

# Year 7

## History homework booklet



This is your homework booklet for year 7. Included in this booklet are all your homework tasks for the year, a place to record your progress and knowledge organisers for the units we are going to study which you can use to revise. Please keep it safe as we cannot issue new ones because you have lost it

#### Achievement record

Task number		Date due	score
1	Knowledge test		
2	Exam practice		
3	Seneca revision		
4	Key word test		
5	Skill practice – interpretations		
6	Seneca revision		
7	Knowledge test		
8	Exam practice		
9	Seneca revision		
10	Key word test		
11	Skill practice – source work		
12	Seneca revision		
13	Knowledge test		
14	Exam practice		
15	Seneca revision		
16	Key word test		
17	Skill practice – source work		

#### Seneca

You will be required to complete some of your revision homework on [www.senecalearning.co.uk](http://www.senecalearning.co.uk).

In order to use if you need to create an account and join the correct class using your class code and an email address you can access – ideally your school one but if not another one is fine

My class code is \_\_\_\_\_

When you have joined the correct class you should complete the assignments under the assignments tab.

A guide of how to join seneca, get into the correct class and where to find your assignments is included in this booklet

Homework # 1 knowledge test

1) Give the four claimants for the throne in 1066

a) \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_

d) \_\_\_\_\_ from \_\_\_\_\_

2) Add the dates to the following events

a) The death of Edward the Confessor \_\_\_\_\_

b) Harold Earl of Wessex crowned King of England \_\_\_\_\_

c) The Battle of Gate Fulford - The Vikings defeat the English led by Morcar \_\_\_\_\_

d) The Stamford Bridge Battle - Harold defeats King Harald Hardrada and the Vikings at York \_\_\_\_\_

e) The Battle of Hastings \_\_\_\_\_

3) Answer these questions

a) Who won the Battle of Gate Fulford? \_\_\_\_\_

b) Who won the Battle of Stamford Bridge \_\_\_\_\_

c) Who won the Battle of Hastings? \_\_\_\_\_

d) Who had the high ground at Hastings? \_\_\_\_\_

e) What did William and his men build at Hastings? \_\_\_\_\_

f) What tactic did the Saxons use successfully at Hastings? \_\_\_\_\_

g) Who was Tostig? \_\_\_\_\_

h) Why were Harold's men tired at The Battle of Hastings? \_\_\_\_\_

score \_\_\_\_\_/17

Homework # 2 – exam practice why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

You need to write three paragraphs to answer the question. Each paragraph should be a PEEL paragraph and do the following things

**Point**

Pick out a reason why William won The Battle of Hastings

“one reason why William won The Battle of Hastings was ....

**Evidence**

Give evidence to show what happened that helped William to win. Basically show off what you know about The Battle of Hastings

“William managed to break the shield wall. He did this by ....”

**Explain & Link**

Explain why the evidence you have given helped William to win The Battle of Hastings “This shows \_\_\_\_\_ helped William to win The Battle of Hastings because ....

**Paragraph one**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---



Homework # 3 – seneca revision

Log onto your seneca account at [www.senecalearning.co.uk](http://www.senecalearning.co.uk) and find the assignment you have been set for this week's homework.

Please refer to the guide included in this pack to ensure you are completing through the assignment section for the work to be automatically logged and marked so you can receive a score

Score for this assignment \_\_\_\_\_

Homework # 4 – key words test

Write a definition for the key words below

- 1) Fyrd \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Housecarl \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Witan \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Bailey \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Feudal System \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Motte \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Cavalry \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) Heir \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) Monarch \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) Pope \_\_\_\_\_
- 11) Cathedral \_\_\_\_\_
- 12) Catholic \_\_\_\_\_
- 13) Crusade \_\_\_\_\_
- 14) Monastery \_\_\_\_\_

Score \_\_\_\_\_ 14

Homework # 5 – historical skill practice: interpretations of King John

Read the quote below and answer the questions

"Foul as it is, Hell itself is defiled\* by the fouler presence of John."

written by Monk Matthew Paris, 1235

\* defiled means made worse or spoiled

FYI Matthew Paris was not even born while King John was alive. He copied another monk's opinions about John. Historians at the time argued that the monks' accounts were prejudiced against John.

1) Sum up the view in the interpretation in your own words

---

---

2) Give one reason why you think Matthew Paris had that view of John?

---

---

3) Do you agree with the opinion of John given in the interpretation? Explain your reason.

---

---

---

---

---

Homework # 6 – seneca revision

Log onto your seneca account at [www.senecalearning.co.uk](http://www.senecalearning.co.uk) and find the assignment you have been set for this week's homework.

Please refer to the guide included in this pack to ensure you are completing through the assignment section for the work to be automatically logged and marked so you can receive a score

Score for this assignment \_\_\_\_\_

Homework # 7 – knowledge test

1) Give three reasons why Henry broke from Rome

a) \_\_\_\_\_

b) \_\_\_\_\_

c) \_\_\_\_\_

2) Add the dates to the following events

a) The Battle of Hastings \_\_\_\_\_

b) Thomas Beckett killed at Canterbury Cathedral \_\_\_\_\_

c) Magna Carta signed after a civil war \_\_\_\_\_

d) The Black Death arrives in England \_\_\_\_\_

e) Henry marries Anne Boleyn \_\_\_\_\_

f) The dissolution of the monasteries \_\_\_\_\_

3) Answer these questions

a) Who won the Battle of Hastings? \_\_\_\_\_

b) What tactic did the Saxons use successfully at Hastings? \_\_\_\_\_

c) Why were Harold's men tired at The Battle of Hastings? \_\_\_\_\_

d) Who had Thomas Becket killed? \_\_\_\_\_

e) Why did men go on crusade? \_\_\_\_\_

f) Why did King John have to sign the Magna Carta? \_\_\_\_\_

g) What type of king was Henry VIII at the start of his reign? \_\_\_\_\_

h) What title was given to Henry by the Pope? \_\_\_\_\_

i) what was an impact of the dissolution of the monasteries \_\_\_\_\_

score \_\_\_\_\_/18



Homework # 8– exam practice: Explain how the Poor were treated in Elizabethan England?

This task is designed to revise over what we have completed in today's lesson and practice exam skills.

You need to write three paragraphs to answer the question. Each paragraph should be a PEEL paragraph and do the following things

**Point**

Pick out a way in which poor people were treated in Elizabethan England

"one way in which poor people were treated in Elizabethan England was ..."

**Evidence**

Give evidence to tell me about the way in which poor were treated. Basically show off what you know about the way in which poor were treated

"in 1536 a law was passed ...."

**Explain & Link**

explain how these actions helped (or not) the poor in Elizabethan England

**Paragraph one**

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

paragraph two

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

paragraph three

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

feedback – next time

Homework # 9 – seneca revision

Log onto your seneca account at [www.senecalearning.co.uk](http://www.senecalearning.co.uk) and find the assignment you have been set for this week's homework.

