

Year 7 Medieval History Knowledge Organiser Part 2

Rationale: In the second part of this unit you will learn about the importance of religion in medieval England with a focus on the Crusades. You will also learn about the relationship between medieval kings and the people. This will involve learning about why and how medieval kings were challenge by different groups - the Church, barons, peasants - and how medieval kings responded to these challenges.

Key concepts		Key vocabulary	
1. Cause	A reason why something happens.	19. Church	The word used to describe the Christian religion all over the world. In medieval times this meant the Roman Catholic Church.
2. Evidence	Clues which tell us about the past.	20. Pope	The leader of the Roman Catholic Church.
3. Interpretation	One person's opinion of an event or person	21. Archbishop	Acted as the Pope's representatives and led the Church in individual countries. In England, the most important archbishop was the Archbishop of Canterbury.
4. Significance	The importance and impact of events in history	22. Parish priests	Religious men who lived in villages and towns and led religion there.
Key events		23. Pilgrimage	A journey to a site of religious importance for the purpose of prayer and worship.
5. The Crusades, 1097-1396	A series of 'holy wars' fought between Christians and Muslims over control of the Holy Land.	24. Crusade	A holy war
6. The murder of Thomas Becket, 1170	Took place in Canterbury Cathedral as a result of disagreements between Henry II and Thomas Becket.	25. The Holy Land	Jerusalem and the surrounding areas
7. Magna Carta, 1215	'The Great Charter' - it set out the rights of the people.	26. Christians	People who believe in God and Jesus; followers of the Roman Catholic Church.
9. The First Parliament, 1265	Simon De Montfort called a meeting and invited two wealthy people from each town and 2 knights from each county as well as rich barons.	27. Muslims	Follower of the prophet Muhammad (pbuh); also known as Saracens during the Crusades.
9. The Peasants' Revolt, 1381	A rebellion of peasants against King Richard II. It was led by Wat Tyler.	28. Infidel	A person whose religious beliefs are different from the majority of people in a place.
Key people		29. Challenge	Standing up against what someone is saying or doing
10. Richard I, 1189-1199	Known as Richard the Lionheart. He was one of the leaders of the Third Crusade.	30. Monarch	A person who rules a country - a king or a queen
11. Saladin	The leader of the Muslims during the Third Crusade.	31. Church courts	Courts run by the Church to deal with priests who committed crimes.
12. Henry II, 1154-1189	King of England when Thomas Becket was murdered.	32. Knights	Highly-trained soldiers, who fought in armour and on horseback.
13. Thomas Becket	Archbishop of Canterbury, 1162 - 1170	33. Barons	Rich and important men who advised the king, they formed the nobility
14. King John, 1199-1216	Known as England's worst monarch. He was forced to sign Magna Carta.	34. Freeman	Men who are free from most of their duties to a lord e.g. a peasant who can leave the land.
15. Edward I, 1272-1307	King of England when the first Parliament was called.	34. Tax	Money that had to be paid to the king e.g. the Poll Tax
16. Simon de Montfort	Led the barons against Edward I, often seen as responsible for calling the First Parliament.	35. Rebellion	Fighting back against a leader or a government by the people of a country or area
17. Richard II, 1377-1399	King of England during the Peasants' Revolt. He was 14 years old at the time.	36. Parliament	Controls the country and is made up of the monarch, Lords and Commons.
18. Wat Tyler	Leader of the Peasants' Revolt	37. Peasant	They farmed the land they rented from their lord.
		38. Labour service	Peasants had to work for the lord of the manor without being paid
		39. Protest	An action showing you are against something that is happening.
		40. Rights	A moral or legal entitlement to something e.g. the right to ask for higher wages.