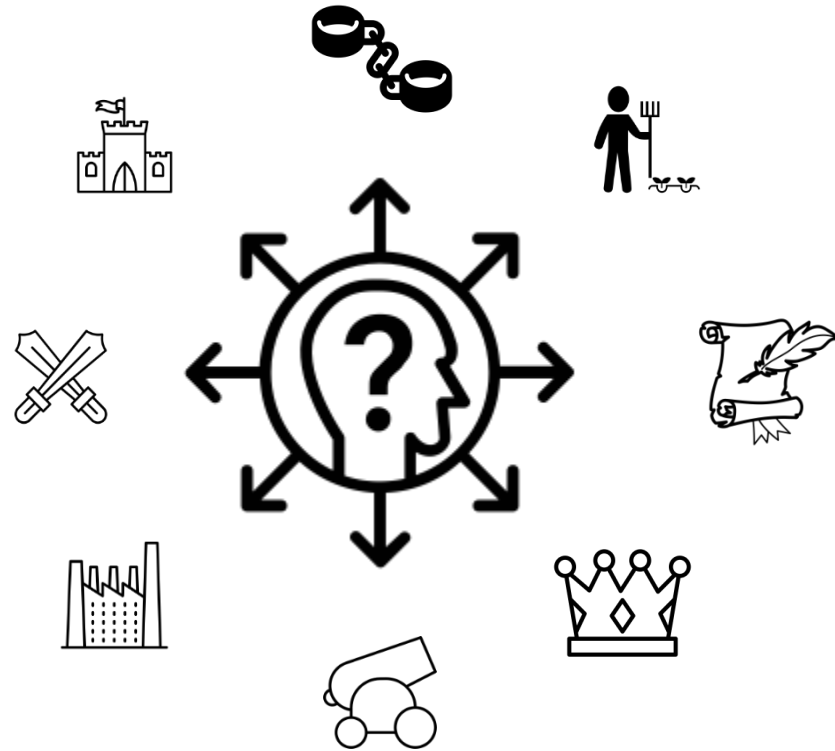


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Year 7 History

Knowledge Organisers



What is a knowledge organiser?

These organisers contain the core content that we expect students to know by the end of Y7, the focus here is on organising events in to chronological order, key terms and the role of key individuals. Students will be asked to regularly retrieve this information through low stakes testing, this will help us check pupils understanding and allow teachers to identify misunderstandings and reteach where necessary. Students will also be tested on this knowledge at the end of the year in the end of year mini assessments, therefore we want to help students become confident in revising and learning material throughout the year.

How should you use these knowledge organisers?

Use the following techniques below students learn the core knowledge.

Look/Cover/ Write:

Memorise the key information by using the look/cover write method.



Test each other:

Test your friends, ask you parents to quiz you.



Which came first?

Ask someone to pick two events, you need to decide which event came first – you could then explain the event.



Spellings:

Ask someone to test you on your spellings of the key words.



Produce a knowledge organiser:

Make your own version of the knowledge organiser, use the blank sheets at the back of the booklet to make your own. Try to use pictures to help you jog your memory of events.



Correct the mistake:

Get a parent or friend to read out a section of the knowledge organisers with incorrect information e.g. the wrong date, you need to identify the mistake and correct it



Key terminology

What is History?









Which century is it?

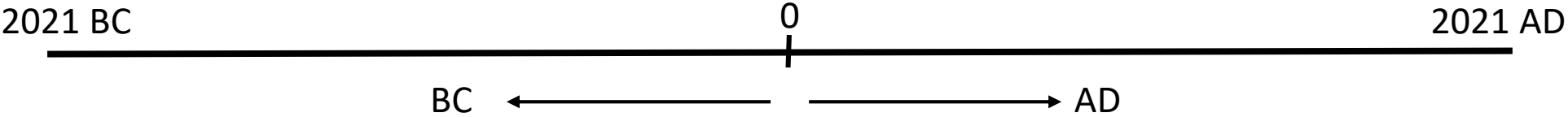
Chronology	Ordering events, usually using a timeline
Chronological Order	Arranging events in the order in which they occurred
Decade	A period of 10 years
Century	A period of 100 years
Millenium	A period of 1000 years
AD	Anno Domini (the year of our lord) used to show a year after Jesus Christ was born
BC	Before Christ, used to show that a year or event happened before year 0.
Source	Something that informs us about the past
Primary sources	Original records/objects from the time e.g. diary account
Secondary Sources	A source that was created later by someone e.g. a text book
Evidence	A wide variety of sources, both primary and secondary, that can be used to find out about the past
Interpretation	the process by which we describe, analyse, evaluate and create an explanation of past events using evidence. People can have different interpretations of the same event.
Reliability	Considering whether a source is trustworthy
Provenance	The origin of a source e.g. who wrote the source and when
Infer	To work out/deduce something using evidence

