

LANGUAGE USED IN HISTORY

Key word	Definition
PRIMARY SOURCE	A source that was made during the time it is about e.g. a Tudor coin
SECONDARY SOURCE	A source that is made after the event/time it is about e.g. a History textbook
PROVENANCE	Looking at the NOP of a source to decide how useful it is
NATURE (NOP)	What a source is e.g. book, coin, letter
ORIGIN (NOP)	Who created the source and when
PURPOSE (NOP)	Why was the source produced/made – what do they want you to know/think
AUDIENCE	Who is reading the source/who was it written for
INFERENCE	What a source implies or suggests – Educated guess
LANGUAGE	The words that the author uses
TOPE	The emotion of a source e.g. angry, positive
OBJECTIVE	Includes just the facts – usually in a neutral tone
SUBJECTIVE	Emotional tone – can be positive/neutral
EXPERT INSIDER	Someone from the time with unique knowledge e.g. a Roman soldier
EXPERT OUTSIDER	Someone not from the time with unique knowledge e.g. a historian
BIAS	Showing only one opinion/giving one side – taking sides
UNWITTING BIAS	Planned bias – it is done on purpose
WITTING BIAS	Unplanned bias – it is not done of purpose to only give one view
CONTENT	What a source of information is about
USEFULNESS	How some helps you answer a question/enquiry
LIMITATION	How something is not helpful
INTERPRETATION	An opinion
CHRONOLOGY	A timeline in the correct time order
BC (BCE)	Before Christ/Before Common Era
AD (CE)	Anno Domini/Common Era
PEA	<p>POINT – What the paragraph is going to be about</p> <p>EVIDENCE – the main facts that support the point</p> <p>ANALYSIS – Where the evidence is used to prove the point and answer the question</p>

The sinking of the Titanic?

The Titanic lies two and a half miles below the surface of the Atlantic. It was discovered in 1986 by Robert Ballard. No attempts to raise the ship have ever been attempted. It is in two parts, each lying a mile apart with debris scattered over the ocean bed. The wreck is slowly being eaten away by crustaceans and may collapse to the ocean floor within the next century.

On 11.40pm on Sunday 14th April 1912, the Titanic hit an iceberg.

When the Titanic hit the iceberg the pressure it caused, split the metal plates on Titanic's hull apart. The damage stretched for 300 feet (11 buses parked alongside each other!).

Those who could be to blame for the sinking of the Titanic include:

- Frederick Fleet - the lookout
- Captain Edward John Smith - the Captain
- Bruce Ismay - Manager of White Star Line who owned the Titanic
- Thomas Andrews - the ship designer
- Harland and Wolff - Owned the shipyard where Titanic was built

The murder of Thomas Becket

The Murder of Thomas Becket took place in Canterbury Cathedral on 29th December 1170. Four knights attacked and killed Becket, believing that they were acting on the wishes of King Henry II. Becket had previously been Henry's Chancellor. After becoming Archbishop he protected the rights and status of the church. This disagreement with the King ultimately led to these four knights believing that the order had been given to "rid" Henry of Becket.

- Thomas Becket had been a close friend of Henry II. He was promoted through the ranks to become Henry's Chancellor. In this position, Becket excelled.
- Becket didn't agree with Henry on all matter
- Eventually, Henry and Becket reconciled with one another (made friends). The disagreements soon arose again
- Henry is reputed to have gone into a fit of rage at hearing this. The famous line, "who will rid me of this troublesome priest"
- Four knights heard Henry's words and interpreted it as meaning that the king wanted Becket dead. They crossed the channel and went to Canterbury. They entered the Cathedral and sought out Becket. Monks from the chapter were brushed aside. Becket was dead. Murdered in his Cathedral.
Henry II was horrified when he heard of the killing. He publically prayed for his old friends soul and
- Becket was made a Saint in 1173.

The Domesday Survey

- In order for the feudal system to work properly, William had to have an up to date record of who owned what and how much they were worth.
- William needed to know this because it helped him to work out how much money to **tax** each person. He could also make sure that no one had more money than him. (This was important in helping him stay in power).
- He also wanted to know how much **money** people paid to Edward the Confessor and make sure people paid more **taxes** if they were worth more money.
- People, animals and land were all counted so that William could see how rich or poor every person in England was.
- In **1086** William ordered his Norman soldiers to carry out a survey. They were called **assessors**.
- The answers were written in a book called the Domesday book and showed that William could earn more money in taxes from his people that the previous King was being paid.
- He used the money they paid in **taxes** to build castles and pay soldiers who helped him keep control.

Why did William win the Battle of Hastings

Task 1: Read the facts below about the Battle of Hastings. Colour-code the statements:

- **TACTICS:** Harold made bad battle decisions whereas William was a clever tactician.
- **LUCK:** William was lucky.
- **RESOURCES:** The Norman Army was stronger

William's army was blessed by the Pope so the Normans thought that God was on their side.	The wind changed at the right time so William could launch his attack while Harold was in the north.	Harold's men were exhausted after marching north to fight the Vikings, then marching south again.
Some of Harold's most experienced soldiers were killed at the Battle of Stamford Bridge.	William's army used archers, which allowed for long range attacks. Harold's army did not have archers.	Harold took up the high ground on the battlefield which gave him an advantage.
William was able to tempt Harold's army off the hill by repeatedly pretending to retreat.	Harold's army had inexperienced soldiers who disobeyed orders and chased the Normans down the hill.	Harold was killed by an arrow which led to his death on the battlefield. Without a leader, the Saxon English gave up.
William personally led charges on the battlefield to prove he was alive when some thought he was dead.	William put together a strong army of 10,000 men which was well-supplied with weapons and equipment.	Harold had just fought in the north. He had the choice to stay and rest or march south and fight. He chose to move south.