Please refer to the guide included in this pack to ensure you are completing through the assignment section for the work to be automatically logged and marked so you can receive a score

Score for this assignment \_\_\_\_\_

Homework # 10 key words test

Write a definition for the key words below

- 1) Reformation \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Treason \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Execute \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Papacy \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Worship \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Divine Right of Kings \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Civil War \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) Heir \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) Monarch \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) Pope \_\_\_\_\_
- 11) Protestants \_\_\_\_\_
- 12) Catholic \_\_\_\_\_
- 13) Martyr \_\_\_\_\_
- 14) Monastery \_\_\_\_\_

Score \_\_\_\_\_/14

Homework # 11 – source skills

Look at the picture showing the execution of Charles I and answer the questions



1) What can you learn from the source about how people reacted to the execution of King Charles I?

---

---

2) How useful is the source for someone wanting to learn about the execution of King Charles I?

---

---

---

---

Homework # 12 – seneca revision

Log onto your seneca account at [www.senecalarning.co.uk](http://www.senecalarning.co.uk) and find the assignment you have been set for this week's homework.

Please refer to the guide included in this pack to ensure you are completing through the assignment section for the work to be automatically logged and marked so you can receive a score

Score for this assignment \_\_\_\_\_

Homework # 13 – knowledge test

- 1) When did Elizabeth I become queen?
- 2) Give **one** reason why Elizabeth I invited the Strangers to Norwich.
- 3) Who did the roundheads support?
- 4) Name a battle of The English Civil War
- 5) What is the name for the wooden Castles William built in England?
- 6) Give one reason why Charles I was executed.
- 7) What was the Feudal System?
- 8) Who did the Cavaliers support?
- 9) What was Thomas Becket's job?
- 10) Why did Henry II and Thomas Becket fall out?
- 11) Why did Henry II agree to be whipped?
- 12) Give a reason why the industrial revolution happened
- 13) Give a reason why living conditions were so bad in industrial cities
- 14) Why did many people move to the towns and cities in the Victorian period?

Score \_\_\_\_\_14



paragraph two

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

paragraph three

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

---

feedback – next time

Homework # 15 – seneca revision

Log onto your seneca account at [www.senecalarning.co.uk](http://www.senecalarning.co.uk) and find the assignment you have been set for this week's homework.

Please refer to the guide included in this pack to ensure you are completing through the assignment section for the work to be automatically logged and marked so you can receive a score

Score for this assignment \_\_\_\_\_

Homework # 16 – key word test

Write a definition for the key words below

- 1) Manifesto \_\_\_\_\_
- 2) Treason \_\_\_\_\_
- 3) Chartism \_\_\_\_\_
- 4) Papacy \_\_\_\_\_
- 5) Worship \_\_\_\_\_
- 6) Enfranchisement \_\_\_\_\_
- 7) Civil War \_\_\_\_\_
- 8) Borough \_\_\_\_\_
- 9) Monarch \_\_\_\_\_
- 10) Workhouse \_\_\_\_\_
- 11) Protestants \_\_\_\_\_
- 12) Suffragist \_\_\_\_\_
- 13) Martyr \_\_\_\_\_
- 14) Industrial Revolution \_\_\_\_\_

Score \_\_\_\_\_ 14



Homework # 17 – source skills

Look at the newspaper front cover published after the death of Emily Wilding Davison and answer the questions below.



1) Why has Emily Wilding Davison been featured on the front of The Suffragette newspaper?

---

---

2) Why has she been drawn the way she has?

---

---

3) What can you learn from the source about the importance of Emily Wilding Davison to the suffragette campaign?

---

---

---

---

---

Optional homework and wider reading for each unit

unit	Fiction	Non fiction	Watching	Visits
Medieval England	The Seeing Stone by Kevin Crossley-Holland Crusade by Elizabeth Laird	The Norman Conquest by Marc Morris The Crusades by Thomas Asbridge King John by Marc Morris The Black Death by John Hatcher	Find our youtube channel (historyahs) and find the medieval kings playlist	We will go on a trip to Norwich castle as a year group Norwich Cathedral Castle Acre (free) Framlingham Castle Mountfitchet Castle Tower of London
Tudor and Stuart England	Eliza Rose by Lucy Worsley Lady Mary by Lucy Worsley VIII by Harriet Castor Traitor's Kiss by Pauline Francis Witch Child by Celia Rees	Time Traveller's guide to Elizabethan England Black Tudors by Miranda Kauffman The English Civil War by Diane Purkiss witchfinders by Malcolm Gaskill	Find our youtube channel (historyahs) and find the Tudor and Stuart England playlist	Beeston priory (free) Castle Acre Priory Strangers Hall Lavenham Guildhall Melford Hall Oxburgh Hall
Industrial Britain	My name is Victoria by Lucy Worsley A dark trade by Mary Hooper Ruby in the Smoke by Philip Pullman Things a Bright Girl can do by Sally Nichols Chains by Laurie Halse Anderson	The Five by Hallie Rubenhold Hearts and Minds by Jane Robinson The Slave Trade by Hugh Thomas Empire by Shashi Tharoor	Find our youtube channel (historyahs) and find the Industrial Britain playlist	The Museum of Norwich at the Bridewell Gressenhall museum Museum of London

If you want even more reading suggestions ask Mrs Connor for the bigger reading list or find it on the school website. Our school library also has a huge selection of historical fiction and non fiction.

Podcasts

- History extra – available via Spotify or BBC extra website <https://www.historyextra.com/article-type/podcast/>
- Dan Snow's History hit – available via Spotify or <https://www.historyhit.com/podcasts/dan-snows-history-hit/>
- Weird Norfolk – available via Spotify or <https://www.edp24.co.uk/topic/Tag/Weird%20Norfolk%20Podcast>
- The History of England – available via Spotify <https://thehistoryofengland.co.uk/>
- You're dead to me podcast – available via Spotify or <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p07mdbhg/episodes/player>