Years	Century
<u>0</u> - 99	→ 1 st century
<u>100</u> – 199	→ 2 nd century
<u>200</u> – 299	→ 3 rd century
<u>300</u> - 399	→ 4 th century
<u>1200</u> – 1299	→ 13 th century
<u>1300</u> - 1399	→ 14 th century
<u>1400</u> – 1499	→ 15 th century
<u>1900</u> – 1999	→ 20 th Century
<u>2000</u> - 2099	→ 21 st Century

Don't forget the golden rule to + 1 to the number in bold and underlined




Types of evidence?

Diary/memoirs		Objects	
Newspapers		Oral History	
Text books		Photographs/pictures	
Government records		Buildings	



Homework Instructions:

This is a knowledge organiser, it has all of the core dates and key terminology that you need to know for this unit. To help you learn these complete the different tasks by following the guidelines below:

-  Cover up the knowledge organiser and complete the tasks without looking, Even if you get it wrong scientific evidence proves that practicing retrieving the details strengthens your memory.
-  Look back at the knowledge organiser and mark your work, correct any mistakes you have made, this will help you remember them next time.
-  Keep a record of your score and repeat the activities, does your score improve over time?

A) Quiz Question:

What century would you find the following dates in?

1. 1914
2. 2021
3. 1832
4. 1087
5. 1345
6. 25
7. 25BC
8. 145BC
9. 145
10. 687

Scores:

B) Gap fill

A _____ uses a wide range of evidence to find out about the past, we call this evidence _____. Evidence which comes from the time you are studying is called a _____ source, an example might be _____. Evidence which is produced after the event and usually uses primary sources to get it's information from is called a _____ source, an example could be _____. Historians use evidence like a detective to find out about the past, they use this evidence to form their opinion which we call their _____. Interpretations about the past are constantly _____ as we discover new evidence and re evaluate the past, therefore History is not static but it always evolving.

Scores:

C) Define these key terms:

1. Provenance
2. Source
3. Reliability
4. Decade
5. Century
6. Millennium
7. Chronology
8. Interpretation
9. Infer
10. Primary Source

Scores:

Key terminology

How did the Normans conquer and control England?

Timeline of key events

Witan	Council of Anglo – Saxons whose duty was to advise the King
Succession	The action of inheriting a title e.g. kingship is passed down to the next son
Heir	The person next in line to the throne
Feudal System	The social system set up where the peasants were at the bottom of the hierarchy and the King was at the top, each sector received land in return for work or loyalty
Domesday Book	A record of the amount of land and animals people had so William know how much to tax them
Harrying the North	A campaign carried out by William to put down an uprising in the North of England and ensure everyone followed his rule
Peasant	Someone who worked the land and was low in status
Loyalty	Support of allegiance
Oath	A solemn promise
Motte and Bailey Castle	The first castle built by William, they were made from wood and were quick to build
Fyrd	An Anglo – Saxon army which was mobilised in war time.
Housecarls	Well trained, full time soldiers
Hierarchy	An organisational system with people with power at the top.
Serf	an agricultural labourer bound by the feudal system who was tied to working on his lord's estate.
Monarchy	a form of government with a monarch (King/Queen) at the head.

Edgar Aetheling	The nephew of Edward the confessor
Harold Godwinson	The brother in law of Edward the Confessor, leader of Wessex and of the Anglo – Saxon Army
Harold Hadrada	Norwegian leader who claimed the throne due to his ancestor King Cnut
William Duke of Normandy	Norman lord who was promised the throne by Edward
Tostig	Harold Godwinson's brother, he fought with Harold Hadrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge

1042 - Edward the Confessor becomes King

1064 - Harold is captured by William and swears and oath on Holy Bones promising he will give him the crown of England

5th January 1066 - Edward the Confessor dies

6th January 1066 - Harold is crowned King Of England with the support of the Witan

25th September 1066 - Battle of Stamford Bridge, Harold Hadrada and Tostig are killed

