

Year 7 History Lesson overview

		Lesson Title	End points: Students must know/understand
What is History?	6	Introductory lesson – What is History and what do Historians do? (2 lessons)	That chronology is important in history. Chronology – is the order in which things happened. That historians break the past into time periods e.g. Tudor, and know what the key units of time historians use are: year, decade, century
		Types of evidence/artefacts	That there are 4 different categories of evidence: physical – (you can learn from touching it/visiting it), oral (you can learn from hearing it e.g. a story), visual (you can learn from seeing it) and written (you can learn from reading it). Evidence can be primary (from the time being studied) and secondary evidence (produced later)
		History skills: Ellie's bag – using evidence to make inferences	That historians make inferences using evidence to make conclusions about the past – BOOK LOOK 1
		Goodrich Castle visit	Goodrich is an example of physical, primary evidence
Invaders, Raiders, and Settlers: The story of Britain up to 1066	10	Why did the Romans invade?	An invasion is when an army or country uses force to enter and take control of another country. England has been invaded on a number of occasions including by the Romans. Romans invaded for resources (e.g. crops, slaves, raw materials)
		Why were the Roman Army so successful?	The Romans used a range of tactics eg testudo (using shields to form a tortoise shape) to defend several soldiers), they were well prepared and equipped. They were well rewarded (eg medals, land)
		How did the Romans change daily life in Britain? (2 lessons)	Romans were religious and converted to Christianity. Romans introduced baths, well-built roads, villas and larger towns. Roman Britain was diverse (black people and women could hold influence in society)
		Why did the Roman Empire collapse?	There was a range of reasons why the Roman empire collapsed (money, power, military)
		What was the legacy of the Romans?	The Romans left a long-lasting impact on Britain e.g. language, art, baths, roads
		How and why did the Anglo Saxons invade?	That the Anglo Saxons became the next group to invade England · That the Anglo Saxons were made up of three main groups who travelled over to England by boat from Northern Europe. These migrant groups were the Angles, Saxons and Jutes. England was named after the Angle tribe. The Anglo- Saxons invaded England for resources.
		What was life like in Anglo Saxon England?	Anglo-Saxons came to England for the farmland. The Anglo-Saxons were religious; they lived in simple wood and straw houses. Anglo-Saxons were cultured (e.g. they told stories such as Beowulf, they created beautiful jewellery and had a system of law with clear punishments such as the wergild)

		How did the Vikings change England?	The Vikings first came as raiders and attacked monks in Lindisfarne. They later settled in the North and East of England and created the Danelaw (an area they controlled that was under the law of the Vikings) Viking settlers brought new words into the English language such as anger, berserk, happy, cake and husband. They brought new ideas about government too and for a short time England had Danish kings (King Cnut and his sons, from 1016 to 1042)
		Who should be king in 1066?	That Anglo Saxon England was left in a succession (the inheriting of the throne) crisis because Edward I died without producing an heir to the throne, - That there were four contenders to the throne; William of Normandy, Haralda Hardrada, Edgar Atheling, and Harold Godwinson, and each had a specific reason for their claim. William of Normandy – claimed that Edward I promised him the throne, and that Godwinson swore on relics to support the claim. Harald Hardrada – claimed his father had been promised the throne. Harold Godwinson – most powerful Earl, Edward's brother-in-law, said Edward had promised him the throne on his deathbed. Edgar was the closest blood relative.
<u>How and why did the Normans conquer England in 1066?</u>	6	What happened at the Battle of Fulford Gate?	Harold Godwinson was crowned king of England after Edward the Confessor. Harold immediately faced threats from the other contenders. Harald Hardrada invaded before William and defeated the Anglo-Saxons at Fulford Gate
		What happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?	Harold Godwinson surprised the Vikings at Stamford Bridge; the Vikings did not have their armour with them. A Viking berserker killed a number Anglo-Saxons slowed the Saxon attack Anglo- Saxons outnumbered the Vikings Harold Godwinson defeated Harald Hardrada after both sides had formed a shield wall
		Why did William win the Battle of Hastings? (2 lessons)	The previous battles led to Harold Godwinson being up North when William landed William provoked Harold into meeting him in battle quickly Both sides had equal numbers of soldiers – Harold had less fully trained soldiers Harold had foot soldiers, William had a mixture of cavalry, archers and foot soldiers Harold Godwinson chose the site of the battle and had the high ground William had support from the pope William had better tactics – he fought on horseback, Harold on foot. William used a tactic called the Feigned retreat (where the Norman troops pretended to flee to break the Saxons shield wall)
		Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?	<u>BOOK LOOK 2</u>
		Why were Castles built?	Castles were strong and difficult to attack without specialist equipment so provided protection for William's troops Castles were an ideal base for controlling the surrounding countryside.

			Castles provided a base for attack. Castles were symbols of power and conquest The Normans needed to build castles quickly – sometimes in just a few days so at first, they used earth and wood. These castles were called Motte and Bailey castles. During William’s reign many of these castles were built all over England – their remains can still be seen. Motte and Bailey castles had advantages (quick to build, easy and cheap resources) disadvantages (weak - wood so could be burnt down or rot)
<u>How did the Normans keep control?</u>	6	Where were Castles built?	Castles were mainly built on raised ground to protect the area Castles were built near to resources like woodland, water sources, roads, farmland
		How did William deal with rebellions?	Some English people rebelled against William’s control There was a major rebellion in the North William’s response was brutal he salted the earth, killed people and left the area a wasteland
		What was the Feudal system?	The Feudal system was a hierarchy (structure of power). William gave land in exchange for loyalty The system ensured that William had a reliable supply of soldiers and people to control and farm the land Norman landowners replaced Anglo-Saxons as William wanted people he could trust
		What was the Domesday book?	The Domesday book was a survey of who owned what in England and what the value of England was. The book was very detailed, and the English did not like it as they felt judged. William ordered the survey so he could tax the country. <u>BOOK LOOK 3</u>
<u>What was life like in Medieval England?</u>	7	What was village life like?	The main buildings that could be found in a Medieval village, e.g. church, mill, manor, peasant housing, castle Village life revolves around farming, and many peasants lived a simple life The Normans did not change much about a peasant’s daily life
		What was life like in a typical Medieval town?	Key features of a Norman town Markets, the Normans increased trade, guilds guaranteed the quality of work. Shops had picture signs as the population was largely illiterate, castles overlooked towns, stone churches were built. Towns were busy, overcrowded places with poor public health.

