

Year- 7 History Knowledge Organiser

Key Terms	
Big Question: How do we become historians?	
Historical Concepts	
Chronology	The order of events from earliest to latest
Change	To what extent things change/become different over time
Continuity	To what extent things continue/stay the same over time
Cause	Something that causes or makes a change
Consequence	What happens as a result of changes in history
Significance	Why or to what extent an event/person/movement is important
Using Sources	
Source	A piece of information that can tell you about an event
Quote	A direct, unchanged sample of something someone has said or written
Reliability	The extent to which something can be trusted to be true or accurate
Contemporary/primary	A document that was written or an object which was created, in the time period in which you are working
Reconstructed/secondary	A source which has been created after the time period you are studying
Using Interpretations	
Interpretation	A person's point of view about an event, based on evidence
Authorship	A piece of writing by an expert
Bias	When a perspective is strongly for or against something leaving the source unbalanced or prejudiced
Reliability	How much you can trust the source based on who wrote it, when, why, how they got their information, what information the source includes
Useful	How relevant or helpful a particular source is in providing information about your topic

People in History



Winston Churchill



Rosa Parks



Olaudah Equiano



Elizabeth I



Henry VIII




Oliver Cromwell





Emily Pankhurst


Sources

Sources can be anything that provides information about the event. But, we should always think carefully about how we use sources, and not just take what they say as fact. People's own opinions can influence what a source says – but this can be useful too!

 Newspapers are informative, but normally have a bias towards what their readers want to see.


 Pictures can show an event, but can sometimes be staged or altered.


 Official records give us facts and figures, but not much context


 Diaries tell us how a person really felt, but might only give one perspective.


Interpretations












Interpretations are views of historians or experts on a topic. They will give an opinion, which is based on evidence or research. Part of being an historian is engaging with these views and saying whether we agree with them, and how much we agree.

 Can you provide evidence or statistics which support or disagree with the interpretation?

 Are there other experts who agree or disagree with the interpretation?

 Has the expert ignored or excluded important information?

 Do you agree or disagree with how they have used the evidence?

Historical timeline (Britain)										
Palaeothic (Stone Age)	Mesolithic & Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Roman Period	Anglo-Saxons	Medieval (Middle Ages)	Tudor & Stuarts	Gerogian Period	Victorian Period	Recent History
2 million – 10,000 BC	10,000 BC	2500 BC	800 BC	43 AD	400's	442c Kingdom of Gwynedd	1485 Henry VIII	1714 1770's – slate industry	1837 Queen Victoria	1900 WWI 1914-18 WWII 1939-45
										

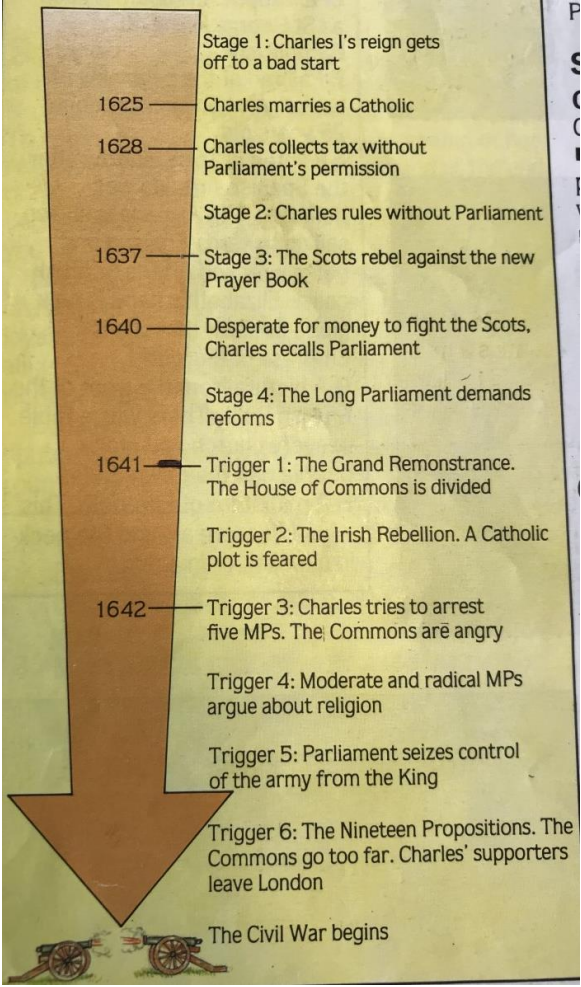
Key Topics in Year 8:

Sugar and Slavery
The British Empire
World War One
World War Two and the Holocaust
The Cold War