28th September 1066 - William lands at Pevensey Bay

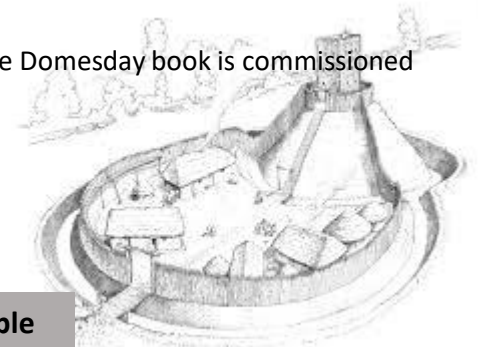
14th October 1066 - Battle of Hastings, Harold Godwinson is killed

1066, Christmas day William Duke of Normandy is crowned King of England

1069 – 1070 The Harrying of the North




1086 - The Domesday book is commissioned

Significant people



Homework Instructions:

This is a knowledge organiser, it has the core dates and key terminology that you need to know for this unit. To help you learn these complete the different tasks by following the guidelines below:

-  Cover up the knowledge organiser and complete the tasks on a separate sheet of paper without looking, Even if you get it wrong scientific evidence proves that practicing retrieving the details strengthens your memory.
-  Look back at the knowledge organiser and mark your work, correct any mistakes you have made, this will help you remember them next time.
-  Keep a record of your score in the boxes, repeat the activities a few days later, does your score improve over time?

A) Quiz Questions

1. What happened to Harold Godwinson in 1064?
2. Who died in January 1066?
3. Who were the 4 claimants for the throne?
4. How was Harold Godwinson related to Edward the Confessor?
5. Who invaded in the North of England?
6. What battle was fought near York?
7. When was the Battle of Hastings?
8. State 1 reason why William won the Battle of Hastings?
9. What did William first build in England to help him keep control?
10. How did William know how much to tax the people of England?

Scores:

B) Gap fill

In January 1066, E_____ died, he did not have any children and there was no h_____ to the throne of England.
_H_____ was crowned the King of England by the
_W_____, council of elders, the day after his death. He was the most powerful man in England and controlled the area of W_____.
First Harold fought Harald Hadrada at the S_____.
Harold Godwinson was victorious but he could not celebrate because at the same time W_____ had landed at Pevensey Bay. Harold Godwinson marched with exhausted troops to meet him at the Battle of Hastings.
_W_____ was victorious in the battle and was crowned King of England on C_____. William kept firm control of the country through the Feudal system and he viciously put down any revolts, for example _H_____

Scores:

C) Define these key terms:

1. Heir
2. Succession
3. Concentric Castle
4. Domesday Book
5. Feudal System
6. Loyalty
7. Witan
8. Peasant
9. Fyrd
10. Housecarl

Scores:

Key terminology

How did the way England was governed change?

Timeline of key events

Archbishop	The chief bishop responsible for controlling The Church in a large district. In England the 2 Archbishops are: The Archbishop of Canterbury and The Archbishop of York.
Power	The ability to get people to do what you want.
Authority	The right to give orders, make decisions, and enforce obedience.
Rebellion	an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader.
Grievances	A cause for complaint, especially unfair treatment
Revolt	An illegal and often violent attempt by a group of people to change their country's political system.
Divorce	The legal ending of a marriage.
Democracy	A system of government by which the whole population eligible to vote decides on who has power.
Excommunicated	To exclude someone from the church

Significant people




Henry II	King of England from 19 th December 1154 – 6 th July 1189.
Thomas Beckett	Archbishop of Canterbury. Murdered in Canterbury Cathedral in 1170.
King John	King of England from 27 th May 1199 – 19 th October 1216.
Richard II	King of England 16 th July 1377 – 14 th February 1400
Wat Tyler	Leader of The Peasants Revolt. Killed at Smithfield 15 th June 1381.
Henry VIII	King of England 24 th June 1509 – 28 th January 1547
Catherine of Aragon	Wife of Henry VIII from 1509 – 1533.

- 19th December 1154 - Coronation of Henry II
- 3rd June 1162- Thomas Beckett becomes Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 29th September 1170 - The Murder of Thomas Beckett
- 27th May 1199- Coronation of King John
- 15th June 1215 - The Signing of Magna Carta
- 16th July 1377- Coronation of Richard II
- May – June 1381 - The Peasant's Revolt
- 15th June 1381 - Richard II meets peasants at Smithfield. Wat Tyler is killed and his decapitated head displayed on London Bridge. Revolt is crushed.
- 11th June 1509 – Henry VIII marries Catherine of Aragon
- 24th June 1509 – Coronation of Henry VIII
- 23rd May 1533 - Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon's marriage annulled.
- 3rd November 1534 – Act of Supremacy makes Henry VIII head of The Church of England.