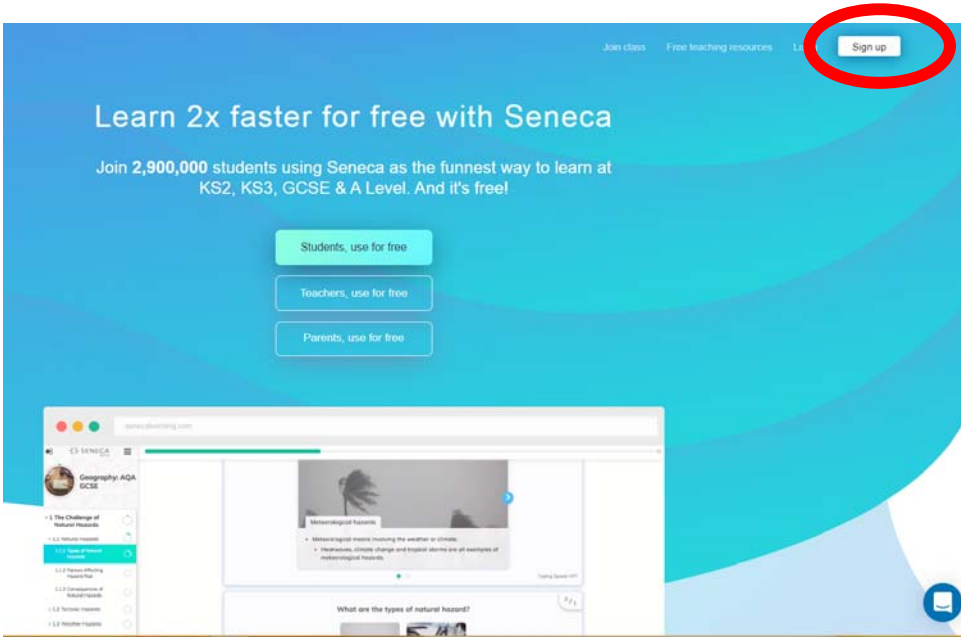
Magazines

- You can access a variety of free magazines via Norfolk library service. For details of what you need to do to access this service go to this link <https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/libraries-local-history-and-archives/libraries/find-an-item/ebooks-and-eaudio> they have available BBC history magazine, BBC History revealed and All about History.

## A guide to Seneca Learning using a desktop computer / laptop

please note if you are doing this on mobile that the screen will look slightly different and you will often find things in the menu tab (three lines on top of each other in top right hand corner) but essentially it is the same processes.

In the top right corner, click on sign up



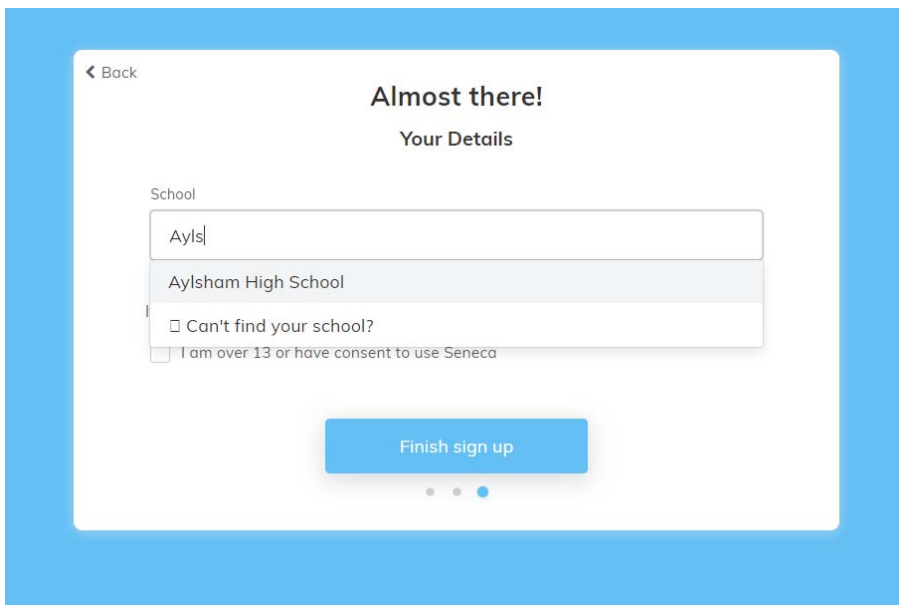
This will take you to a page where you enter your name, email address (preferably use your @alf.education one), a password that you will remember and tick that you agree to the terms and conditions

A screenshot of the 'Sign up' form on the Seneca Learning website. The form is white and centered on a blue background. It has the title 'Sign up' and a link 'Try without signing up?'. The form contains the following fields: 'First name' and 'Last name' (two separate input boxes), 'Email' (one input box), and 'Password' (one input box). Below the password field, there is a checked checkbox and the text 'I agree to the Terms and Conditions'. At the bottom of the form is a blue 'Sign up' button and a link 'Already have an account? Login'.

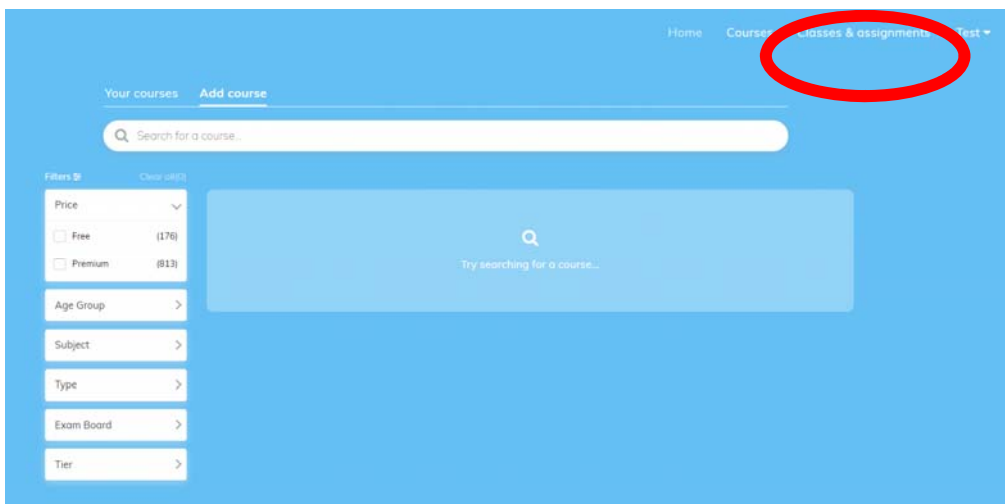
Click 'I am a student'



