

Edward Peake Church of England Middle School



Topic: Contested Power and Land

Year: 7

NC Strand: Development of society 1066-1509

What should I already know?

From my primary studies I know that the Romans were one of the first European powers, they ruled Britain and were eventually responsible for the spread of Christianity around Europe. I know that European countries did become more powerful, especially Britain through my studies of the Victorians and WW2.

Contested Power and Land: Big questions

What was the scale of religion?

We will discover where Christian and Islamic lands were.

Who had a claim to the English throne?

We will learn who had the strongest claim for the throne in 1066.

Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

Mini-assessment

How did the Normans change England?

We will explore the social, economic and religious changes made in England.

How successful were the Crusades?

We will learn about the holy wars between Christians and Islam.

Contested power and land final assessment

Was the medieval period a time of contested power and land?

Vocabulary

Byzantine Empire	Also referred to as the Eastern Roman Empire.
Constantinople	Capital of the Byzantine Empire (modern day Istanbul, Turkey)
Christianity	Religion based on the persons and teachings of Jesus Christ.
Islam	The religion of the Muslims based on the teachings of Muhammad as the Prophet of Allah.
Claimant	A person making a claim.
Heir	A person who by law is allowed the property of another.
Norman	People of Normandy (France) who became a powerful military power in Europe.
Conqueror	A person who conquers (takes control) of a place.
Feudal System	Used by William the Conqueror to structure British society.
Peasant	A farmer or laborer with limited land ownership.
Laborer	A person who does unskilled work for money.
Baron	A lower member of British nobility.
Nobility	A social class below royalty.
Domesday Book	The "Great Survey" of much of England and parts of Wales completed in 1086.
Bishop	An important member of the Church.
Archbishop	The chief bishop responsible for an area of the Church.
Aquitaine	An area of South West France.
Crusade	A series of military expeditions to recover Holy land from the Muslims (Islam).
Expedition	A journey made with a particular purpose (job).
Magna Carta	A royal charter of rights agreed to by King John in 1215.
Charter	A list given to a person showing their rights and responsibilities.
Parliament	A body of government.
Government	The people with authority to rule a country.



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William the Conqueror (William I)



Born: Falaise, France
Died: 9 September 1087, Rouen, France

Eleanor of Aquitaine

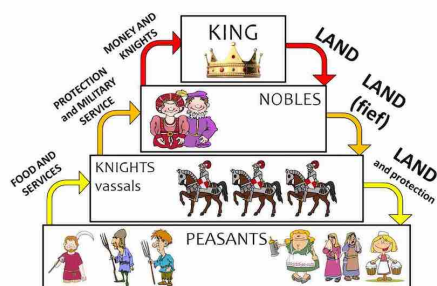


Born: 1122, France
Died: 1 April 1204, Poitiers, France

Crusades timeline

Crusade	Dates of Crusade	Crusades Timeline of Events
First Crusade	1096 - 1099	The People's Crusade - Freeing the Holy Lands. 1st Crusade led by Count Raymond IV of Toulouse and proclaimed by many wandering preachers, notably Peter the Hermit
Second Crusade	1144 -1155	Crusaders prepared to attack Damascus. 2nd crusade led by Holy Roman Emperor Conrad III and by King Louis VII of France
Third Crusade	1187 -1192	3rd Crusade led by Richard the Lionheart of England, Philip II of France, and Holy Roman Emperor Frederick I. Richard I made a truce with Saladin
Fourth Crusade	1202 -1204	4th Crusade led by Fulk of Neuil French/Flemish advanced on Constantinople
The Children's Crusade	1212	The Children's Crusade led by a French peasant boy, Stephen of Cloyes
Fifth Crusade	1217 - 1221	The 5th Crusade led by King Andrew II of Hungary, Duke Leopold VI of Austria, John of Brienne
Sixth Crusade	1228 - 1229	The 6th Crusade led by Holy Roman Emperor Frederick II
Seventh Crusade	1248 - 1254	The 7th Crusade led by Louis IX of France
Eighth Crusade	1270	The 8th Crusade led by Louis IX
Ninth Crusade	1271 - 1272	The 9th Crusade led by Prince Edward (later Edward I of England)

Feudal System



Feudal Pyramid of Power

Chaldon Mural



Media list

Anglo-Saxon Boy by Tony Bradman – a story of 1066 woven around Magnus, young son of the Earl of Wessex.

