

Theme: Monarchy, Church, and society in Medieval England 1215-1381		Duration: 7 lessons	Composite: Unit test
Vocabulary	Core knowledge Components	Powerful knowledge components crucial to commit to long term memory	Links to previous and future topics
Characteristics Significant Magna Carta Democracy Equitable Great Council Provisions of Oxford Parliament Commoners Pandemic Pneumonic Plague Bubonic Plague Poll tax Revolt Serfdom Abolish Reform Negotiate	What problems did King John face during his reign? Who forced King John to sign Magna Carta? When was Magna Carta signed? How significant was Magna Carta? Who was Simon de Montford? When was Parliament first established? How significant was de Montford's parliament? What was the Black Death? What were the symptoms of the Black Death? What did people at the time believe cause the Black Death What were the consequences of the Black Death? What is feudalism? What was it like to be a peasant in medieval England? What caused the Peasants revolt? What was the poll tax? Who was king during the Peasants revolt? What was leader of the Peasants revolt? What were the consequences of the Peasants revolt?	<p><b>How significant was Magna Carta?</b> Magna Carta was a document signed by King John in 1215 that put a limit on the power of the king and was the first step towards a fairer more equal society.</p> <p><b>How significant was Simon de Montford's Parliament?</b> King Henry III abused royal power, spent too much money, and ignored Magna Carta. An ambitious noble called Simon de Montfort defeated Henry III in battle and effectively made himself ruler. De Montfort created the first Parliament in 1265 to involve "ordinary" people - knights, not just the wealthy, to help advise the king, raise taxes, and run the country.</p> <p><b>What was the Black Death?</b> The Black Death was a devastating global plague (disease) that struck Europe and Asia in the 14<sup>th</sup> century. The plague arrived in Europe in October 1347. Symptoms included black boils that oozed blood and pus. The Black Death would kill more than 20 million people in Europe—almost one-third of European population.</p> <p><b>What was it like to be a peasant in the medieval period?</b> For peasants, life was very hard. They worked long hours for a local landowner. The feudal system did not allow peasant the opportunity to improve their lives. Peasants had few possessions and freedom and did what they could to survive.</p> <p><b>What caused the Peasants Revolt?</b> A violent rebellion/uprising of poor peasants in 1381 who were unhappy about working conditions, taxation (poll tax), war and their lack of personal freedom after the Black Death. The Peasant were led by Wat Tyler against the advisors of the 14-year-old King Richard II. The Peasants lost.</p>	<p>These topics are a continuation of church and state and the challenges to authority in the Medieval period.</p> <p>These topics give students understand of the changing nature of monarchy, society, warfare in the medieval period.</p> <p>This period of study helps students understand the key terms of democracy, parliament, rebellion, and conflict.</p> <p>These topics helps students to understand the context of the religious and political changes of the Tudor period. (this links with KS4 study – Crime and Punishment and Elizabethan England)</p>

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