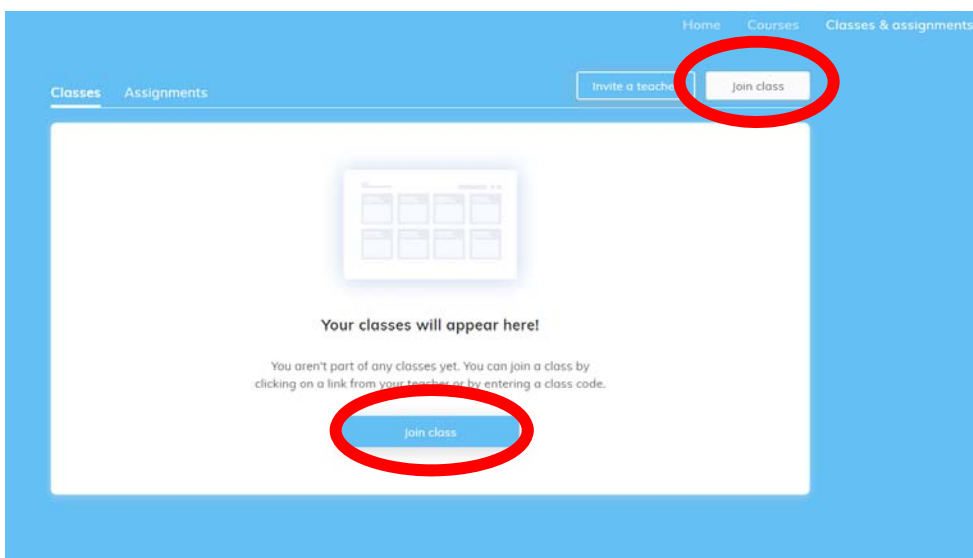
Then search for Aylsham High School (it will come up with the suggestion after you have typed the first few letters.), make sure you select 'Aylsham High School', then click the 'Finish sign up'



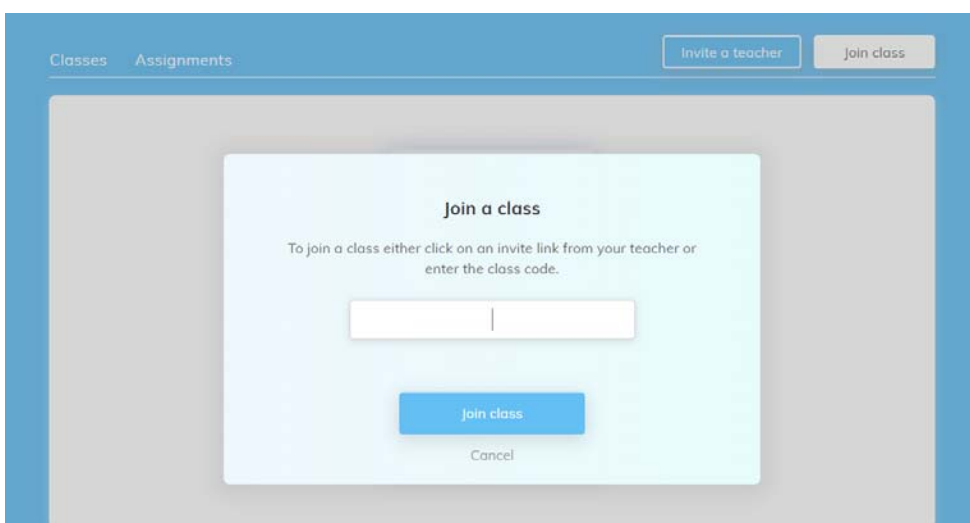
You then need to join your class. To do this, click the 'classes & assignment' tab in the top corner



Then click the 'join class' button



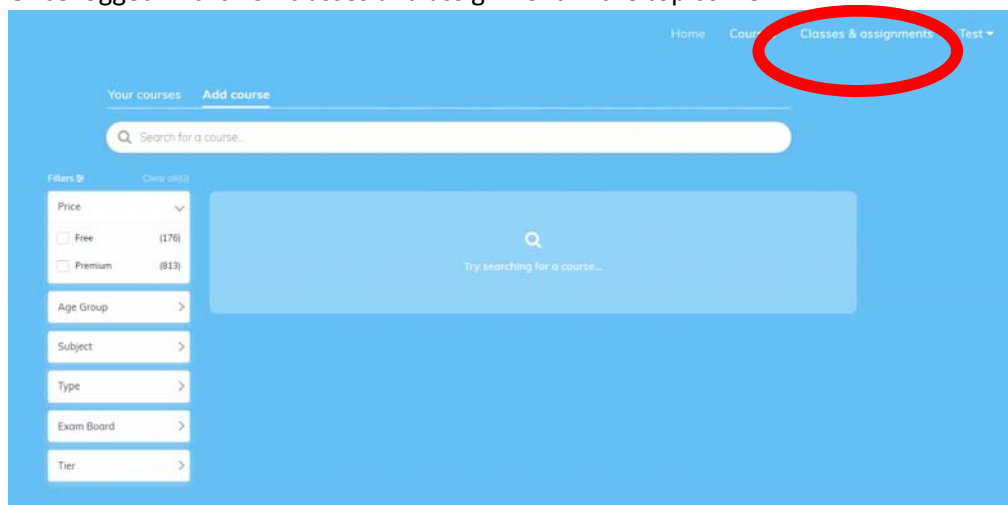
Type in the class code given to you by your teacher – make sure you have copied it correctly. It is case sensitive and easy to muddle up some letters and numbers e.g.  
oO0 - o (lower case O) O (upper case o) and 0 (zero) and  
ll - l (uppercase i) and l (lower case L)



## Finding an assignment

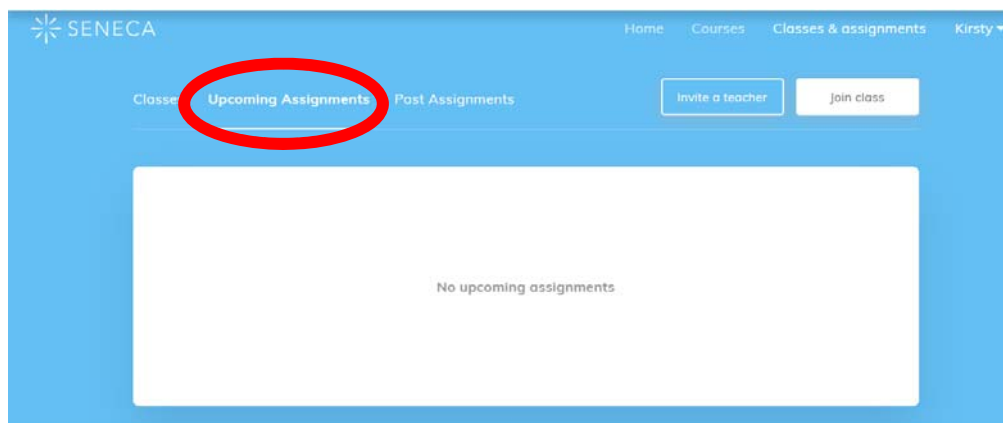
Do not just log into seneca and just start doing a course your class is doing. You need to make sure you are doing tasks through assignments so that it registers you have done the work set, marks your work and tells your teacher you have completed the assignment set.

Once logged in click on classes and assignment in the top corner



Then click on upcoming assignments to get your assignments

If you have missed an assignment deadline then the assignments will be in past assignments. Click on the past assignments button (this is a drop down tab on mobile) to access these (next to upcoming assignments)



## Year 7 History: The Norman Conquest Knowledge Organiser



### Key words

**Abbey** – A large monastery.

**Anglo Saxon** – People who ruled England at the start of 1066.

**Fyrd** – Part time soldiers.

**Bailey** – The area of a castle where servants lived.

**Feudal System** - Where a peasant or villein received a piece of land from a baron in return for serving him in work or fighting.

