

Kettlethorpe HIGH SCHOOL

Year 7

Knowledge Organiser Booklet

Name:

Tutor:



THINK PINK!

If you see **PINK** in your books,
make the corrections.

Capital letters

- sentence **starts**
- proper **nouns**
- the word 'I'

Commas

- to separate three or more items in **a list**
- use a **pair of commas** when you are **inserting extra information** in the middle of the sentence
 - use **after an adverbial**

Before sunrise, Zac ate his breakfast.

Apostrophes

- to show that a letter or **letters are missing**: *I'm - haven't - don't*
- to show **something belongs to something else**: *The parents' meeting lasted an hour.*

1. Have you carefully reread your work?
2. Have you checked to see if you accidentally made any mistakes?
3. Are you proud of your work?

Common mistakes

There refers to a place or idea.
Their shows belonging.
They're is short for 'they are'.

use **should have** - not 'should of'
use **could have** - not 'could of'
use **would have** - not 'would of'

Spelling

- use **the dictionary**
- make sure to use **subject specific vocabulary**

APPLY THE RULES. **B**E CONSISTENT. **C**HECK FOR ACCURACY.

WWW - Descriptive comment on what went well

EBI - Descriptive comment saying your work would be even better if

Punctuation



to introduce extra info



to link connected sentences



You only need one!



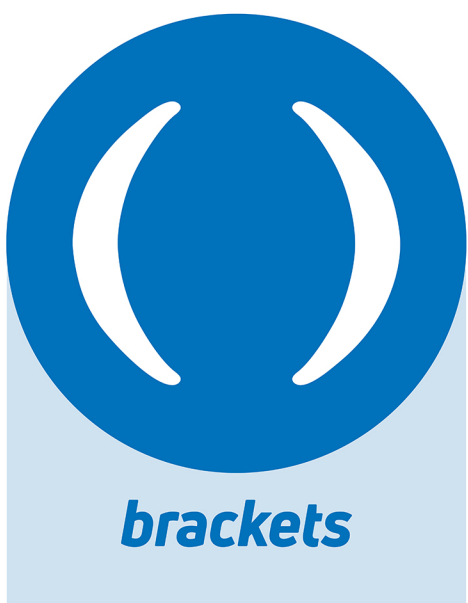
to leave a trailing thought...



to end a sentence



to add/separate information



to add extra information



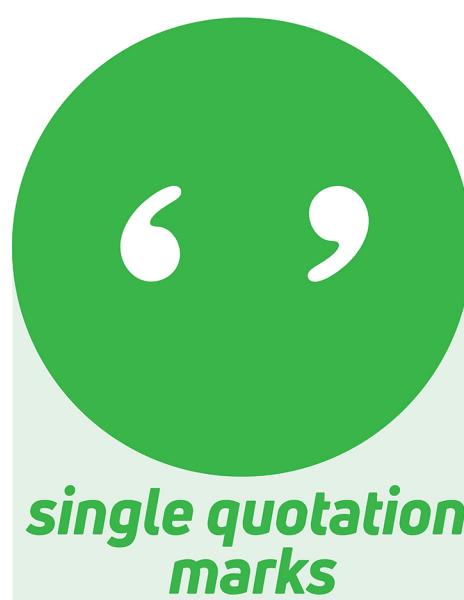
to add/separate information



for omission or possession



“Are you listening?”



to include quotes



at the end of a question

Do you know your roots?

Literacy

LASTS...

-scop-

root meaning **'to see'**

sub-

prefix meaning **'under'**

hypo-

prefix meaning **'below'**

ex-

prefix meaning **'out of'**

con-

prefix meaning **'with'**

-logy

suffix meaning **'study of'**

-graph-

root meaning **'writing'**

-bio-

root meaning **'life'**

-techn-

root meaning **'art / skill'**

micro-

prefix meaning **'small'**

-chron-

root meaning **'time'**

-phon-

root meaning **'sound'**

The Battle of Hastings

Bayeux Tapestry



The Battle of Hastings 1066
The battle was to see who would take the throne after Edward the Confessors death.
Hardrada, Godwinson and William of Normandy all claimed the throne.
The main battle was between, William Duke of Normandy and Harold Godwinson.

Key Individuals

William Duke of Normandy

Duke of Normandy, France. William came from a fighting family. He was a brave soldier. Edward's cousin. Edward had lived in Normandy from 1016-1042. Edward had supposedly promised that William should become King of England

Harold Godwinson

Anglo-Saxon. Earl of Wessex, one of the most powerful men in England Harold's sister was married to King Edward. Harold was a brave and respected soldier with a tough streak. The Witan, wanted Harold to be the next king.

