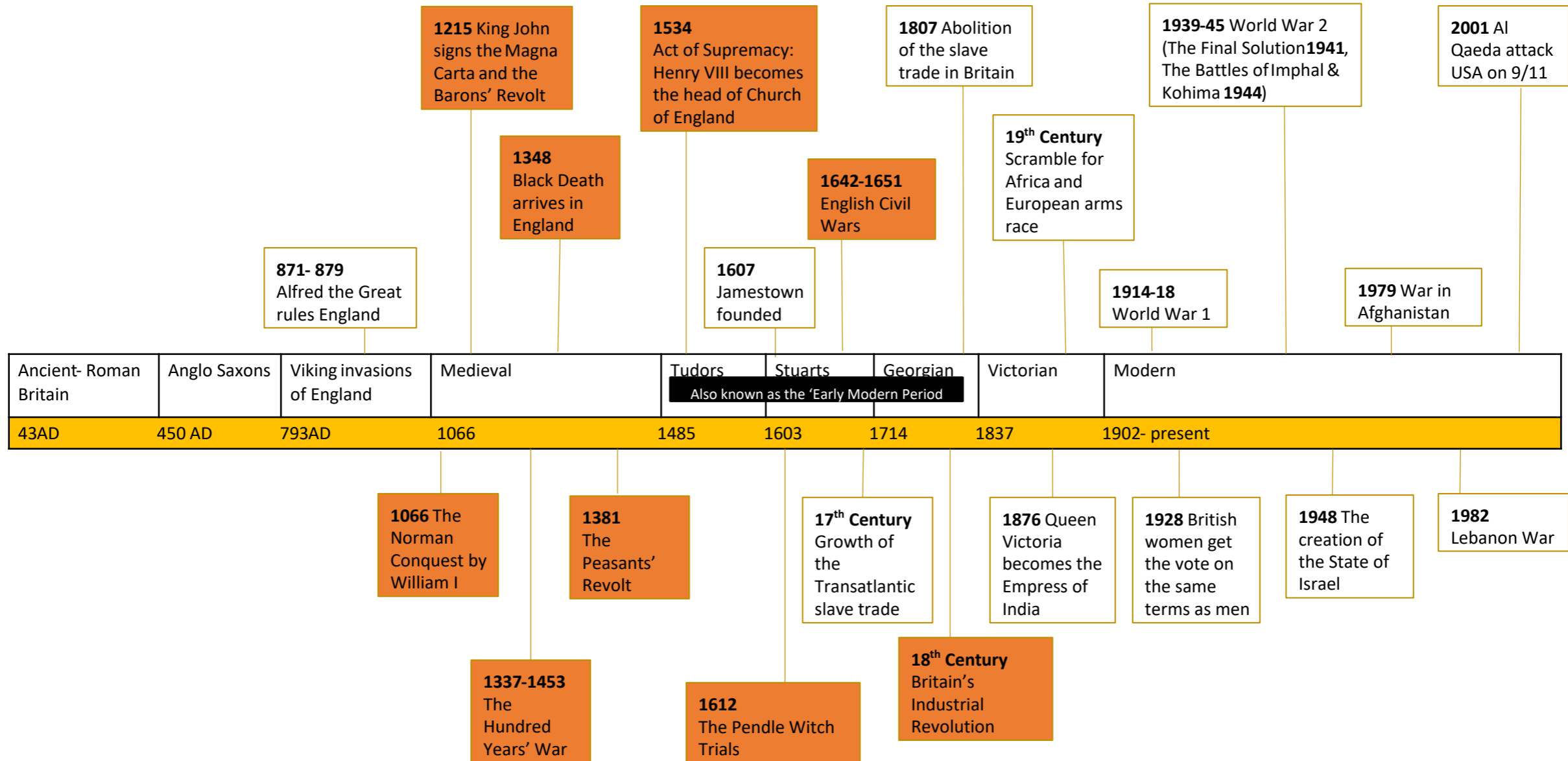


YEAR 7 ASSESSMENT 2 REVISION GUIDE AND WORKBOOK
HISTORY

KS3 History Timeline: Key Dates and Themes

Revision Activity: Learn the key dates highlighted in the shaded boxes.