**Baron** - Rich, powerful landowners.

**Battle** – A fight between two armies.

**Cavalry** – Soldiers on horseback.

**Heir** – The next in line for the throne.

**King** - The male ruler of an independent state, especially one who inherits the position by right of birth.

**Housecarl** – Professional Anglo-Saxon soldiers.

**Keep** – The most important part of the castle.

**Knight** - A soldier who fought for a baron or king in return for land.

**Loyalty** - Faithfulness; if a person promised loyalty, they promised to support someone.

**Medieval** - The period of British history from c.1066 – c.1500.

**Military** – The armed forces.

**Monarch** – A king or queen.

**Motte** – Man made mound of earth.

**Nobility** - The quality of belonging to the aristocracy.

**Norman** - Someone who comes from Normandy.

**Papacy** - The office or authority of the Pope.

**Pope** - The head/leader of the Catholic Church.

**Shield wall** – Military tactic used in medieval battle.

**Vikings** – People from Norway.

**Villein** – A peasant.

**War** - A state of armed conflict between different countries or different groups within a country.

**Witan** – The king's council in Anglo-Saxon England.

In 1066 Edward the Confessor, king of England, died. He didn't have any children so there was no obvious successor. There were four contenders to the throne of England. The contenders were: Harold Godwinson who was crowned king the same day as Edward's funeral, William Duke of Normandy (France), Harald Hardrada (a Viking from Norway) and Edgar Aetheling –the closest blood relation to Edward, but he was only 9 years old.

Hardrada invaded England and fought Godwinson at the Battle of Stamford Bridge. Godwinson won and had to march south to fight William who had also invaded. They fought at the Battle of Hastings on 14<sup>th</sup> October 1066. William won and was crowned King of England on Christmas Day. The events of the year were recorded in the Bayeux tapestry.

After 1066 William had to make sure he had a strong grip over England. A new feature appeared on our landscapes –castles. These were built to house troops who could be used to stop any rebellions. Ordinary people had tough lives in the Middle Ages. There was a system called the Feudal System where rich nobles rented out small plots of land to poorer people. In return they had to work on their lord's land and fight for him when needed. However, poor people could be evicted if they couldn't pay their rent.

### Key dates of 1066

**5<sup>th</sup> January** - The Death of Edward the Confessor.

**6<sup>th</sup> January** - Harold Earl of Wessex crowned King of England.

**20<sup>th</sup> September** - The Battle of Gate Fulford - The Vikings defeat the English led by Morcar.

**21<sup>st</sup> September** - Harold marches his army from the South Coast of England to York to defend against the Viking Invasion.

**25<sup>th</sup> September** - The Stamford Bridge Battle - Harold defeats King Harald Hardrada and the Vikings at York.

**28<sup>th</sup> September** - Duke William lands at Pevensey, on the South coast of England. The Norman Invasion.

**1<sup>st</sup> October** - Harold celebrating his victory over the Vikings at York, receives news of the Norman invasion.

**14<sup>th</sup> October**

- The Anglo Saxons started the Battle by making a shield wall on a hill. It is effective against Norman attack.

- Part way through the battle a rumour starts that William is dead. Some Normans retreat and flee.

- The English believed that the Normans were in retreat. The English pursued the Normans and foolishly broke their ranks.

- William shows his troops he is alive and orders his men to turn and kill the Anglo-Saxons who are no longer protected by the shield wall.

- Harold is shot in the eye. Remaining Anglo-Saxons flee.



## Year 7 History: The Medieval Church, Thomas Becket and King John Knowledge Organiser

Most people in medieval England were Christian and Catholic; they believed that anything bad that happened was a punishment from God. Monks were some of the few people in England who could read and write.

The Archbishop of Canterbury was the most important job in the English Church. King Henry II was William the Conqueror's grandson; he appointed his best friend Thomas Becket as Archbishop of Canterbury. Becket started to argue with the King about religious matters and they fell out. Relations between the King and Becket got so bad that some of Henry's knights thought he would be pleased if they went and killed the Archbishop, so they murdered him inside Canterbury cathedral. Henry was heartbroken and very sorry. Henry had four sons and they all argued with their father and rebelled against him.

When Henry II died his son became king Richard I; he was a brave warrior so he was called 'Lionheart', but he spent only ten months of his ten-year reign in England as he was away fighting in crusades. While Richard was fighting abroad his younger brother John acted as king. John was unpopular; he fought wars but lost! He charged high taxes, lost the crown jewels and he was also cruel and very arrogant. In 1215 the English barons made King John sign an agreement called Magna Carta (the great charter) so that he shared power with his nobles.

### Key words

**Archbishop** - A top bishop.

**Archbishop of Canterbury** - The most senior member of the clergy in England.

**Bishop** - An important priest.

**Cathedral** - An important church which is looked after by a bishop.

**Catholic** - The only Christian religion in western Europe, ruled by the Pope.

**Clergy** - The term for all priests, bishops and archbishops.

**Crusade(s)** - A series of wars where Christians tried to re-take control of Jerusalem and the Holy Land from Muslims.

**Magna Carta** - The first document stating that a king had to obey the law and people couldn't be arrested or imprisoned unless they had broken the law.

**Monastery** - A place attached to a church or cathedral where monks live.

**Monk** - A religious man who promises to devote his life to God and live in a monastery.

**Nun** - A religious woman who promises to devote her life to God and live in a convent.

**Priest** - A member of the clergy who carried out church services in a parish church.



### Key dates

**1154** - Henry II becomes king.

**1170** - Thomas Beckett killed at Canterbury Cathedral.

**1189** - Richard I becomes king.

**1199** - King John becomes king.

**1204** - The King of France takes much of John's land, leading John to raise taxes for his wars.

**1215** - Magna Carta signed after a civil war.



## Year 7 History: Medieval Black Death and The Peasants' Revolt Knowledge Organiser

Most people in medieval England were Christian and Catholic; they believed that anything bad that happened was a punishment from God.

In 1348 the Black Death arrived in England –people were terrified as no one understood how this new killer disease spread and it is estimated that 40% of the population died. There were two forms of plague. The bubonic plague which caused victims to grow buboes over their body. Pneumonic plague was a deadlier type of plague which affected sufferers lungs and had a 100% mortality rate. Measures were put in place to try and deal with the plague but because no one knew what its cause was most measures put in place did not help.