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-  Keep a record of your score and repeat the activities, does your score improve over time?

A) Quiz Questions

1. What happened on 3rd June 1162?
2. When was Thomas Beckett murdered?
3. When was John crowned king?
4. What was signed on 15th June 1215?
5. When did the peasants revolt?
6. What happened to Wat Tyler?
7. Who was Henry VIII's first wife?
8. When did Henry VIII become king?
9. What happened to Henry's first marriage?
10. What law made Henry head of The Church of England?

Scores:

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B) Gap fill

Henry II and T_____ B_____ were best friends. They argued about the p_____ of The C_____. Thomas was murdered by 4 knights in C_____ cathedral. John angered The B_____. One of his biggest crimes was the murder of A_____ his nephew. The Barons rebelled and forced John to sign M_____ C_____. In 1381 the peasants were angered by the P_____ T_____. This caused the P_____ R_____. Henry VIII's first wife was C_____ of A_____. He wanted a d_____. Henry eventually made himself Head of The Church of England by passing the Act of S_____.

Scores:

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C) Define these key terms:

1. Archbishop
2. Power
3. Authority
4. Rebellion
5. Grievances
6. Revolt
7. Divorce
8. Democracy
9. Excommunicated

Scores:

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Was Elizabeth's reign a Golden Age?

Key terminology

Word:	Definition:
Succession	Who should be the next king or queen of the country.
Armada	A fleet of warships. The Spanish Armada was a Spanish naval invasion force sent against England in 1588 by Philip II of Spain.
Empire	a group of countries ruled over by a single ruler or other country.
Poverty	a person or community lacking the financial resources and essentials for a minimum standard of living.
Interpretation	the opinion of someone looking at past events or people e.g why they think something happened or how good/bad someone was.

Timeline of key events

- **7th September 1533** – Elizabeth is born in Greenwich.
- **17th November 1558** – Death of Mary I.
- **15th January 1559** – Coronation of Elizabeth I
- **15th December 1577 – 26th September 1580** – Sir Francis Drake circumnavigates the world.
- **8th February 1587** – Execution of Mary Queen of Scots.
- **July – August 1588** – Spanish Armada
- **1601** – Elizabethan Poor Law passed
- **24th March 1603** - Elizabeth I dies at Richmond Palace
- **28th April 1603** – Elizabeth I buried in Westminster Abbey

Significant people

Elizabeth I	Queen of England from 17 th November 1558 – 24 th March 1603.
Henry VIII	King of England 24 th June 1509 – 28 th January 1547.
Anne Boleyn	Mother of Elizabeth. Henry VIII 2 nd wife.
Philip II	King of Spain. Sent Spanish Armada to invade England in 1588.
Mary Queen of Scots	Granddaughter of Margaret Tudor (Henry VIII's sister). Rival to Elizabeth's throne.
Sir Francis Drake	English explorer, privateer and Naval officer. Second in command of English fleet during Spanish Armada



Sir Francis Drake






Mary Queen of Scots

Philip II King of Spain



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-  Keep a record of your score and repeat the activities, does your score improve over time?

A) Quiz Questions

1. When was Elizabeth born?
2. Who was queen before Elizabeth?
3. When did Elizabeth become queen?
4. What did Sir Francis Drake do in 1580?
5. What happened to Mary Queen of Scots?
6. When did The Spanish Armadas try to invade England?
7. Which law was passed by Elizabeth in 1601
8. When did Elizabeth die?
9. Where was Elizabeth buried?

Scores:

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B) Gap fill

Elizabeth was born on _____. She was the daughter of H_____. Her reign has been called a G_____ A_____. During her reign there was a lot of e_____. For example Sir Francis Drake c_____ the globe. England became very w_____ and p_____. In 1588 England defeated The S_____ A_____. However, life was not good for everyone. There was a lot of p_____. In 1601 Elizabeth passed T_____ P_____ L_____.

Scores:

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C) Define these key terms:

1. Succession
2. Armada
3. Empire
4. Poverty
5. Interpretation

Scores:

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Why did the English behead their King?