Key words

Medieval Anglo-Saxons	Middle Ages Old Germanic group who occupied England
Normans	From Normandy, France
Bayeux Tapestry	Contemporary sewn piece showing events from the Battle of Hastings
Fyrd	Instant Army
Housecarls	Bodyguards of nobility
Cavalry	Army on horseback
Feigned Retreat	'Faked' retreat to trick the enemy into advancing

Why Did William Win the Battle of Hastings?

Preparations William had well trained and professional soldiers. Large parts of Harold's army was made up of farmers. Many of Harold's men had left the army to collect the harvest in. Harold was not prepared for the battle. William's army was well rested. He had lots of supplies.

Luck The weather changed when William was trying to fight the Vikings first this gave William the advantage. The Saxons left the shield wall to chase the Normans down the hill. At a key moment in the battle Harold was killed.

Leadership William was very brave and led his men very well. William showed his face during the battle to keep his soldiers from running away



January 1066, King Edward the Confessor dies

Duke William of Normandy sails for England on the 27th September 1066

William faces King Harold of England at the Battle of Hastings on the 14th October, and wins

1000's 1100's 1200's 1300's 1400's 1500's 1600's 1700's 1800's 1900's

Who rules; People, church or state?

The Catholic Church

Importance of the church

Everyone went to church
Heaven and hell were seen as real places. The Pope was the head of the church

What did the church do?

Religion was used to explain things, as there was a lack of science to explain things. The church would also be the heart of the community and people would go on Holy days for feasts

Why was the Church so Powerful?

Because people feared hell the church ordered people to do as they said. The bible was in Latin so the people could not question this. The church also has huge amounts of Land.

The Catholic Church
Thomas Becket

Governance

Magna Carta

Parliament was split into 3:

The Monarch: the king thought Parliament should raise money for him, the king would allow parliament to pass some laws.
The Lords: A number of rich barons selected by the king to help advise on how he should rule.
The Commons: Usually invited by the king, they would discuss local issues and became known as commoners

The Power of Parliament

Simon DeMontford led the second barons war against King Henry III
Although DeMontford was defeated changes were made to the distribution of power in England.

Magna Carta
Simon DeMontford

Society

Why did the Peasants Revolt?

The King had introduced a Poll Tax which meant the Peasants became poor. They did not see why they had to fund wars with France.

What happened?

A large group of commoners rode on London, storming the Tower of London and demanding reforms from the young King Richard II. The rebellion would end in failure. A number of important rebels were killed, including their leader, Wat Tyler.

What happened next?

In the long term less harsh laws, money for the poor, freedom and equality were created.

The Peasants Revolt

1000's

1100's

1200's

1300's

1400's

1500's

1600's

1700's

1800's

1900's

How measly were the middle ages?

The Black Death (1348-9)

The Causes: God deserting mankind/ unusual position of the planets/ impure air from a volcano or earthquake/ the Jews
Treatments: Ask for God's forgiveness/ bleeding/ purging/ strong smelling herbs/ theriaca / lancing buboes
Prevention: Pray/ Pilgrimage/self-flagellation/ escape/ carry a posy of flowers/ do joyful things/ quarantine laws



Migrants came to settle in Britain for many reasons and from various parts of Europe. Most came to find work and their impact on the economy and society was great. In the 15th century approximately one in every ten people in England was foreign-born, and in London it was one in six. By the end of the 15th century there were **immigrants** from all over Europe in Medieval England and they were spread all over the country.