Afterward the Black Death there was a labour shortage and peasants asked for higher wages. However, laws were passed putting wages back down to pre-Black Death amounts. On top of this King Richard II introduced the Poll Tax to pay for wars with France. Rich and poor had to pay the same amount, so some people got very angry and rebelled under the leadership of John Ball and Wat Tyler in the Peasant's Revolt of 1381. At first it appeared that the king would agree to their demands, but Tyler was killed and other leaders were hunted down after the crowds had dispersed.

### Key words

**Baron or lord** – An important person who looked after land for the king.

**Black Death** – A contagious, killer disease, spread by fleas on black rats.

**Buboe** – A dark and painful swelling that was a symptom of the Black Death.

**Bubonic** – A type of plague where the victims grew boils under their arms or on their groin.

**Peasant** – Ordinary, poor farmer who owned little or no land and worked for their lord.

**Poll Tax** – A tax that everyone had to pay; everyone had to pay the same amount regardless of what they could afford.

**Pneumonic** – A type of plague which affected sufferers lungs.

**Revolt** – Going against your king (or government).



### Key dates

**1216** - Henry II becomes king.

**1327** - Edward III becomes king.

**1348** - The Black Death arrives in England.

**1377** - Richard II becomes king.

**1381** - The Peasants revolt.

## Year 7 History: Henry VIII knowledge organiser

For over a thousand years England had been a Catholic country. Then in the 1500's things began to change. There was a choice! There was the Catholic way and the Protestant way. When Henry VIII first heard about Luther's Protestant ideas he wrote a book defending the Catholic faith. The pope thought Henry was such a good Catholic that he gave him the title 'Defender of the Faith'. Twenty years later, however, he replaced the Pope as the Head of the Church in England. Henry VIII is most famous for having six wives and the phrase 'Divorced, beheaded, died, divorced, beheaded, survived.' He also had three children; Mary, Elizabeth and Edward.

Edward VI became King of England at just 9 years old after the death of his father. As you would expect, his advisers told him what to do, think and say. They were Protestant and encouraged him to make many changes to religion. Edward died in 1553 and his sister Mary I became queen of England. Mary was a devout Catholic and married Phillip II of Spain in 1554. Spain was the most powerful Catholic country in Europe. Mary made England a Catholic country again. One of her methods involved the burning Protestants to death. This act earned her the nickname 'Bloody Mary'. When Mary died her sister Elizabeth I became queen

### Key Words

**Act of Supremacy** – The Act of Parliament in 1534, which declared that Henry was the supreme ruler of the Church of England.

**Martyr** – Someone who dies for their faith.

**Mass** – A service in the Roman Catholic church, in memory of the Last Supper, when the body and blood of Christ, in the form of bread and wine.

**Protestants** – Christians who objected to the practices of the Catholic Church after Luther's initial protest in 1517.

**Puritans** – Extreme Protestants, who wanted a very 'pure' religion.

**Reformation** – From the word reform. The growth of the Protestant religion after 1517, and the changes made by the Protestants in the churches.

**Roman Catholics** – Christians who believe that the Pope is Head of the Church and who worship according to the practices of the Catholic Church.

**Tudors** – The royal family and monarchs descended from Henry Tudor (Henry VII) who took the throne in 1485.

**Worship** – The adoration, praise and service of God. It comes from the medieval word 'worthship' – giving God the respect he is worth.



### Key dates and events

**21 April 1509** – Henry VII died and was succeeded by Henry VIII.

**11 June 1509** – Henry VIII marries Catherine of Aragon.

**24<sup>th</sup> December 1515** – Thomas Wolsey becomes Chancellor.

**18<sup>th</sup> February 1516** – Mary I is born.

**11<sup>th</sup> October 1521** – Henry is given the title 'Defender of the Faith'.

**25<sup>th</sup> January 1533** – Henry marries Anne Boleyn.

**8<sup>th</sup> June 1536** – The dissolution of the monasteries.

**28<sup>th</sup> January 1547** – Henry VIII died and Edward VI became king of England.

**19<sup>th</sup> July 1553** – Edward VI died and Mary I became Queen of England.

**17<sup>th</sup> November 1558** – Mary I died and Elizabeth I became Queen of England.

**8<sup>th</sup> February 1587** – Mary Queen of Scots is executed.

**24<sup>th</sup> March 1603** – Elizabeth I died and James I becomes King of England.

## Year 7 History: The Norwich Strangers and Elizabeth I Knowledge Organiser

In Tudor times Norwich was one of the most important cities in England after London. This was largely due to the wool trade where woollen cloth made in Norfolk was traded abroad, making the city merchants very wealthy. However, by Elizabeth's reign the wool industry was in decline. Meanwhile, Dutch protestants (many of whom were skilled weavers) were being persecuted by (catholic) Spanish invaders. In 1565 Queen Elizabeth I sent a letter inviting 30 Dutch families to Norwich to settle and re-teach important skills to Norwich weavers. The families arrived and were generally welcomed, though Norwich people called them 'Strangers'. By 1600 there were about 4000 'Strangers' in Norwich – about 1/3 of the population; many were successful and they went on to play an important part in city life.

Queen Elizabeth I was on the throne from 1558 until she died in 1603, aged 69. She was the longest reigning monarch and only the second queen to rule in her own right and historians agree that she was a very successful monarch, partly because she tried to find a 'middle way' over religion and arguments between Catholics and protestants and because she defeat the Spanish Armada and protect England from a Spanish invasion. During her reign, she faced challenges to her throne from Mary Queen of Scots. Mary was Elizabeth's cousin and next in line to the English throne. She was also a Catholic and thought she should be Queen of England instead of Elizabeth. Mary was imprisoned by Elizabeth for many years before eventually being executed for committing treason. Elizabeth never married and didn't have any children so she was succeeded by her cousin, James Stuart,



### Key words

**Divine Right of Kings** – The belief that a monarch is chosen by and gets his power from God; therefore any rebellion against the monarch is a rebellion against God.

**Merchant** – A person involved in buying and selling or trade.

**Middle way** – Elizabeth tried to follow a 'middle way' over religious matters that both Catholics and Protestants could accept.

**Persecute** – To punish someone because of their race, religious or political beliefs.

**Plot** – A group's secret plan to do something illegal and harmful against someone they disagree with.

**Protestant** – Christians who disagree with Catholics and worship in a different way.

**Strangers** – The name given to Dutch or Flemish immigrants who started coming to Norwich, by royal invitation, in 1565.

**Stuart** – The family name of the Scottish royal family.

**Treason** – A crime against a king or queen.

### Key dates

**17<sup>th</sup> November 1558** – Elizabeth becomes Queen of England.

**19<sup>th</sup> June 1566** – Birth of James VI of Scotland.

**1565** – Elizabeth invites the 'Strangers' to Norwich.

**8<sup>th</sup> February 1587** – Execution of Mary Queen of Scots.

**19<sup>th</sup> May 1588** – The Spanish Armada set sail from Spain.

**29<sup>th</sup> July 1588** – The Spanish Armada is defeated.

**1601** – The Elizabethan Poor Law introduced.

**24<sup>th</sup> March 1603** – Death of Elizabeth I.



## Year 7 History: The English Civil War Knowledge organiser

The Stuarts are the family who ruled Britain between 1603 and 1714. Elizabeth I died in 1603 without leaving an heir to the throne. As a result, her cousin James who was the king of Scotland became the king of England. James I believed in the Divine Right of Kings. This was the idea that his power came from God, and that everybody should obey him.