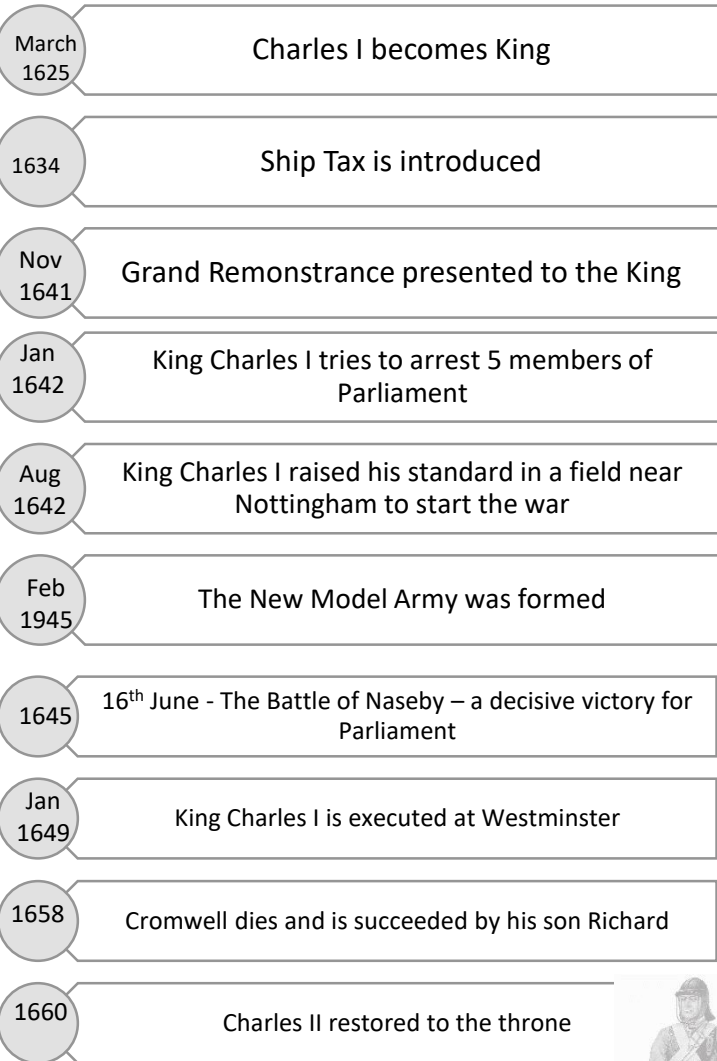
Key terminology

Parliament	The highest legislature, consisting of the monarch, House of commons and House of Lords. In the 17 th century
Civil War	A war between people of the same country
Monarch	A King or Queen
Merry Monarch	The nickname given to Charles II after his restoration as he was fond of having a good time.
Divine Right of Kings	The belief that only the King was only responsible to god and therefore no one could tell them what to do
Ship tax	A tax usually placed on people who lived near the coast for extra protection.
Grand Remonstrance	A list of grievances presented to the King in Nov 1641
Roundhead	The name given to the Parliamentarian troops
Cavalier	The name given to the Royalist troops
Lord Protector	Title given to Cromwell after the execution of Charles I
New Model Army	Established in February 1645 to fight for Parliament, often called the Red coats
Personal Rule	Charles ruled after dissolving Parliament
Democracy	A system of government by which the whole population eligible to vote decides on who has power.
11 Years of Tyranny	King Charles I dissolved Parliament and ruled alone for 11 years.

Significant people




King Charles II	King of England from 1625 - 1649
Oliver Cromwell	Member of Parliament and led the New Model Army
Prince Rupert	The King's nephew, he commanded his troops
Sir Thomas Fairfax	Thomas Fairfax as the leader of Parliaments army
Henrietta Marie	The wife of Charles I, she was a French Catholic
Charles II	He was restored to the throne in 1660

Timeline of key events



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-  Keep a record of your score and repeat the activities, does your score improve over time?

A) Quiz Questions

- When did Charles I become king?
- What did he introduce in 1634 which angered the people?
- Who was the leader of Charles' army?
- What was the name given to the list of demands that Parliament presented Charles in 1641?
- How is Nottingham linked the start of the civil war?
- Who was Lord Protector after the execution of Charles I?
- When was Charles II restored to the Throne and what nickname is he often given?
- Why were the people suspicious of Henrietta Marie?
- When was the New Model Army developed and what was their nickname?
- What did Charles I believe in which meant he refused to listen to anyone apart from God?