THE 3 CLAIMANTS TO THE THRONE

Who died? In 1066 Edward the Confessor died with no heir.

Who claimed the throne in 1066? Three men claimed the throne in 1066 – these were: Harold Godwinson, Harald Hardrada and William, Duke of Normandy

Who was chosen? The Witan chose Harold Godwinson but this led to war with the other claimants.

The Battle of Stamford Bridge: The Viking leader attacked at Stamford Bridge but Harold marched his men quickly up to York and had the advantage of a surprise attack. Although successful, Harold's army were tired and soon heard the news that William had invaded in the South

THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS

Why did William win the Battle?

Luck – William was unable to cross the English Channel because of a storm. When it was safe to cross, Harold was fighting Hardrada at Stamford Bridge so he could land safely.

Resources: William had archers and cavalry. This gave him an advantage on even ground. Harold's army was exhausted after marching 250 miles south from Stamford Bridge to Hastings.

Tactics: Williams men pretended to retreat and this tricked the Saxon army into chasing them. This broke the shield wall and removed the advantage of being at the top of a hill.

HOW DID WILLIAM SECURE CONTROL?

He removed opposition – William ruthlessly crushed rebels in events such as the Harrying of the North and Hereward the Wake.

He built Motte and Bailey Castles - A **Motte** mound had a Keep placed upon a large mound of dirt as well as Bailey that was separate where the people and animals lived. This was the first type of castle in Norman England.

The Feudal System saw him give trusted friends land in exchange for loyalty.

The Domesday Survey allowed him to assess how much he could charge in taxes.

YEAR 7 MEDIEVAL REALMS

THE BEATH OF BECKET

Who was he? As King Henry's Chancellor, (and friend) he was invited to be Archbishop of Canterbury in 1162 in the hope that this would help Henry control the Church.

Why was he murdered? After he became Archbishop he became very pious and fell out with the King.

What happened? Henry was overheard by some of his knights complaining about Thomas – "will someone rid me of this turbulent priest" They took it upon themselves to kill him in Canterbury Cathedral

KING JOHN AND THE MAGNA CARTA

Why was King John so unpopular? He taxed the Barons heavily and punished anyone who did not follow his unreasonable laws.

The Pope closed down all English churches for 7 years and no one could get married or have a proper Christian burial.

He was cruel – it was rumoured that he killed his nephew in rage and allowed his enemies wife to starve to death in prison.

What was the Magna Carta? In 1215 John's Barons and Bishops forced him to sign a charter which listed rules he would follow. Although he signed it he broke his promise. It was important in the long term and was the first step in Britain becoming a democracy.

THE BLACK DEATH

When was the Black Death? 1348-1349

What were the symptoms? The symptoms included painful swellings called buboes in the armpit and groin, vomiting and a fever, bleeding under the skin, painful spasms and sometimes the buboes would burst and a foul-smelling black liquid would ooze from the wound.

How did medieval people treat the Black Death? People tried to treat the Black Death by;

praying to God and asking for forgiveness, whipping yourself to say sorry to God, to not go near stagnant water or rubbish tips, to burn sweet-smelling wood in the house, to carry a bunch of herbs to and hold it to your nose, to go on a pilgrimage to a Holy place

KEY INDIVIDUALS:

PERSON	KEY DETAILS
 EDWARD THE CONFESSOR	English King who died in 1066 without an heir.
 HAROLD GODWINSON	Was the English claim to the throne after the death of Edward. Won the Battle of Stamford Bridge but lost the Battle of Hastings after receiving an arrow to the eye.
 HAROLD HARDRADA	Was from Norway and wanted to claim England after the death of Edward – attacked at Stamford Bridge but lost to Harold Godwinson.
 WILLIAM I	Won the battle of Hastings in 1066 after defeating Harold Godwinson and was made King on Christmas day 1066
 KING JOHN	King who was forced by his Barons & Bishops to sign the Magna Carta in 1215
 THOMAS BECKET	Archbishop of Canterbury who was murdered in 1170 because he fell out with King Henry II.

KEYWORDS

KEYWORD:	DEFINITION:
Heir	Having a successor/child to inherit the throne & be the next king
Archers	Soldiers who attacked with bows and arrows
cavalry	Soldiers who fought on horses
Domesday Book	A survey of wealth in England to set taxes
Harrying of the North	William's brutal response to rebellions in the North
The Magna Carta	A charter signed by King John in 1215 – to ensure laws were fair
Archbishop of Canterbury	Top church position in England.
Black Death	The Medieval black plague that ravaged Europe and killed a third of its population

KNOWLEDGE CHECKER:

SKILLS	R	A	G
I can explain the story of Britain before 1066			
I can understand the three different claimants to the throne after the death of Edward the Confessor			
I can explain why William won the Battle of Hastings			
I can write a narrative account explaining how William secured control of England			
I can evaluate different interpretations of King John and assess the usefulness of sources			
I can explain the long and short term causes and consequences of the murder of Thomas Becket.			
I understand the impact of the Black Death on Medieval society and can evaluate the usefulness of sources.			