James I died in 1625 and his son Charles I became king. Charles also believed in the Divine Right of Kings and decided to rule without parliament for 11 years. He also upset the Puritans in both England and Scotland by introducing changes to the church and prayer book. By 1642, Charles I was at war with his people. The English Civil War devastated towns and villages, families were torn apart and according to some 'the world had turned upside down'. Charles I and his Royalists were eventually defeated by the Parliamentarians. Charles was put on trial and executed and England became a Republic, led by Oliver Cromwell. After the death of Cromwell the monarchy was restored with Charles's son Charles being asked to return to the throne as Charles II.

Matthew Hopkins was an English witch-hunter who hunted down witches during the English Civil War. He called himself Witchfinder General. He carried out most of his work in. His witch-finding career began in March 1644 and lasted until his retirement in 1647. He is believed to have been responsible for the executions of 300 alleged witches between the years 1644 and 1646. He sent more accused witches to the gallows than all the other witch-hunters in England of the previous 160 years.

### Key Words

**Cavalier** – A nickname for supporters of the king in the English Civil War.

**Civil War** – A war between people who belong to the same country.

**Divine Right of Kings** – The belief that God has appointed the monarch.

**Execute** – To put someone to death.

**Parliamentarian** – A person who fought for Parliament during the English Civil Wars.

**Puritans** – A very strict Protestant who wants people to obey the bible and live pure, holy lives.

**Republic** – A way of running a country without a king or queen.

**Roundhead** – A nickname for supporters of parliament in the English Civil War.

**Treason** – The crime of plotting against your own king or country.

**Royalist** – A person who fought for the king during the English Civil Wars.



### Timeline of events

**4<sup>th</sup> January 1642** - Charles attempted to arrest five MP's.

**12<sup>th</sup> July 1642** - Parliament voted to raise an army.

**22<sup>nd</sup> August 1642** - Charles raised his standard at Nottingham.

**3<sup>rd</sup> October 1642** - Battle of Edgehill.

**13<sup>th</sup> November 1642** - Royal forces advancing on London were stopped at Turnham Green and Charles had to withdraw to Oxford.

**May 1643** - Peace negotiations held at Oxford failed.

**2<sup>nd</sup> July 1644** - Battle of Marston Moor.

**January 1645** - Start of the creation of the New Model Army.

**14<sup>th</sup> June 1645** - Battle of Naseby. Major military blow for Charles I.

**April 1646** Charles surrendered to the Scots.

**July 1646** - Peace terms were offered to Charles.

**February 1646** - The Scots handed Charles over to Parliament. Parliament voted to disband the army.

**July 1646** - A Royalist mob invaded Parliament causing some MP's to flee.

**August 1646** - The army entered London; those MP's who had fled Parliament returned.

**November 1646** - Charles escaped from captivity.

**December 1646** - Charles signed an 'Engagement' that invited the Scots to invade England.

**July 1648** - A Scottish army led by Royalist Scots entered England.

**5<sup>th</sup> December 1648** - The House of Commons voted to negotiate with Charles.

**1<sup>st</sup> January 1649** - A High Court of Justice was established to try Charles.

**20<sup>th</sup> January 1649** - The King's trial opened.

**30<sup>th</sup> January 1649** - Charles executed.

## Year 7 History: The Industrial Revolution Knowledge organiser

British writer, Arnold Toynbee first used the term 'Industrial Revolution' to describe the huge changes that occurred in the way people worked in the years after 1750. This was a time when manufacturing of all kinds of goods moved out of people's homes and into the new steam-powered factories. New machines made all sorts of goods in a fraction of the time it would have taken someone to make in their own home. However, the label 'Industrial Revolution' is also used to describe other changes that took place during this period in transport, population, towns and cities, medicine, science and technology and more.

There are many reasons why these changes took place. These include the population growth between 1750-1900 which placed a demand on more goods being produced and in turn more jobs. Britain gaining an empire meant they had more markets to sell their goods such as cloth, iron and later steel. At this time, Britain had lots of valuable raw materials like coal and iron. By 1850, Britain produced two-thirds of the world's coal and half of the world's cotton cloth. This is why Britain was sometimes called 'the workshop of the world'. There were also some clever entrepreneurs and inventors like Josiah Wedgwood and Isambard Kingdom Brunel.

### Key Words

**Canal** – A long, narrow, man-made channel of water.

**Empire** – A collection of colonies all ruled by one country.

**Industrial Revolution** – The time of great change when people began to make goods in factories using machines.

**Manufacture** – Make goods in a factory.

**Overseer** - A man in charge of the factory workers on a day-day basis, like a manager.

**Population** – The number of people in a particular place at a particular time.

**Raw materials** – Natural materials such as coal which are turned into goods in a factory.

**Steam engine** – An engine that used its steam as a means of power.

**Workhouse** – A place where poor people were forced to live if they needed food, clothing or shelter.



Timeline of events

**1712** - Thomas Newcomen invents the first steam engine.

**1733** - The simple weaving machine is invented by John Kay known as the Flying Shuttle.

**1750** - Cotton cloths were being produced using the raw cotton imported from overseas.

**1761** - The Bridgewater Canal opens, the first of its kind in Britain.

**1764** - The invention of the Spinning Jenny by James Hargreaves in Lancashire.

**1769** - James Watt was granted his first British patent for the unique design of his new more efficient steam engine.

**1779** - The inventor Richard Arkwright became an entrepreneur and opened a cotton spinning mill using his invention of the water frame.

**1800** - Around 10 million tons of coal had been mined in Britain.

**1803** - Cotton becomes Britain's biggest export, overtaking wool.

**1804** - The first locomotive railway journey took place in February.

**1811** - The first large Luddite riot took place resulting in the destruction of machinery.

**1816** - The engineer George Stephenson patented the steam engine locomotive which would earn him the title of "Father of the Railways".