Scores:

B) Gap fill

In _____ England found itself thrown in to a c_____ w_____ as the country chose sides on whether to support the King of England or Parliament. The war was caused by many things including m_____, p_____ and r_____. For example, Charles I was a protestant, however he married H_____ M_____ who was a C_____. People distrusted her because_____. Also Charles kept increasing taxes in order to fund his war against the Scots, in 1634 he introduced a s_____ t_____ on the whole of the country, this angered the people and he lost support. Charles dissolved Parliament and ruled on his own for 11 years, this was called T_____ E_____ Y_____ O_____ T_____ and when Parliament finally reconvened they were angry and unwilling to work with the King.

Scores:

C) Define these key terms:

Ship tax –
Divine Right of Kings –
Cavalier –
Roundheads –
Civil War –
Monarch –
Absolute Monarchy –
Democracy –
Sir Thomas Fairfax –
Oliver Cromwell –

Scores:

Why do people have conflicting opinions of the British Empire?

Timeline of key events

Key terminology

Empire	A group of countries ruled by a single monarch or country.
Colony	A country which belongs to an empire
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods and service
Raw materials	The basic material from which an object is made e.g. Cocoa makes chocolate
Treaty	A formal agreement
Imperialism	A state policy to extend political and economic control over other countries
Interpretation	Historian use evidence to form an opinion (interpretation) about the past, people often have different interpretations
Conflicting	Two opposing sides/opinions
East India Trading Company	An English company formed for the exploitation of trade with Asia and India. It traded in cotton, silk, indigo, tea and transported slaves.
Trading Stations	Large warehouses of goods to trade set up by Britain and France in India.
Treaty of Waitangi	Signed by the Maori's in 1840, they were unaware that they were signing away their right to the land
Settlers	A person who moves to a new country or region
Battle of Plassey	1757, The East India Company led by Robert Clive defeated the Nawab of Bengal's troops
Sepoy	An Indian soldier serving under British rule
Passive Resistance	Non Violent opposition or a refusal to cooperate




Significant people

Lord Curzon	Viceroy of India from 1899 – 1905 – lived at Kedleston Hall in Derbyshire
Mahatma Ghandi	An lawyer and activist who employed nonviolent resistance to lead the successful campaign for India's independence from British rule
Moari	Native people of New Zealand
Captain James Cook	Explorer who discovered New Zealand in 1768 and Australia in 1770 and claimed it for Britain
Robert Clive	Led the British troops at the Battle of Plassey and became the governor of Bengal

- 1607, The first British colony was established in Jamestown, Virginia
- 23rd June 1757, The East India Company led by Robert Clive defeated the Nawab of Bengal's troops
- 1768, Captain James Cook lands in New Zealand
- 1770, Captain James Cook lands in Botany Bay in Australia
- 1857/58 Indian mutiny after being forced to ingest animal fat which went against their religious beliefs
- 1858, the British Raj (rule) over India began
- 1899 – 1905, Lord Curzon is the Viceroy of India
- 1914 - 1918, over 50,000 Indians died in the trenches in WWI
- 1930 – The English introduced a 'Salt Tax' in India, this led to 'The Salt March' by Ghandi
- 1939 – 1945 2.5 million Indian men fought in WW2 in the largest volunteer army
- 15th August 1947, Britain stops ruling India and it is officially partitioned, Pakistan became an independent country.
- January 30th 1948, Ghandi was shot by a Hindu extremist

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-  Keep a record of your score and repeat the activities, does your score improve over time?

A) Quiz Questions

1. Who were the Maori's and what happened to them at the treaty of Waitangi?
2. Who discovered Australia in 1770?
3. What was the East India Trading Company?
4. Name one battle the East India Trading Company fought in to secure their authority over India?
5. Who was the Viceroy to India?
6. How many Indian soldiers died in WWI?
7. How did Ghandi protest in 1930 against British rule in India?
8. When was India partitioned?
9. Which country was formed when Britain left India?
10. When and how did Ghandi die?

Scores:

B) Timeline:

What happened on these dates?