	What was life like for women in Medieval times?	Some Medieval women were educated and could read Some women did dull, menial jobs Some women were important to the medieval economy Women were supposed to be caring, loving and gentle Some women had power. Some women were very skilled eg blacksmiths Some women had very little freedom or power Some women's lives were very hard <u>BOOK LOOK 4</u>
	How did Medieval people entertain themselves?	Medieval entertainment varies could be quite violent eg shin kicking, cockerel fighting Ordinary people did not have holidays their only free time was on holy days Some forms of Medieval entertainment are still enjoyed today, e.g. archery and wrestling
	Who treated the sick in Medieval times?	Medieval people did not understand the true causes of disease they had a range of incorrect ideas They had a range of options of people to 'cure' them – wise women, monks, physicians, barber surgeon, apothecary Cures were based on religion, bloodletting and herbs
	What was the Black death?	The Black Death killed over 1/3 of the population of England. The Black Death spread from Asia The Black Death symptoms were buboes, sickness and fever People had a range of incorrect ideas of what caused the black death e.g. God, Jews, 4 humours, stars and planets, bad smells People tried many cures including praying, punishing themselves, bleeding, herbs.
	How far had the Normans changed England?	N/A
	How do Historians find out about African History?	There is little written evidence for historians to use. Inferences are made from artefacts, buildings, stories (often told by Griots (African storyteller) and maps. Oral evidence such as evidence from Griots is trustworthy due to an emphasis on honour and accuracy

Meanwhile, elsewhere: What was life like in Medieval West Africa?	3	What was life like in Medieval West Africa?	Mali had craftsmen and was wealthy (eg from the jewellery) and valued education (university building) and religion (mosques) had a trade system (eg map).
		What does the life of Mansa Musa reveal about Medieval Mali?	Mansa Musa was the wealthiest man to have ever lived and was generous with his wealth as a religious man. Misconceptions of Medieval Africa are addressed. Mansa Musa went on pilgrimages Mansa Musa's wealth was built on trade, gold and Mali was wealthy due to its natural resources. Mali had developed cities eg Timbuktu which had mosques and a university
		YEAR 7 EXAM	
		Intro: Why was the Church so important in Medieval England?	Vast majority of people in England were church-goers and were Catholic The Church had wealth from land, taxes and donations The Church had great power over all people in England due to the belief in heaven and hell
How powerful was the Church in the Middle Ages?	4	How did the Church use power to control people?	Church used doom paintings (paintings of heaven, hell and purgatory) to control people The Church had courts and could punish people for breaking church law, most punishments generated wealth for the church and increased their power.
		How did the Church offer hope?	Life was hard and short for most people in the Middle Ages. But the Church as well as scaring and punishing them helped to comfort them. It gave them hope by reminding them of the joys waiting in heaven and offered ways of speeding up the journey through purgatory to heaven: by going on a pilgrimage, trusting your priest, living a good life, praying with relics or pardons or building chantry chapels.
		How did the Church help people?	The Church provided many services for Medieval people: education, healthcare, entertainment, comfort and routine, holy days and looked after the poor. <u>BOOK LOOK 5</u>

		What were the Wars of the Cross?	The Wars of the Cross were about control of Jerusalem. Jerusalem was important to Jewish people as they believed it was promised to them by God. It was important to Muslims because they said Muhammed visited the city and ascended to heaven from there. Jerusalem was important to Christians because Jesus had lived there and was crucified and buried there. Many people wanted to visit and live in Jerusalem and in the Early Middle Ages Muslims controlled it. In 1076 the Turks only wanted Muslims to have access. In 1095 the Pope said Christians should go on crusade (holy war) to fight the Turks.
The Crusades	7	Why did people become crusaders?	People became crusaders for a variety of reasons: A chance to become a hero, duty, adventure, riches, The Pope promised to forgive crusaders sins, Crusaders paid no taxes, the chance to be violent and aggressive.
		What happened during the crusades?	There were several crusades, control of Jerusalem switched between Muslims and Christians. The First Crusade was the most successful. In the Third crusade the Muslims had a strong leader called Saladin who looked after his troops. Christian Crusaders often argued amongst themselves. One Crusade involved Children. By 1192 most of the holy land was back under the control of Muslims.
		How did contact with the Islamic world affect life in Europe?	Christians and Muslims mixed with each other during the crusades and ideas were exchanged: Knowledge such as Arabic numbers, maps, products such as spices, lemons and apricots, technology e.g. surgical tools, compasses, castle design, pigeons used as messengers.
Henry II and Beckett		Why did the King agree to be whipped? (2 lesson source investigation)	King Henry II was whipped by the church King Henry II's actions had led to the murder of Thomas Becket. Henry appointed Becket as Archbishop but Becket sided with the church Henry had a temper and his knights wanted to kill Becket to please him Henry regretted the death of Becket The event shows church had power over the king