Leisure in the Middle Ages

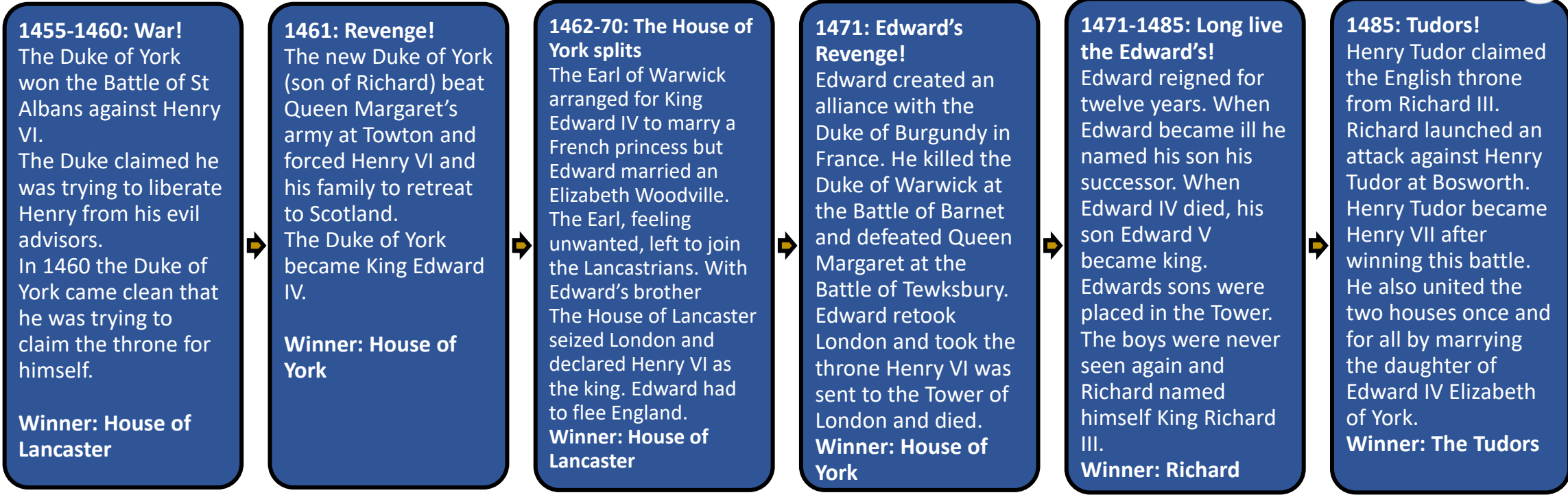
Tavern	Drinking beer was a popular pastime. Many brewed their own beer and sold it to others
Bowling	Players would take it in turns to knock down as many skittles as they could with three balls
Golf	Using a few basic clubs, players would hit a leather ball stuffed with hair into a hole
Football	Villagers from two towns would gather together to kick a football through the gates of the town
Shin Hacking	Two villagers would kick each other in the shins until one gave up from the pain
Cold Hand	A player would be blindfolded, someone from a crowd would slap them, the player would guess who
Ice Skating	People would strap sharpened bones to their feet to use as skates
Cock Fighting	Two birds were bred to attack each other, villagers would bet on who
Archery	Boys would practice this skill to help them join an army in the future
Wrestling	People loved all sorts of fighting games – the more the better
Bear Baiting	A bear would be chained up while dogs attacked, people would bet on who would win
Stoolball	A young woman would sit on a stool and bat the balls thrown at her, she would kiss those who hit her

1066	1170	1215	1265	1348	1381	1455	1485	1492
Battle of Hastings	Thomas Beckett	Magna Carta	First Parliament	Black Death	Peasants Revolt	War of the Roses	Henry VII	Christopher Columbus lands in America

1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

Why was England at war with England?

The War of the Roses



Key Words	
Protector	An adult who rules in the name of a young monarch until that monarch is old enough to rule.
Illegitimate	A child who's born to parents who are not legally married.
Heir	A person who is next in line to the throne.
Descended	A person who is descended from someone who lived a long time ago is directly related to them

The **Battle of Wakefield** took place in Sandal Magna, on 30 December 1460 and involved Sandal Caste. It was a major battle of the Wars of the Roses. There is no record of the number of casualties but it is thought that the Lancastrians lost around 200 men, while the Yorkist dead numbered around 700 to 2,500.

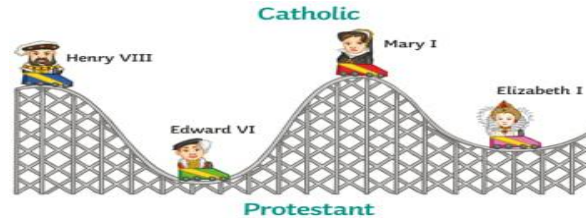
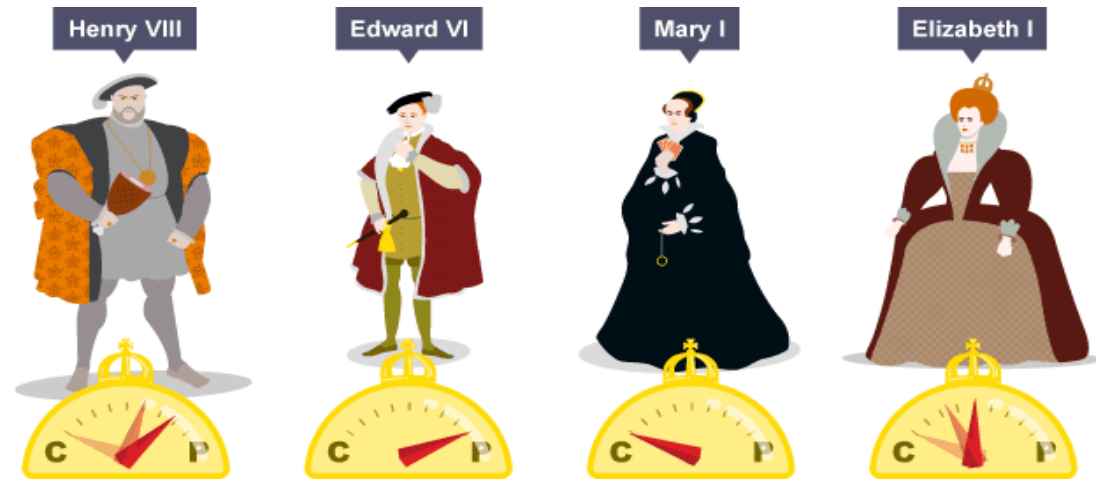