- 1) 1607
- 2) 1757
- 3) 1768
- 4) 1770
- 5) 1857/58
- 6) 1914 – 1918
- 7) 1930
- 8) 1939 - 1945
- 9) 1947
- 10) 1948

Scores:

C) Define these key terms:

1. Empire –
2. Colony –
3. East India Company –
4. Trade –
5. Imperialism –
6. Sepoy –
7. Treaty –
8. Battle of Plassey –
9. Partition –
10. Maori -

Scores:

How and with what impact did the Transatlantic slave trade develop?

Timeline of key events

1670's

Britain officially joined the Transatlantic Slave trade

1807

It became illegal to buy, sell or transport enslaved people.

1833

The owning of slaves becomes illegal, £20million compensation was paid to owners of enslaved people

1861 - 1865

The American Civil War

1863

Abraham Lincoln signed the Emancipation Proclamation

Significant people

William Wilberforce

A Member of Parliament and abolitionists who passed legislation to abolish slavery

Thomas Clarkson

A key member of the abolition groups who organised the campaigns

Olaudah Equiano

A write and abolitionist who wrote and educated people about his tie as a slave




Harriet Tubman

Used the underground railway to help people escape slavery

Enslaved African	When referring to people taken against their will in to slavery we refer to them as enslaved Africans,
Indentured Labour	When someone in 'bound' to work for someone for a certain period of time
Trade	The action of buying and selling goods
Commodity	A useful or valuable thing
Empire	A large group of countries ruled over by one country or monarch
Raw materials	A basic material from which a product is made e.g. sugar cane or cotton
Middle passage	The journey slave snips went on across the Atlantic from Africa to the West Indies.
Death March	The long march enslaved Africans were forced to make to the slave outposts on the coast, they were bound together by coffles and forced to march
Plantation	an estate on which crops such as coffee, sugar, and tobacco are grown using slave labour
Trade triangle	The trade route a slave ship would go on from England to Africa to the West Indies and back to England
Elmina Castle	A slave trading post used by the British in Ghana, it was originally built by the Portuguese in 1482
Cat o' nine tails	The name of a whip used which had 9 leather straps
Passive resistance	Resistance used which was less obvious such as: go slows, illness, speaking in tongue
Active Resistance	Obvious resistance such as rebellion, running away or murder/injury
Auction	The process by which enslaved Africans were sold to the highest bidder
Segregation	The separation of people because of their race
Stereotype	A widely held and over simplified image of a person or group of people e.g. all young people wear hoodies and are vandals
Racism	prejudice, discrimination because of a person/group racial or ethnic group
Civil Rights	Civil rights are an essential component of democracy. They're guarantees of equal social opportunities and protection under the law, regardless of race, religion, or other characteristics.
Enslaved	The act of forcing someone in to a life of bondage (slavery)
Racism	prejudice, discrimination, or antagonism by an individual, community, or institution against a person or people on the basis of their membership of a particular racial or ethnic group

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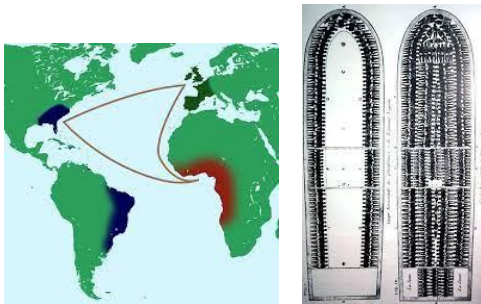
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2.  Look back at the knowledge organiser and mark your work, correct any mistakes you have made, this will help you remember them next time.
3.  Keep a record of your score and repeat the activities, does your score improve over time?

A) Quiz Questions

1. When did the owning of slaves become illegal in the British Empire?
2. How much compensation did the British Government pay when slavery was abolished?
3. What became illegal in 1807?
4. Who was Harriet Tubman?
5. When did Abraham Lincoln sign the Emancipation Proclamation?
6. When did Britain begin to join the Slave trade?
7. What is the Transatlantic Trade Triangle?
8. What was the middle passage?
9. How were enslaved Africans viewed by their captives?
10. What good were produced on plantations in the West Indies and Americas?

Scores:

B) Brain dump – write down 10 key details about the trade triangle and middle passage.



C) Define these key terms:

1. Racism –
2. Enslaved –
3. Civil Rights –
4. Plantation –
5. Trade –
6. Middle Passage –
7. Passive Resistance –
8. Elmina Castle –
9. Cat o' nine tails –
10. Death march

Scores:

Task: Produce your own knowledge organiser:

Make your own version of the knowledge organiser, use these blank sheets to make your own.

Try to use pictures where possible to help you jog your memory of events.