

Key Terms

Big Question: How do we become historians?

Chronology

Chronology	The order of events from earliest to latest
BC	Before Christ. Everything that happened before the year 1AD. Also 'BCE'
AD	Anno Domini. Everything that happened after the year 1BC. Also 'CE'
Timeline	A way to represent the chronology of events on a line.
Thematic	A way to study history by looking at one single theme through time

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	A document that was written or an object which was created, in the time period in which you are working
Reconstructed	A source which has been created after the time period you are studying
Anachronism	A detail that is not in the appropriate time period

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
Connection	Mixed up together
Useful	How relevant or helpful a particular source is in providing information about your topic
Significance	How important the source is in relation to the 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.



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



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



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?



Has the expert ignored or excluded important information?



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



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

Historical timeline (Britain)

Palaeolithic (Stone Age)	Mesolithic & Neolithic	Bronze Age	Iron Age	Roman Period	Anglo-Saxons	Medieval (Middle Ages)	Tudor & Stuarts	Georgian 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



# Year- 7 History Knowledge Organiser- The Norman Conquest


Key Terms			
<b>Why was there an argument over the throne in 1066?</b>		Pope	The head of the Christian Church – seen as God’s representative on earth
Medieval	The period around 500AD-1500AD with little technology or education	Feigned retreat	A Norman tactic that involved pretending to retreat to draw out the enemy
Monarch	The king or queen of a country	<b>How did William use castles to keep control?</b>	
Saxons	The long-term inhabitants of England, originally from Denmark/Germany	Motte	The raised mound of earth at the centre of the castle
Vikings	A group from northern Europe, frequent invaders and expert sailors	Bailey	The enclosed area containing buildings such as storehouses and barracks
Normans	A group of people from Normandy, in northern France	Keep	The strong fortification on top of the hill from which the Normans kept watch
Heir	Someone nominated to take over from the king or queen after they die	<b>What was the Domesday Survey?</b>	
<b>What happened at Fulford and Stamford Bridge?</b>		Census	A national survey, a set of questions everyone in the country has to answer
Invasion	An attempt to take over a country by force	Manor	The area overseen by a local lord
Exile	To force someone to leave the country	Tenant in Chief	The nobleman responsible for each area on behalf of the king
Earl	A powerful lord who ruled over a large region on behalf of the king	<b>How did William punish his enemies?</b>	
Shield Wall	A defensive tactic commonly used by the English Saxons	Rebellion	An attempt to get rid of the king or queen by a group of people using violence
Dane Axe	A powerful, two-handed, five foot axe used by Saxons and Normans	Revolt	Same as a rebellion
Hostage	A prisoner taken from your enemy to make sure they cooperate with you	Harrying	To cause significant damage to something
<b>The Battle of Hastings</b>		<b>How did William reward his friends?</b>	
Archer	Soldiers who use a bow and arrow	Feudal System	The way Norman society was organised, with the king at the top
Cavalry	Soldiers who fight on horseback	Peasants	The common people, usually farmers, who had little power in Norman England

Key Events of 1066	
4 <sup>th</sup> January	Edward the Confessor dies without leaving an heir
6 <sup>th</sup> January	Harold Godwinson is crowned as the new king
July	Harold prepares his army for an invasion from the south
September	Harald Hardrada launches an invasion of England
20 <sup>th</sup> September	The Battle of Fulford – a Viking victory over the Saxons
21 <sup>st</sup> September	King Harold Godwinson begins to march north
25 <sup>th</sup> September	The Battle of Stamford Bridge – Saxons defeat Vikings
27 <sup>th</sup> September	William of Normandy invades England from the south
28 <sup>th</sup> September	William’s troops land at Pevensey on the south coast
29 <sup>th</sup> September	William occupies Hastings and begins burning villages
6 <sup>th</sup> October	King Harold arrives back in London
14 <sup>th</sup> October	The Battle of Hastings – Normans defeat the Saxons
25 <sup>th</sup> December	William is crowned as the new King of England




**Weapons, equipment and troops**

A **sword** used for slashing, not stabbing. Used by important soldiers and passed down through the family.




The **Dane Axe** was a five foot long, razor-sharp axe which had to be held in both hands. This was used by both Saxons and Vikings.




The **Fyrd** were regular peasants, untrained in battle, who were recruited just before the battle. They had basic equipment and barely any fighting experience.



The **Housecarls** were highly trained and well equipped knights that formed the king’s personal bodyguard. Harold Godwinson had a few hundred.



**Archers** were soldiers who used a bow and arrow. They normally stayed at the back of the army. The Normans made good use of archers.



**Cavalry** were horse-mounted soldiers. They could move around quickly. The Normans used cavalry, but Saxons and Vikings didn’t.

**Britain before 1066**



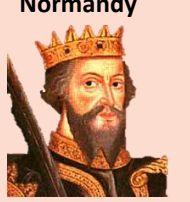
England was made up of two main tribal groups:

**Anglo-Saxons:** People who lived in Britain from the 5th century. They included people from tribes who migrated to the island from Germany and Denmark.

**Vikings:** Many Vikings lived in the North of England in the area known as Danelaw, under Kings like Canute.

Until 1066, the king was **Edward the Confessor (1042-1066)**.

- Edward became king of England in 1042 after his half-brother died. Before this he had been living in Normandy.
- Edward married but had no children. It was not clear who Edward wanted to be king after him. **For a king to die without an heir was a disaster!**
- He was made a saint and ‘the Confessor’ means someone that is saint-like.

Claimants to the Throne 1066		
<p><b>Harold Godwinson</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ English</li> <li>◆ Popular</li> <li>◆ One of Edward’s advisors</li> <li>◆ Powerful and experienced</li> <li>◆ Important English family</li> <li>◆ Edward’s brother-in-law</li> <li>◆ Good soldier</li> <li>◆ Claimed Edward had promised him the throne just before he died</li> </ul>	<p><b>Harald Hardrada</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ Related to a previous king of England</li> <li>◆ King of the Vikings – a powerful group within England</li> <li>◆ Popular with Vikings in the north</li> <li>◆ Outstanding soldier and leader</li> <li>◆ Powerful and experienced</li> <li>◆ Already a king</li> </ul>	<p><b>William, Duke of Normandy</b></p>  <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>◆ King Edward had promised him the throne</li> <li>◆ England had close links with Normandy and Edward had lived there for a while</li> <li>◆ Powerful and experienced</li> <li>◆ Good soldier</li> <li>◆ Harold Godwinson had sworn to support his claim</li> </ul>