The princes in the tower is a mystery and what happened to the princes remains unanswered. Historians still argue over what they believed happened.



1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------

How religious were the Tudor monarchs?



Catholic	Protestant
Crucifix	Cross
Bible – Latin	Bible – English
Highly decorated Church	Plain Churches
Vestment (clothing)	Plain black robes
Pope	Monarch

Key Words	
Reformation	Changing the official religion of the Church of a country or state
Counter Reformation	Changing the official religion of the Church of a country or state back to the original religion
Divorce	To end a marriage
Monarch	A King or Queen
Heir	Next in line to the throne
Protector	A person responsible for the safety and support of another
Eradicating	Remove or destroy so it no longer exists

Henry VII	Changed from Catholic to Protestant	In 1533 Henry broke with the Catholic church in order to marry Anne Boleyn, gain wealth and power over his country. This was called the English Reformation. Henry was established as the head of the Church of England and brought him much needed wealth through the dissolution of the monasteries. Henry's reformation produced dangerous Protestant-Roman Catholic differences in the kingdom which would lead to further problems for his children when they took the throne. Despite a number of Henry's subjects adopting the Protestant faith, Henry remained a Catholic for the rest of his life.
Edward VI	Protestant	Edward became king at the age of nine. Because of Edward's young age, Henry had arranged for a council of lords to rule on his behalf. This council soon broke down and Edward's uncle, Edward Seymour, established himself as Edward's protector. The young king was fiercely Protestant and his short reign was dominated by attempts to transform England into a truly Protestant country, eradicating many Catholic practices. A new English Prayer Book was issued in 1549 proved unpopular and led to rebellions and uprisings in the West Country.
Mary I	Catholic	Mary was the first born of Henry's children. Although pressurized into giving up Catholic mass and acknowledging the English Protestant Church, Mary remained loyal to Catholicism and refused to acknowledge her father as the Head of the Church. Mary's priority as queen was to restore Catholicism to England by reintroducing Roman Catholic bishops and reviving old heresy laws to ensure all her subjects converted. As a result around 300 Protestant heretics were burnt in three years, earning Mary the title of 'Bloody Mary'.
Elizabeth I	Protestant	In November 1558, Elizabeth succeeded Mary to the throne and made religious reform her priority. The new queen recognized the importance of establishing a clear religious framework and helped create a Church of England that, although largely Protestant, allowed some of the old Catholic traditions to continue. Despite pursuing a policy of moderation, many of her subjects were upset by this uneasy compromise and launched rebellions against her. The rebels paid for their disloyalty with their lives.

We call these monarchs the Tudors as it is their surname!	1509 Henry VIII	1533 Reformation	1547 Edward VI	1549 English Prayer Book	1553 Mary I	1554 Mary married Phillip II of Spain	1558 Elizabeth I	1559 Religious Settlement
--	--------------------	---------------------	-------------------	-----------------------------	----------------	--	---------------------	------------------------------

1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------



Key Information

The World Turned Upside Down from a pamphlet created in 1646



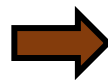
London: Printed for John Smith. 1646.

The English Civil War (1642 – 1651)

The Royalists (King) went to war against the Parliamentarians (Parliament)

Changing rulers: Who's in charge here?

The Royalist armies lost the Civil War. England faced an uncertain future but nobody expected what was to happen. At 2:00pm on 30th January 1649, King Charles I had his head chopped off. The identity of the executioner remains a mystery.



After the execution of Charles I, Oliver Cromwell took the role of Lord Protector. Cromwell is seen as a great man who changed how England was run, making it a safer, stronger and fairer place to live. To others he was an intolerant, power-hungry monster who murdered and persecuted throughout his time as leader.



