

Week 1 : Revision

Monarch—the King or Queen

The years 0CE-100CE is the First century. 1066 is in the 11th century.

Reformation— the main Religion changed from Catholic to Protestant in England in the 16th century. Monasteries in the North of England were closed. People in Yorkshire rebelled against Henry VIII in the Pilgrimage of Grace.

The Industrial Revolution led to the rise of Luddites in Yorkshire— people who believed Technology was going to take over their jobs.

The Miners Strikes in the 1980s ended with pit closures. Lots of men lost their jobs.

Week 2: Revision

Edward the confessor dies leaving no heir to the throne

The Witan make Harold Godwinson , the English contender, King of England

Harold Godwinson waits on the South Coast for a possible invasion from the Norman Duke, William.

Harald Hardrada, the Viking contender, invades England in the north at Fulford Bridge and defeats the Northern Earls.

Harold Godwinson collects Huscarls and Fyrd and marches North for 5 days to ambush the Vikings at the Battle of Stamford Bridge. Harold Godwinson wins the battle.

William invades England on the South Coast. Harold marches back to fight him but loses.

Week 3: Chronology

. Medieval Period 5th-13th century CE: sometimes called the 'Middle Ages' this is the period of time between the fall of the Roman Empire and the Renaissance period.

Hierarchy: a system or organization in which people or groups are ranked one above the other according to status or authority.

Feudal System: a system to control the land. The King was at the top, below him were the nobility or his Barons, below them were the knights and at the bottom were the peasants—the poorest members of society.

Week 4: Eleanor of Aquitaine

•Aquitaine: The largest and richest region in Medieval France.

Crusade: A religious war between Christians and Muslims about who controlled Jerusalem (the holy land).

Eleanor of Aquitaine:

First married King Louis of France, when they separated, she kept control of Aquitaine.

Second husband was King Henry II, she helped him to rule England and Aquitaine.

Pope— Head of the Roman Catholic Church

Annulment— a decision to declare a marriage invalid. Only the Pope could give an annulment.

Week 5: Henry II and Thomas Becket

Clergy: Members of the Christian church- religious leaders.

The clergy could attend ecclesiastical courts for clergymen where they would get less severe sentences for their crimes.

Henry II wanted to end this practice, Thomas Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury refused.

Archbishop of Canterbury- Head of the Catholic Church in England.

Excommunicated: Officially exclude (remove) someone from the Christian church.

Week 6: King John

Angevin Empire— a group of countries ruled by the King of England

Scutage— a payment made by a Baron to the king in order to stay at home rather than fight. The more knights a Baron had, the more scutage needed paying.

Softsword— the nickname given to John to show he was not a good fighter.

John lost land in Normandy.

The Pope excommunicated John.

Penitence: the action of feeling or showing sorrow and regret for having done wrong.