

<u>Local History and Church, State, and Society</u> <u>1066-1509 (medieval period)</u>		<u>Duration: 8 Lessons</u>	<u>Composite: Extended Writing</u>
Vocabulary:	Core Knowledge:	Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory	Links to previous & future topics
Chronology Haberdashers Norman Conquest Anglo-Saxons Succession Crisis Claimant Domesday Book Latin	<p>What is the role of the Haberdashers?</p> <p>What was the Norman Conquest?</p> <p>What was the succession crisis?</p> <p>What was the purpose of the Domesday Book?</p>	<p>What is chronology? Chronology is the study of exactly when things happened. When historians put events in chronological order, they put them in the order that they happened.</p> <p>What was Anglo Saxon England like before the Norman Conquest? Anglo Saxons lived in simple wooden houses and hunted for food. People were mostly peasants and worked the land. They were very skilled craftspeople and traded with European countries. The Anglo Saxons were Christian, but they did use slaves to work the land.</p> <p>What was Anglo Saxon England like in 1066? King Edward the Confessor died without an heir. This meant the next King of England was undecided and led to a succession crisis. William of Normandy (Norman) fought the Anglo-Saxon King, Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings. This ended Anglo Saxon rule in England and made way for Norman rule. This was a significant change.</p> <p>What was Anglo Saxon England like in the years after the Norman Conquest? England remained Christian, and the church gained more power. However, taxes increased, and Normans took over all the land. There were some positive changes. For example, Anglo Saxons and Normans married, and many Anglo-Saxon laws were kept the same.</p>	<p>Understand how the relationship between the church, state and people.</p> <p>Understand change and continuity over time.</p>

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Church, State and Society 1066-1509		Duration: 8 Lessons	Composite: overview
Key vocabulary:	Core knowledge Components	Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory	Links to previous and future topics
Excommunicate Hierarchy Pilgrimage Crusade Pope Latin Clergy Silk Road Christianity	Who was head of the Catholic Church? What was the purpose of the Silk Road? What is a pilgrimage? Why did Beckett challenge the King? Why was it difficult to challenge the Catholic Church?	<p>How powerful was the medieval church? The medieval Catholic Church became very rich and powerful by owning land and collecting taxes (tithes) from the people. The Church had the power to make and enforce its own laws. The Pope was Head of the Church and held influence over kings and countries.</p> <p>What did the west learn from the east? The Silk Road connected the east with the west. This enabled global trading to place, the spread of new ideas, and Christianity. The east taught the western world key knowledge about maths, medicine, science and engineering. For example, the east taught us numbers and algebra.</p> <p>What were the Crusades? To Christians and Muslims, the most holy city in the world was Jerusalem. The Crusades were a series of holy wars between 1096-1272 in which Christian armies set off to take control the city of Jerusalem and the 'Holy Lands' away from the Muslims who also wanted to control it. The Pope used his power and influence to persuade crusaders to fight.</p> <p>What caused tension between Thomas Beckett and King Henry II? Henry II wanted power over the church courts so appointed his friend Thomas Beckett to the position of Archbishop of Canterbury, assuming he would follow the king's orders. However, Beckett refused to allow the king's demands, the Pope threatened to excommunicate Henry II and this eventually led to the 'accidental' murder of Thomas Beckett in 1170.</p>	<p>This topic students understand the power and importance of religion in England in the Middle Ages and links with future topics such as the Black Death and the Reformation.</p> <p>Helps students reflect on key concepts such as 'monarchy' throughout the Medieval Period and its importance in society today.</p>

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