After Cromwell's death and the failed rule of his son Richard, the monarchy was restored to England. Many felt the republic had failed and so Charles II, son of Charles I was king of England. Many refer to Charles as the 'party king' as he brought back entertainment and endorsed science.



Keywords

Treason	Betraying your country, threats to crown and government
Renaissance	C1500-1700 'Re-birth' of ancient thinking
Humanism	Love of learning, experimentation, new ideas
Puritan	Christian faith, focus is work and prayer
Restoration	To put back to how it was before – King was restored to the throne
Republic	a country run by parliament and not a king / queen
Civil War	a war between parties of the same country
Tyrant	name given to somebody who rules cruelly.
Divine Right	the right to rule, chosen by God.
Puritan	Strict Protestant

The Power of Parliament

Parliament
 Makes all new laws
 Controls the countries money
 Controls the civil list – which states how much money the king gets every year
 Freedom of speech – they could say whatever they wanted, even about the king!
 Freedom of press

The Crown
 The monarch had to be Protestant
 The King was not allowed to own a private army
 The King cannot interfere with trials
 The King cannot interfere with the work of Parliament
 The King must call parliament
 The King can appoint ministers and Lords.

1642	1649	1660	1688	1689	1702
Civil War Begins	Execution of Charles I	Restoration	Glorious Revolution	Bill of Rights	Queen Anne

1000	1100	1200	1300	1400	1500	1600	1700	1800	1900
------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------	------



What was life like in the Renaissance?

By far the largest group of immigrants in Early Modern England were Protestant refugees fleeing persecution in European countries. They came in four main waves:

In the 1560s, **Walloons**, from what is now Belgium, were suffering under the Spanish Catholic rule of the Duke of Alba. They sought shelter in England to escape this.

After the Massacre of St Bartholomew's Day in Paris in 1572 when over 10,000 **Huguenot** Protestants were murdered, many fled to England.

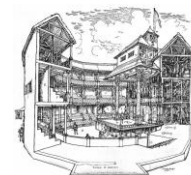
A second, larger, wave of **Huguenots** fled from France in the 1680s when the king revoked a law protecting Protestants and they were again attacked. Many Huguenots had difficult and dangerous journeys.

The final wave of Protestant refugees were the **Palatines** from the Middle Rhine, part of which is now Germany. They were suffering under French Catholic landlords and very poor harvests.

Leisure

Gambling and **drinking** at taverns / inns was a popular pastime for the poorer classes. **Football** was also very common, but this was more violent than today's version, with few rules and sometimes resulting in death! Both the rich and poor may participate in **bird fighting** and **animal baiting**, which continued from the medieval period. However, non-violent pastimes, such as the **theatre**, **literature** and **music**, increased in popularity during the Renaissance period.

New theatres were built to house **secular plays** (non religious) and playwrights such as William Shakespeare wrote genres like comedies, tragedies and love stories. Anybody could watch a play but only men could act in one. Women's roles were all played by men.



Great Plague

The Great Plague 1665

The plague started in the parish of St-Giles-in-the-Fields outside of London's walls in 1664. The hot summer seems to have caused it to become an **epidemic**. While 68,596 deaths were recorded in the city, the true number was probably over 100,000, and other parts of the country also suffered. It was raging in the city by July 1665, and reached a peak of 7,000 deaths a week by August, but then died out during the cold winter.

Causes

Most people blamed the Great Plague on the same causes of the Black Death. Ideas hadn't changed much from medieval times therefore people still believed in the Four Humours, punishment from God and Miasma (bad smells in the air).

Treatments

There was a bigger focus on prevention rather than treatment but new ideas that occurred included wrapping a patient in thick wool to let them sweat it out or transference which was the idea that the plague would spread to a chicken strapped to the buboes.

Preventions

Quarantine, herbs and prayers were the main methods of prevention. Victims and their families were locked in their houses for 40 days with a red cross on their door. A pomander, a ball containing perfume or herbs, was worn to try keep the miasma away and avoid the plague.

	Key Terms
Epidemic	A disease that affects a large number of people in a community.
Miasma	The theory of bad smells in the air which caused disease.
Pomander	A ball that was worn and kept in a room containing sweet smells.
Baiting	Animals, such as bulls and bears, were tied up to fight dogs.
Secular	Non-religious.
Immigrants	Somebody who comes from another country to live there.
Persecution	To harm or punish somebody or group of people.
Protestants	A type of religion, introduced after the Reformation.
Oppression	Prolonged cruel and unjust behavior towards a person or group of people.

1000's

1100's

1200's

1300's

1400's

1500's

1600's

1700's

1800's

1900's