**1825** - The first passenger railway opens with Locomotion No.1 carrying passengers on a public line.

**1833** - The Factory Act is passed to protect children under the age of nine from working in the textile industry.

**1834** - The Poor Law was passed in order to create workhouses for the destitute.

**1851** - Rural to urban migration results in over half the population of Britain now residing in towns.

## Year 7 History: The fight for the vote Knowledge Organiser

Chartism was a working-class male suffrage movement for political reform in Britain that existed from 1838 to 1857. Support for the movement was at its highest in 1839, 1842, and 1848, when petitions signed by millions of working people were presented to the House of Commons. On 6 December 1884 the Third Representation of the People Act gave working class men aged 21 and over the vote

Women's suffrage in the UK was a movement to fight for women's right to vote. In 1872 the fight for women's suffrage became a national movement with the formation of the National Society for Women's Suffrage and later the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies (NUWSS). The outbreak of the world war one on 4 A in 1914 stopped the militant suffragette campaigns. In 1918 a coalition government passed the Representation of the People Act 1918 giving the vote to some women over the age of 30

### Key words

**Aristocracy** - The highest social class in the United Kingdom.

**Borough** - A town or district from which people vote.

**Chartism** - A reform movement that wanted to change the voting system to give working-men more rights. Members were Chartists.

**Constituency** - A group of voters in a specified area who elect a representative to parliament (an MP).

**Constitutional** - A peaceful, legal way of campaigning.

**Enfranchisement** - To be granted the vote or the state of having the vote.

**Hunger strike** - Some imprisoned suffragettes went on hunger strike to further raise awareness for their cause.

**Manifesto** - A public declaration or proclamation, stating the aims and methods of a campaign group.

**Member of Parliament (MP)** - A person who is elected to parliament in the United Kingdom.

**Militant** - Aggressive and violent behaviour in pursuit of a political cause.

**Pacifist** - An individual who disagrees with war and violence on principle.

**Parliament** - The law-making body representing the people, made up of the Monarch, the House of Lords and the House of Commons.

**Petition** - A formal written request or application, especially one signed by many people, to a particular individual or group, for example, a government.

**Prime Minister** - The head of the elected government.

**Reform** - To make changes in order to improve something.

**Representation of the People Act** - In 1918, the Representation of the People Act granted the vote to some women over 30 and all men over the age of 21.

**Rotten borough** - A corrupt system where an area with very little voters could elect an MP.

**Suffrage** - The right to vote in political elections.

**Suffragette** - A member of the Women's Social and Political Union (known for violent protest).

**Suffragist** - A member of the National Union of Women's Suffrage societies (known for peaceful methods of protest).

**Tories** - A right-wing political party in the United Kingdom from 1678 to 1834. This then became the Conservative Party.

**Whigs** - A central political party in the United Kingdom from 1678 to 1859. This then became the Liberal Party.



**7<sup>th</sup> June 1832** - First Representation of the People Act (middle classes over 21 were given the vote).

**15<sup>th</sup> August 1867** - Second Representation of the People Act (working class men over 21 in towns were given the vote).

**18<sup>th</sup> July 1872** - Ballot Act (voting happened in secret).

**6<sup>th</sup> December 1884** - Third Representation of the People Act (working class men over 21 were given the vote).

**1897** - NUWSS formed. Millicent Fawcett is leader.

**1903** - WSPU is formed by Emmeline Pankhurst and daughters.

**1905** - Militant Campaign begins – Christabel Pankhurst and Annie Kenney arrested.

**1908** - Mass rally in London – 300,000 to 500,000 activists attend. Window smashing using stones with written pleas on them.

**1909** - Hunger strike and force feeding.

**1913** - Militant bomb and arson campaigns and increasing arrests which results in the passing of the "Cat and Mouse" Act, under which hunger strikers are temporarily released then rearrested to prevent them dying in police custody.

**1913** - Emily Wilding Davison attempts to pin a Suffragette scarf onto the King's Horse at the Derby. She is struck by the horse and dies 4 days later.

**1914** - World War 1 starts – Suffragette leaders urge women to join the war effort. NUWSS continues to campaign for recognition for their work.

**6<sup>th</sup> February 1918** - The Representation of the People Act is passed, allowing men over 21 and women over 30 to vote.

**2<sup>nd</sup> July 1928** - Equal Franchise Act (vote extended to women aged 21 and over).



## Year 7 History: Empire and Slavery Knowledge Organiser

During and after the Tudor period, the British conquered many foreign lands. By 1900, approximately a quarter of the world was ruled by Britain! The British Empire was the largest empire the world had ever known and the British people were very proud of their empire and celebrated it every year during 'Empire Day' until 1958.

From about 1500 onwards, some men started to turn slavery into a profitable business these men became known as slave traders. They made their fortune by taking young men, women and children from their homes in Africa, sailing them across the Atlantic Ocean and forcing them to work on plantations. In 1833, after years of campaigning, Parliament abolished Slavery both in Britain and the British empire.

### Key Words

**Abolition** – The banning of something.

**Colony** – A country ruled by another country.

**Entrepreneur** – Someone who makes money from setting up a business.

**Empire** – A collection of colonies all ruled by one country.

**Export** – Transporting and selling goods that are made in a country abroad.

**Industrial Revolution** – The time of great change when people began to make goods in factories using machines.

**Imports** – Goods which are brought into a country.

**Invest** – Pay money for the development of a project.

**Piracy** – Being a pirate, a person who robs people at sea.

**Plantations** – Estates in the West Indies where sugar was grown or estates in the southern United States where cotton was grown.

**Raw materials** – Natural materials such as coal which are turned into goods in a factory.

**Slave** – Someone owned by another person.

**Slave traders** – A person who buys and sells slaves.



**1600** – Formation of the East India Company.

**1607** – Captain John Smith and the Virginia Company managed to establish the first permanent settlement in the Americas at Jamestown.

**1620** – The Mayflower set sail from the port of Plymouth and began the journey with around one hundred passengers, mainly Puritans seeking a new life away from persecution across the Atlantic.

**1713** – The Treaty of Utrecht allows Britain to make considerable territorial gains in the Americas and Mediterranean, including Newfoundland, St Kitts, Hudson's Bay as well as Gibraltar and Minorca. The treaty also included Britain's right to import slaves into Spanish colonies.

**1763** – The Treaty of Paris gave Britain areas of Lower Canada, land up to the Mississippi, Florida, India and Senegal.

**1775** – The American war of Independence breaks out and lasts until 1783.

**1787** – The British politician William Wilberforce, a member of the Clapham Sect, began his campaign to end slavery in British colonies.

**1788** – The first ships carrying convicted criminals from England arrived in Australia. This marked the beginning of several hundred people being transported, usually for petty crimes, across the world.

**1805** – Victory for Nelson at the Battle of Trafalgar allows the Royal Navy to have control of the seas.

**1807** – Prohibition of shipment of slaves in British ships or to British colonies.

**1833** – The abolition of slavery throughout the British Empire.

**1858** – East India Company dissolved.

**1876** – Queen Victoria took the title Empress of India.

**1800** – The First Boer War between the British and the South African Republic.

**1899** – Second Boer War, fought between the British Empire and the two Boer States.