

**Knowledge Organiser: History Year 7 Medieval Monarch**

Term 1  
Medieval  
Monarch



	Key information	Key information	Key events
	<p><b>King Edward the Confessor</b> – on the 5th January 1066 aged 65 King Edward the Confessor dies leaving <u>no clear</u> heir to the throne. There was a succession crisis. 4 Men believed that they were the rightful heirs and claimants to the throne.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>Edgar Aethling</b> – Edward the Confessor's Nephew</li> <li>• <b>Harold Godwinson</b> – English Nobleman</li> <li>• <b>Harald Hardrada</b> – King of Norway (Viking)</li> <li>• <b>William of Normandy</b> - Duke of Normandy.</li> </ul> <p>On the 6<sup>th</sup> January Harold Godwin's was Crowned by the Witan.</p> <p><b>The Battle of Fulford Gate</b> –</p> <p>On the 20<sup>th</sup> September 1066 Harald Hardrada and Tostig launch an attack on the North of England (near York). The Earls Edwin and Morcar are outnumbered and lose against the Vikings.</p> <p><b>The Battle of Stamford Bridge</b> –</p> <p>On the 25<sup>th</sup> September 1066 King Harold Godwinson and his army approach Harald Hardrada and Tostig's army undetected and create a surprise attack. The Viking's are defenceless and both Harald Hardrada and Tostig are killed in battle. The Anglo Saxons are victorious.</p> <p><b>28<sup>th</sup> September 1066</b>, William Duke of Normandy arrives in the south of England (Pevensey Bay)</p> <p><b>The Battle of Hastings</b> – on the 14<sup>th</sup> October 1066 the battle of Hastings took place between the Anglo Saxons and the Normans. After hours of fighting the Normans were victorious. William and his Normans had a larger and superior army, they used cavalry and archers to break the Saxon shield wall, and this led to King Harold being shot in the eye and killed. Harold II of England was defeated by William, duke of Normandy. This established the Normans as the rulers of England.</p> <p><b>On the 25<sup>th</sup> December 1066</b> William was crowned William the Conqueror the first Norman King of England (1066–1087)</p>	<p><b>Henry II</b>, was King of England during middle to late 12th Century. Henry brought back law and order to England after the troubled times of the civil wars. Henry and his chancellor, <b>Thomas Becket</b>, also reformed the legal system. For many years Henry and Becket worked together to improve the country, but later the two men argued. After Becket was made archbishop of Canterbury his views changed, and he started to disagree with the king. Becket was murdered in 1170.</p> <p><b>Richard I</b> was the third son of King Henry II. When King Henry died in 1189, Richard succeeded him. Almost as soon as he became king, Richard began planning to lead a Crusade to the Holy Land. The Crusade was only partly successful. Richard and his knights managed to capture several cities, but they could not win back Jerusalem. He racked up a lot of debt fighting in these crusades.</p> <p><b>King John</b> in 1199 King John inherited the throne from his brother, Richard I. Richard left John with huge problems to sort out. With Richard being away fighting for most of his reign, he left barons and the church to run the county. They did not want to give up this power. John had to also pay back all the money Richard had borrowed for his battles. John argued with leaders of the Roman Catholic Church and made people pay high taxes. He was therefore not a popular king. A group of barons began a rebellion against him. As part of a settlement with the barons he was forced to sign the Magna Carta. The Magna Carta limited the power of the king and increased the influence of the barons in England.</p>	<p><b>Battle of Fulford Gate (19<sup>th</sup> September 1066)</b>  <b>Battle of Stamford Bridge (28<sup>th</sup> September 1066)</b>  <b>Battle of Hasting (14<sup>th</sup> October 1066)</b>  <b>Murder of Thomas Beckett (29<sup>th</sup> December 1170)</b>  <b>Crusades (1096 -1271)</b>  <b>Signing of the Magna Carta (1215)</b></p>
			<p><b>Key people</b></p> <p><b>King Edward the Confessor</b> - Edward the Confessor was one of last Anglo-Saxon kings, known for his deep religious faith, which governed all aspects of his life. It is rumoured that Edward promised the throne to up to four different potential heirs before his death.</p> <p><b>William I</b>, also known as William the Conqueror as the first Norman King of England (1066–1087) At the Battle of Hastings William defeated Harold Godwinson, the last Anglo-Saxon king of England</p> <p><b>Henry II</b>, was King of England during middle to late 12th Century. He is remembered for increasing his Anglo-French domain and strengthening control over these territories, which resorted to incredible squabbles and eventually violence with Thomas Beckett, Archbishop of Canterbury to assert control. <b>Richard I</b>, also known as Richard the Lionheart. He was the third son of King Henry II. Richard was an extremely able military leader who is famous for fighting abroad, particularly in a series of battles known as the Crusades.</p> <p><b>King John</b> became king in 1199 when his brother, Richard the Lionheart, died without any children. He is best remembered as the king who signed the Magna Carta, which limited the power of the monarchy.</p>
	<p><b>Key Words</b></p> <p><b>Anglo Saxon</b> – come from the Angles and the Saxons, two tribes from north Europe (Parts now known as Germany, Belgium, Netherlands) who settled in England from the 5<sup>th</sup> Century after the Romans.</p> <p><b>Monarch</b> - a sovereign head of state, especially a king, queen, or emperor.</p> <p><b>Heir</b> - a person who inherits and continues the work of a predecessor (is entitled to succeed... <i>heir</i> to the throne)</p>	<p><b>Key Words</b></p> <p><b>Succession</b> – The process that decides who should be the next King or Queen and 'succeed to the throne'</p> <p><b>Witan</b> – council that advised the King.</p> <p><b>Crusades</b> - were a series of religious wars initiated, supported, and sometimes directed by the Latin Church in the medieval period. The term refers especially to the Eastern Mediterranean campaigns in the period between 1096 and 1271 that had the objective of recovering the Holy Land from Islamic rule.</p>	<p><b>Skills</b></p> <p><b>Chronological order</b> - ability to place events in order</p> <p><b>Identify</b> – pick out and use key information to identify points that can help answer a question.</p> <p><b>Describe</b> - give a description of what something is or how something happened/changed.</p> <p><b>Explain</b> – giving a detailed description of why something occurred using causes and effects.</p> <p><b>Evaluate</b> – identifying the importance / significance of an event, looking both short and long term effects of an event.</p> <p><b>Analysis</b> – looking at the 'WHY' something has change or is different considering all possibilities and linking it back to the importance/significance.</p>