Fire, Bed and Bone by Henrietta Branfield – A story set at the time of the Peasants' Revolt. The narrator is a dog, who witnesses what happens to his family as the drama unfolds.

Crusades - Amazon Prime

What should I already know?

I already know about the development of Britain from 1000CE, the social and religious changes experienced in Britain and Europe. I have a good understanding of the different monarchs that have ruled Britain, their achievements and failures which led to the eventual development of the British Empire in the 18th century.

Empire Expansion and collapse: Big questions

Who were the Mongols?

This lesson introduces us to one of the largest Empires the world has seen and why the Mongols spread so far.

Genghis Khan: tyrant or liberator?

Having learnt how large the Mongol Empire was it is important for us to understand the person behind it.

Travels of Ibn Battuta and Marco Polo

These lessons will provide two varying views on the Mongol and Islamic empires which will be used to compare.

England vs Scotland

Having seen how successful the Mongols and Mali were we will learn the barriers faced by English kings attempts to conquer Scotland.

The Peasants Revolt

Following the Black Death which ravaged Empires, we will explore how successful medieval people were at exercising power.

Did society expand or collapse in the medieval period?

This final assessment will encourage us to draw comparisons across the themes explored.

Empires map - Mongol (Asia)in teal and Mali in purple(Africa)



Travels of Ibn Battuta



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Topic: Empire Expansion and Collapse

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NC Strand: Global study

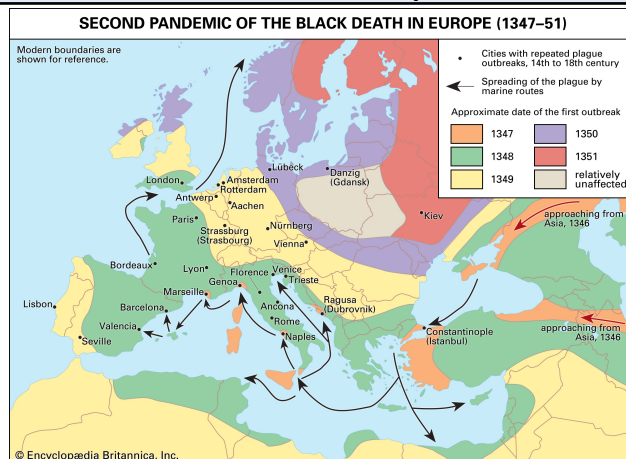
Genghis Khan facts

Born: 16 April 1162, Delüün Boldog
Died: 18 August 1227, Yinchuan, China
Place of burial: Khentii, Mongolia

Children: Ögedei Khan, Jochi, Ariq Böke, Chagatai Khan, Tolui, and MORE

Spouse: Börte (m. ?–1227), Isukhan Khatun, Abika Khatun, Gunju Khatun, Gurbasu Khatun, Khulan khatun, Yesugen, Yesui, Heda'an

Black Death map



Vocabulary

Empire	One state dominates over another state, or a series of states.
Steppe	A region of grassland without trees except by lakes or rivers.
Khan	Term to refer to a ruler or military leader.
Tribe	A unit of a number of families under a leadership. .
Nomad	Someone who travels from place to place.
Warrior	A soldier or someone who is involved in a fight.
Yassa	Oral law code of the Mongols.
Karakorum	A ruined city in Mongolia: founded in 1220 AD by Ghenghis Khan.
Silk Road	A network of trade routes which connected the East and West.
Merchant	A person involved in trade.
Ibn Battuta	A Muslim scholar and explorer in the 14th century.
Mansa Musa	Ruler of the Mali Empire from 1312 to 1337 AD.
Timbuktu	A city in Mali, central to trans-Saharan trade.
Skirmish	A period of fighting between small or outlying parts of a country/ state.
Treaty	A formal agreement between states.
Independence	A nation or state self-governs.
Black Death	Pandemic that ravaged Europe between 1347 and 1351.
Chronicle	A written record of historical events.
Peasant	A farmer with limited land ownership in the 13th and 14th centuries.
Revolt	Take violent action against a government or ruler.

