

Year 7) Term 3B: Medieval Realms & Warfare

Learning objective: To understand chronology, sources and factors through the history of Medieval realms and warfare.

Assessment Skill focus:

Consequences = something that happens after an event.

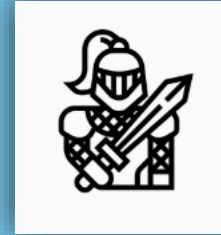
Significance = picking who was the most important person/event.



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What do I need to know about the Crusades?

- What the Crusades were and what happened.
- Why people went crusading in the Medieval period.
- Whether the Crusades were effective or not.



What do I need to know about Magna Carta and Murder of Beckett?

- What Magna Carta was and what the consequences were for England.
- Why King Henry sent his knights to murder Thomas Beckett.
- What both events tell us about the power of the monarchy.



What do I need to know about the Peasants Revolt and 100 Years War?

- Who started the Peasants Revolt and why they started it.
- What the consequences of the rebellion was and why.
- What happened during the 100 Years War and how it ended.



KEYWORDS:

Chronology = events put in the order that they happened.
Sources = evidence from the past.

Interpretations = a persons opinion on a historical event.

Key events/people:

The Crusades
The Knights Templar
King Henry
Thomas Beckett
The Murder in the Cathedral
Magna Carta
The Peasants Revolt
The 100 Years War

1095



The Crusades are launched by the Pope and Knights Templar.

1170



Thomas Beckett is murdered in Canterbury Cathedral

1215



Magna Carta is signed

1337



The 100 Years War starts

1381



Peasants Revolt



What first-order concepts do I need to learn below?

Hint: remember! A first-order concept is a word historians use to describe facts related to events.

➤ **Facts on the Crusades:**

- The Crusades were a series of invasions launched by the Knights Templar – an army of Christian knights - on the Holy Lands and Jerusalem. They wanted to reclaim the Holy Land in the name of the Pope.
- Crusading Knights often had to lay siege to many castles in the Islamic World. Many Knights committed many crimes on their journey, often slaughtering civilians in the name of God.

➤ **Facts on the Magna Carta and the Murder of Thomas Beckett:**

- Magna Carta was a document signed in 1215 by King John. Many 'houses' united together to fight him. Once he was weakened, he was forced to sign Magna Carta – which limited the amount of power the monarchy held over the people.
- The Murder of Thomas Beckett was a different event – wherein the Archbishop Beckett was killed by the knights of King Henry. He was murdered at the altar.

➤ **Facts on the Peasants Revolt and the 100 Years War:**

- The Peasants Revolt was an event in 1381 when a man called Wat Tyler led a group of farmers and peasants and launched an attack on the King.
- The 100 Years War was a different event 1337. It was a massive conflict that took place between England and France.

What second-order concepts do I need to learn below?

Hint: remember! A 'second-order concept' is a phrase historians use to describe the history skills that are used in history – like putting events in chronological order, or analysing sources!

- Interpretations are opinions on historical events. For example, one historian may believe that Thomas Beckett was to blame for his murder because he provoked the king and made mistakes that endangered his life. Others might have the interpretation that the knights were to blame, because they were the ones who physically murdered Beckett.

Look to the past:

Below is a secondary source: a modern artist's impression of the signing of Magna Carta in 1215. Secondary sources are often seen as less reliable than primary sources. Why might this be?