Year- 7 History Knowledge Organiser- The English Civil War

Key Terms

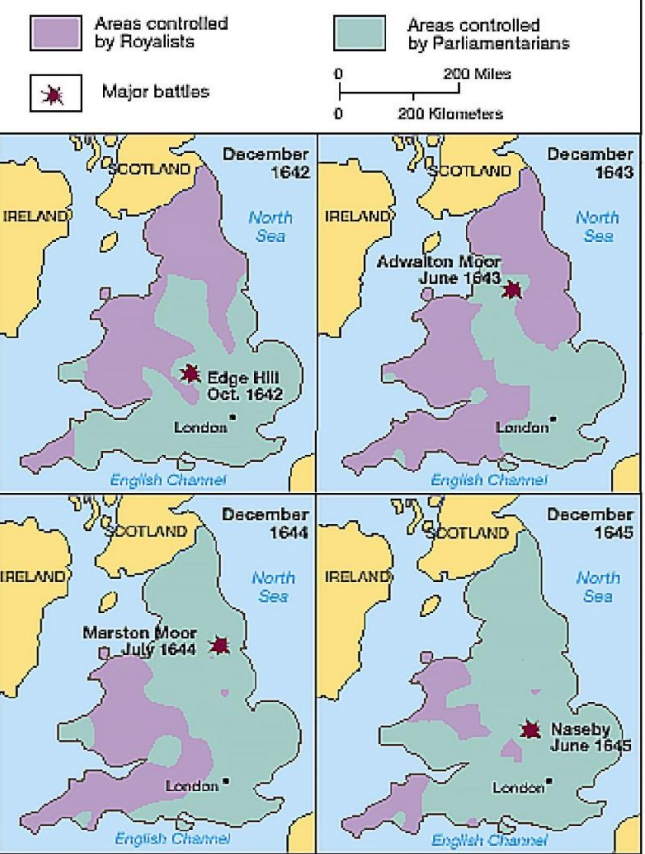
Why was there an English Civil War?		Parliament	Law-making body made up of the House of Commons and House of Lords
Civil War	The period around 500AD-1500AD with little technology or education	Trial	A formal examination of evidence to decide whether someone is guilty
Catholic	Follower of Catholicism, with the Pope as Head of the Christian Church	Oliver Cromwell: Hero or Villain?	
Puritan	A very strict Protestant who believes in simply decorated churches	Republic	A state where power is with the people, not with a monarch
Royalists	Supporters of the king, Charles I	Interregnum	A period where normal government is suspended
Parliamentarian	Supporters of Parliament who believe Charles should share power	Lord Protector	The title held by Oliver Cromwell when he was leader of England
Divine Right	The belief that God chose Charles to be king	The Reign of the Merry Monarch	
What happened during the English Civil War?		Charles II	Charles I's son, known as the merry monarch
Roundheads	Supporters of Parliament during the Civil War	The Plague	A contagious bacterial disease rife in the 17 th century
Cavaliers	Supporters of the king during the Civil War	The Great Fire of London	Fire which burned central London for 4 days from 2/9/1666-6/9/1666
New Model Army	Parliament's army, used new fighting methods	The Glorious Revolution	
Pikeman	Soldiers who use a long pole, called a pike, during fighting	Constitution	The basic principles and laws of a nation
Musketeer	Soldiers armed with a musket, a type of gun	Constitutional Monarchy	System of government where a monarch shares power with a government
Infantry	Soldiers marching or fighting on foot	Bill of Rights	Guarantees rights to an individual e.g. freedom of speech, religion etc
Why was Charles I sentenced to death?		The Glorious Revolution	
Execution	The carrying out of a sentence of death on a condemned person	James II	The last Stuart monarch and last Catholic monarch of England
Treason	The crime of betraying one's country	Mary and William	King and Queen Regnant after the Glorious Revolution



Causes of the English Civil War

Money	Religion	Power
 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles needed Parliament to approve taxes he introduced. Usually Parliament voted that a king could collect Custom Duties for the entirety of their reign but when Charles became king Parliament only approved this for 1 year. In 1634 he introduced the Ship Money Tax which taxed everyone in the country. In the past it had only taxed coastal countries and only during times of war. This was very unpopular. There was a tax-payers strike in 1639-40 where the gentry refused to pay the Ship Money tax and other taxes Charles had introduced. 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles married a Catholic, Henrietta Maria, and was suspected of being secretly Catholic himself. With Archbishop Laud, Charles tried to force Scotland to adopt the new English Prayer Book. This was very unpopular. Laud introduced other reforms that reminded people of Catholicism e.g. he wanted churches to be richly decorated again. Charles believed strongly in his Divine Right as king. Some parliamentarians wanted to get rid of Laud's reforms which made the church more catholic, while others wanted to get rid of bishops. 	 <ul style="list-style-type: none"> For years kings and Parliament had been fighting for control of the country. Charles sent Parliament home for 11 years between 1629-40 which made Parliament very angry. When Charles needed an army to suppress the Scottish rebellion he and Parliament couldn't agree who should control it. Then in 1642 Charles tried to arrest 5 MPs. In June 1642 Parliament proposed the Nineteen Propositions which demanded further power from the king. For many royalists this was a step too far.

The Battles of the English Civil War



The English Civil War. The maps show the gradual triumph of the parliamentarians whose control of London and the coastal areas gave them a profound logistical advantage during the wars.

How the Protectorate Worked

