

Key Words	
Magna Carta	A document signed by King John in 1215 that limited the king's power and gave rights to the barons.
Nobility	Powerful people in medieval society such as lords, barons, and earls who owned land and advised the king.
Legislation	Laws made by a government or ruler.
Archbishop	A senior Church leader who is in charge of other bishops.
Homage	A ceremony where a lord or knight promised loyalty and service to a king or noble.
Interpretation	Someone's opinion of a person or event.
Chivalry	The code of behaviour expected of knights, including bravery, loyalty, and respect.
Parliament	A group of people who meet to discuss laws and taxes for the country.
Monarch	A king or queen who rules a country

Year 7 History - Summer term 1: Why did the power of the Plantagenets change?

Key Knowledge:	
1. Stephen & Matilda	Both fought wars as they both claimed they had a right to the throne. The led to the period of 'anarchy.' In the end Stephen agreed to make Matilda's son king after he died.
2. Henry II and Thomas Beckett	He had conflict with the Church, especially Thomas Becket. This led to Beckett being murdered and he to agree not to interfere with Church affairs. He developed common law and royal courts and sent royal judges around England. He expanded English control in parts of France.
3. King John & the Magna Carta	He was unpopular because he lost wars in France, raised taxes, and argued with the Church & barons. The barons forced him to sign the Magna Carta, which limited royal power and gave people more rights. After the signing of the Magna Carta it led to the king's power being limited. People had the right to a fair trial. The king could not raise some taxes without permission from the barons. This helped lead to the development of Parliament and democracy in England.
4. Edward I	A powerful warrior king known as "Hammer of the Scots." He fought wars against Wales and Scotland. He managed to conquered Wales and built huge castles there. He tried to control Scotland. He improved Parliament by including knights and townspeople in the "Model Parliament" of 1295 which strengthened royal government and law.
5. Henry V	A famous warrior king best known for victories in the Hundred Years' War. Hon the Battle of Agincourt in 1415 despite being heavily outnumbered. This became a symbol of strong leadership and braver as he forced France to accept him as heir to the French throne in the Treaty of Troyes.
6. Joan of Arc	Helped the French defeat the English in the Hundred Years' War. She was burned at the stake by the English as she was seen a threat. She was seen as a hero by the French.
7. Isabella of France	Queen of England who helped remove her husband, Edward II, from the throne. Formed an alliance with Roger Mortimer and invaded England in 1326 and overthrew Edward II. She ruled as regent for her son, Edward III, for a short time. She became known as one of the most powerful medieval queens- some called her a she wolf.
8. Margaret of Anjou	Her husband, Henry VI, suffered periods of mental illness. This led to civil war between the houses of Lancaster and York. She the Lancastrian side during the Wars of the Roses and organised armies and political alliances. She fought to protect her son's claim to the throne. She became one of the most influential women in medieval English politics. Some also referred to her as a she wolf.

1135-1154- Stephen & Matilda- Known as the period of 'anarchy' because they both fought for the throne as they both said they had a claim.

1154-1170- Henry II & Thomas Beckett- Arguments between king and Church over power. Thomas Beckett was murdered by the king's knights.

1199-1215- King John & the Magna Carta- John was unpopular as king because of his war with France and unfair taxes. King John was made to sign the Magna Carta to limit the King's power.

1272-1307- Edward I- Known as the 'Hammer of the Scots.' He conquered Wales.

1327- 1358- Isabella of France- Helped removed Edward I from the throne

1413- 1422- Henry V- Famous warrior king during the Hundred Year wars.

1429-1431- Joan or Arc - Helped the French defeat the English. Burned at the stake by the English.

1445- 1485- Margaret of Anjou- Led the Lancastrians during the War of the Roses.

Important people

Stephen	Nephew of Henry I
Matilda	Daughter of Henry I
Henry II	Son of Matilda- fought with the Church & Thomas Beckett
King John	Unfair king because of his taxes. Had to sign the Magna Carta.
Edward I	Conquered Wales but never conquered Scotland.
Henry V	Won at the Battle of Agincourt.
Isabella of France	Took the crown from Edward I.
Margaret of Anjou	Fought on the side of the Lancasters in the War of the Roses.

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Video/podcast links

The Rise of the Plantagenets	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ZosvI50jPbo
Edward I, the Welsh and the Scots	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=kpy7N90BtIQ
Edward I	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Tmct7kWPms
Henry II	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_cs7gv-1Zr4
Henry II, Thomas Becket and the church courts	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=GtYb038Q7DY

Homework

For this unit your homework will be to revise for your **end of year History exam**.

You should use:

- Your **knowledge organisers**
- Your **exercise books**
- Any class worksheets or notes

You can revise by creating:

- Mind maps**
- Flash cards**
- Revision clocks**



Focus on:

- Key people
- Important events
- Dates
- Key words and definitions

Please make sure your revision is neat, organised, and completed before your next lesson.

Wider reading ideas:



King John and Magna Carta by L Du Garde Peach

She Wolves by Helen Castor

Horrible Histories: Dark Knights and Dingy Castles by Terry Deary

Horrible Histories: England by Terry Deary

Horrible Histories: Measly Middle Ages by Terry Deary