Year 7 Unit 1 Overview-What is History and Medieval England

Completion date:

You will learn about: The Key skills used in History, the causes of, events during and results of, the Battle of Hastings, How William asserted control over England and two major aspects of medieval life; the church and the Black Death.



You will develop the skills of: Chronology, writing descriptions and writing a narrative account.

Lesson Overview

- Introduction to History and Historical skills
- Baseline assessment.
- England in 1065- why invade?
- Who were the claimants to the throne?
- The Viking Invasion Introduction to the Narrative Account.
- The Norman Invasion
 — why did William win?
- Assessment Narrative Account on the Battle of Hastings.
- How did William assert his control? Harrying of the north, castles, Domesday Book, and Feudal System
- Was William a good king and who else ruled
 England in Medieval times?
- King and church, including the murder of Thomas Beckett.
- The Black Death
- Socrative fact test.

Key Words

Anglo-Saxon – The people who lived in England before 1066. **Bayeux tapestry** – An embroidered cloth showing the events of the Norman conquest of England.

Buboes: a swollen inflamed lymph node in the armpit or groin. **Catholic:** is the oldest and largest branch of Christianity led by the pope.

Cavalry - Soldiers who fight on horseback.

Chronological / chronology – Recording events in time order.

Claimant – A person making a claim in this case to the English throne.

Conquest – When an invading country gains control of another. **Domesday Book:** a record of the value and ownership, of land in England, made in 1086 by order of William I. (Basically a record of who owned what and how much it was worth!)

Feudal system – The way England was organised after the Norman invasion. Everyone had to provide a service to someone else.

Harrying of the North: the slaughter of those who resisted Norman rule in Northumbria in 1069-1070 by the army of William the Conqueror.

Heir: a person legally entitled to the property or rank of another on that person's death.

Invasion – A military takeover of another country/land.

Knight – A small landowner who fights for the local Lord or King.

Monarchy – When a country is ruled by a King or Queen.

Norman – People from Normandy in modern day France.

Papacy/Pope: the head of the Catholic Church.

Peasant: A Medieval farmer who farmed small strips of land. They were at the bottom of the Feudal System.

Witan – The Anglo-Saxon Kings advisors.

Suggested reading

Wulf the Saxon: A Story of the Norman Conquest, by G.A Henty

All Fall Down by Sally Nicholls: A story of the Black Death, by Sally Nicholls

1066 (I Was There) A story about the Battle of Hastings, by Jim Eldridge

Horrible Histories: Stormin' Normans, by Terry Deary Good Masters! Sweet Ladies!: Voices from a Medieval Village, by Laura Amy Schlitz

Life in Medieval Britain (A Child's History of Britain), by Anita Ganeri

Cross curricular:

SMSC: Understand and appreciate the wide range of cultural influences that have shaped your own heritage. Explore spiritual concepts relating to the Catholic Church.

<u>Literacy</u>: use a variety of key historical terms and concepts. Write detailed descriptions and start to write narrative accounts. Additionally, students will use sources and interpretations to gather information.

Numeracy: Chronology, timelines, centuries.

Websites for additional reading

What Happened at the Battle of Hastings? – English Heritage:

https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/places/1066-battle-of-hastings-abbey-and-battlefield/history-and-stories/what-happened-battle-hastings/

The Black Death – BBC Bitesize https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z7r7hyc/revision/1

The Bayeux Tapestry – Teaching History in 100 Objects, British Museum

http://www.teachinghistory100.org/objects/about the object/britains bayeux tapestry