Bridge |
| 14 th October 1066 | The battle of Hastings |
| Christmas Day 1066 | William is crowned King |
| 1069 | “Harrying of the North” |
| 29 th December 1170 | Becket is murdered in Canterbury |
| 15 th June 1215 | King John signs the Magna Carta |

Key people

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|-----------------------------|--|
| Edward the Confessor | Saxon King of England between 1042 and 1066. A very religious man who always “confessed” his sins, hence his name. |
| Harold Godwinson | Saxon Earl, a powerful man who became King of England in January 1066 |
| Harald Hardraada | Viking king of Norway, claimed he had a right to the throne because the Vikings ran England between 1013 and 1042 |
| William of Normandy | Duke of Normandy (in Northern France), claimed he had been promised the throne of England by Edward the Confessor and Harold Godwinson |
| Bishop Odo | Brother of William of Normandy, believed to have ordered the creation of the Bayeux tapestry. |
| Oderic Vitalis | Chronicler who wrote about the events of 1066 |
| Hereward the wake | Rebel leader who opposed William of Normandy |
| Thomas Becket | Archbishop of Canterbury, former friend of King Henry II |
| King Henry II | King of England, 1154-1189 |
| King John I | King of England, 1199 – 1216, famous for signing the Magna Carta (Great Charter) |

Key Words - Glossary

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|----------------------|--|----------------------|---|
| Heir | The next person in line to become King | Motte | A high mound of rock and earth on which was built a Keep |
| Throne | The official chair on which the King sits | Bailey | An enclosure on ground level for living accommodation and horses |
| Successor | The next person to follow either a King, Earl etc | Doom Painting | Giant pictures painted on the inside of churches to warn people about going to hell |
| Anglo-Saxons | Migrants to England from the 5 th Century onwards, they eventually became the most important tribe in England | Martyr | Someone who suffers or dies for something they believe in |
| Normans | People from Normandy in Northern France, descended from Vikings | Cathedral | A really large Church, usually in a city |
| Feudal System | A system where people received land in return for loyalty to the King | Magna Carta | Latin for “Great Charter”, a document setting out rights and responsibilities |
| Domesday Book | A book detailing all the possessions of King William in 1086, “Domesday” means day of judgement | Peasant | A poor rural person, also known by the Latin word “Villein” meaning wretched. |

Key resources:
www.tecchistoryks3.blogspot.com

Key Assessment: 50 minute assessment based on skills from Paper 1+3 GCSE History Questions 1-4 or 5