Assessment 2 Knowledge Organiser Part 1

Key People	
King John	King of England at the time of the Baron's Revolt. He signed the Magna Carta, limiting the powers of the monarch.
Edward III	The king of England who started the 100 Years War by claiming the crown of France.
Wat Tyler	Leader of the rebels who marched on London as part of the Peasants' Revolt
Key Terms	
The feudal system	The feudal system introduced by William the Conqueror. The king was at the top and owned all land. He lent some of his land to barons, who lent some of that to their knights, who lent some of that to their peasants. In return for the land, people had to promise to be loyal and to fight. The peasants also had to promise to work on their lord's fields and do his farming for him.
The Magna Carta	An official document which outlined the powers that monarch (king or queen has). It says that even monarchs have to follow the law and that people have the right to a fair trial.
Key Events	
Living in the medieval period	ILLNESS: People did not live as long as they do now. No one knew what caused illness or disease. They thought it was caused by bad smells or because it was God punishing them for their sins. This lack of knowledge meant that people could not treat diseases. They could not stop plagues like the Black Death from killing a third of the population of England, a significant change to the population of the country in the medieval period. RELIGION: People in England were very religious. They thought that God controlled everything. Most people could not read or write and they depended on their priest to tell them important news when they went to Church. This gave the Church a lot of power. SOCIETY: Society was structured into the <u>feudal system</u> . Most people were peasants and lived in the countryside farming. They were split into serfs (who could not leave the land of their lord) and freemen (who could leave). Some people learnt trades like making arrows or thatching roofs. There were a few towns and cities in England. The people who lived in towns were mostly craftsmen.
The Barons' Revolt	King John was accused by his barons of abusing his power as king. For example, he would raise and collect taxes and imprison people without good reason. King John grew even more unpopular as England was losing wars abroad. This caused the barons to build an army against him. John had to negotiate with the barons, who forced him to sign the Magna Carta in 1215. This set out guidelines of how the king should rule and reduced his power. However, King John broke the agreement as soon as he could. This triggered another Barons' Revolt.
The Hundred Years' War	The 100 Years War started when the old king of France died without a son. King Edward III of England (whose mother was related to the old French king) claimed that he should be the next king of France, but the old king's nephew disagreed. In addition, King Edward wanted to regain land in France that England had lost in conflicts in the previous century. France also attacked England, raiding along the south coast. This was the first conflict to see the use of gunpowder and cannons in battle. The war led to many changes in England including the building of new castles to protect England from being attacked by French ships, growth of the English language as the wealthy lords stopped using French and the development of a stronger parliament in England as the king had to work more closely with the lords to raise taxes to pay for the war. Although the fighting went on for many years, a key consequence of the war is that England lost a lot of land in France and there was a growing tension between the two countries.
The Peasants Revolt	After the Black Death (1348) lots of peasants had died but were still forced to work the land and pay taxes. The remaining peasants wanted better treatment and so started demanding higher wages. At the same time, England was fighting the 100 Years War. The king needed to raise money for soldiers and so started collecting a series of poll taxes. The peasants wanted more rights and not to be taxed so highly- these were the main causes of the revolt. The peasants, led by Wat Tyler, decided to march to London and demand that the king change things. The king met them and promised to alter things after killing their leader Wat Tyler. This caused the peasants to go home, but in the end the king did nothing and no real changes were made to how the peasants lived their lives.



Assessment 2 Knowledge Organiser Part 2

Key People

James I	The first Stuart king of England. The first permanent American colony Jamestown, was named after him. His book, Daemonologie, encouraged the persecution of people as 'witches' across England.
Prince Rupert	The nephew of King Charles I who was a Royalist cavalry commander during the First English Civil War. He had a poodle called Boy.

Key Terms

Persecution	hostility and ill treatment against a person/ people because of their race, religion or political beliefs.
Royalist	A person who supported or fought for Charles I during the English Civil Wars

Key Events

The Reformation in England	The Reformation began when a monk, Martin Luther accused the Catholic church for being corrupt and suggested ways in which it could reform. Martin Luther was accused of being a heretic, but his ideas created a new form of Christianity – Protestantism. The Reformation spread to England when Henry VIII started the new Protestant Church of England by passing a law called the Act of Supremacy. This was so he could divorce his first wife, Catherine, and marry Anne Boleyn who he hoped would provide him with a son. There were many consequences of the Reformation. The English monarch was now head of the Church of England, giving him/her more power over the Church and removing the influence of the Pope. In order to pass the Act of Supremacy, Henry VIII had to work more closely with parliament, which gave them more power too. Catholic monasteries in England were closed down and stripped of their wealth (which went to Henry).
The Pendle witch trials	In 1612, male and female members of the Chattox and Demdyke families who were accused of witchcraft in a small English village of Pendle (in northern England). Jennet Device (an eight-year-old girl) gave evidence which proved the case against members of her own family. Out of the 12 people who were accused of being witches, 10 were executed. The persecution of the Pendle witches can be explained by local rivalry between the two families and the influence of King James I, who wrote about witches and how they should be punished. In addition, Old Demdike had a history of using herbs to create medicine, which increased people's belief that she was a witch.
The English Civil Wars	The Civil Wars were fought between King Charles I and parliament. King Charles I thought that he had a God given right to rule exactly as he pleased and only call parliament to grant him money. Parliament felt that they should not be ignored by the king. They also disagreed with the way that the king ruled and the taxes he had been imposing on the country, particularly ship tax. Both sides fought a Civil War which was eventually won by Parliament. After the Civil War, King Charles I was executed on 1649 and the country became a Commonwealth (meaning not ruled by a king) for 11 years. The Civil War caused a lot of upheaval. People in the same town or village could support different sides. This made people very suspicious of their neighbours and there was an increase in witchcraft accusations. During, it was claimed King Charles' nephew (Prince Rupert) had a dog who was a familiar and who could communicate with the Devil.

Revision Activity: Complete the tables for different events from the Knowledge Organiser. You should be familiar with them from homework tasks.

- 1.** Complete as much as you can from memory first
- 2.** Look at the Knowledge Organisers and check what you have written is correct
- 3.** Use the Knowledge Organisers to add in any information that you got wrong OR you missed out.

Event:	The Barons' Revolt
Why did this event happen? (3 reasons)	
What happened?	
What were the consequences? (3 things)	

Event:	The 100 Years' War
Why did this event happen? (3 reasons)	
What happened?	
What were the consequences? (3 things)	

Event:	The Reformation in England
Why did this event happen? (3 reasons)	
What happened?	
What were the consequences? (3 things)	

Event:	The Pendle Witch Trials
Why did this event happen? (3 reasons)	
What happened?	
What was a consequence?	

Event:	The English Civil War
Why did this event happen? (3 reasons)	
What happened?	
What were the consequences? (3 things)	