Media and reading list

Timbuktu - Gus Caseley-Hayford

Marco Polo for Kids: His Marvelous Journey to China by Janis Herbert

The Great Empires of Mali and Songhay (BBC)

The Haj: The Greatest Trip on Earth (BBC)



Topic: Revolutions in Religion

Year: 7

NC Strand: Development of Church, state and society in Britain 1509-1745

What should I already know?

I know of the changes William the Conqueror made to the Church and are aware that most of Europe were Catholic. I will also have knowledge of other world religions such as Islam in Mali. During this time countries have started to develop politically, and as rulers gain more power they will start to question religion.

Revolutions in Religion: Big questions

Who was Martin Luther?

We will learn about the Catholic Church and Martin Luther.

The Great Reformation

We will learn about the differences between Catholics and Protestants.

Henry VIII breaks from Rome

The story of the first European leader to openly defy the church.

How did the Tudors change religion?

We will continue to explore the religious changes set out by Edward VI and Mary I.

Why was the Spanish Armada a significant event?

This enquiry will explore the causes, events and significance of the Armada for England and Spain.

Did religion lose power in Europe?

Our final assessment task will encourage us to reflect on who now is in charge of Europe.

16th Century Heaven and Hell



Martin Luther



Born: 10 November 1483, Eisleben, Germany

Died: 18 February 1546, Eisleben, Germany

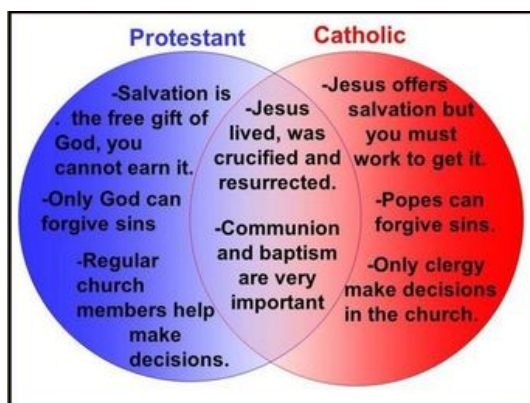
Nationality: German

Profession: Professor of theology

Religion: Protestant reformer

Famous for: 95 theses against Catholic church

Protestant vs Catholic beliefs



Tudor Reformation



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Vocabulary

Catholic	Ancient Christian church with the Pope as its leader.
Protestant	Churches that are separate from the Catholic church.
Vatican City	A city state in Rome and the headquarters of the Catholic church.
Pope	The leader of the Catholic church.
Grievance	An official statement of a complaint over something believed to be wrong or unfair.
Tithe	One tenth of annual produce or earnings, formerly taken as a tax for the support of the Church and clergy.
Clergy	People employed for religious duties, especially in the Christian Church.
Reformation	A 16th-century movement for the reform of abuses in the Roman Church ending in the establishment of the Reformed and Protestant Churches.
Calvinist	Relating to the Protestant theological system of John Calvin and his successors.
Archbishop	The chief bishop responsible for a large district.
Bishop	A senior member of the Christian clergy, usually in charge of a diocese.
Diocese	A district under the pastoral care of a bishop in the Christian Church.
Monastery	A building or buildings occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows.
Monk	A member of a religious community of men.
Cardinal	A leading member of the Roman Catholic Church.
Ritual	A religious ceremony performed according to a prescribed order.
Corpus Christi	A feast observed on the Thursday after Trinity Sunday, celebrating the Real Presence of the Body and Blood, Soul and Divinity of Jesus Christ.
Ceremony	A formal religious or public occasion. .
Stake	A strong wooden or metal post with a point at one end, driven into the ground.

Martin Luther - 95 Theses (give examples of 10)

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Media list

The Life of Martin Luther by Agostino Traini (pop up book)

D.K Eyewitness: Pirate by Platt Richard

The Tudors. Horrible Histories

D.K Eyewitness: Tudor