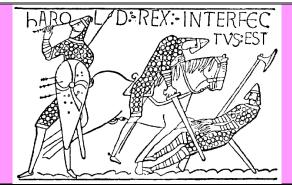
TOPIC: Medieval England (1066-1485)

This first unit covers some of the important events in English medieval History, beginning with the most famous one of all - the Battle of Hastings - and the Norman conquest that followed William the Conqueror's victory over King Harold (the last Anglo-Saxon King of England) in 1066. After a brief look at peasant life in medieval times, including the impact of the Black Death in 1349, we will pick-up on the "power" theme again, and the rule of three important English Kings, looking at the troublesome reigns of King Henry II and his struggles with the church, King John with the barons and finally King Richard II who faced down the Peasants Revolt in 1381. We will also look at the power of the medieval Church and end with the First Crusade to the Holy Land.



TIMELINE:			KEY PEOPLE: WHAT THEY DID?	
King Edward the Cor	fessor dies without an heir	John Ball	Preacher who helped lead the Peasants Revolt	
Harold Godwinson is crowned King of England		Thomas Beckett	Archbishop of Canterbury murdered in 1170	
Battle of Stamford Bridge fought in the North		Edward the Confessor	King of England who died without an heir 1066	
The Battle of Hastings fought in the South		Harold Godwinson	Powerful nobleman who became King after Edward	
William the Conqueror crowned King of England		Harald Hardrada	Grandson of King Cnut and rival to King Harold	
Domesday Book is completed in Old Sarum		King Henry II	Bad tempered king & friend of Thomas Beckett	
First Crusade sent to Holy Land by Pope Urban II		King John	Unpopular king - forced to sign Magna Carta	
Murder of Archbishop Thomas Beckett in Canterbury		King Richard II	Young king who ruled during Peasants Revolt	
King John becomes King of England		Pope Urban II	Pope who called for the First Crusade in 1095	
Magna Carta signed by King John at Runnymede		Simon of Sudbury	Lord Chancellor murdered by peasants in 1381	
Black Death arrives in England (Lyme Regis)		Wat Tyler	Leader of the Peasants Revolt against Poll tax	
1381 The Peasants Revolt over the new Poll Tax		William of Normandy	Victor at Hastings – King William the Conqueror	
KEY VOCABULARY:		KEY VOCABULARY:		
Very importa	nt Bishop second to the King	Fyrd	Untrained peasant soldiers armed with farming tools	
Soldier carryi	ng a bow and quiver of arrows	Housecarls	Saxon bodyguard of King Harold, carried axes	
Man who col	ected tithes from the peasants	Lord of the Manor	Top man in the medieval village / ruled over peasants	
Powerful land	downers & advisors to the King	Infantry	Trained soldiers / fought on foot with swords	
Bubonic Plag	ue – killed up to half population	Magna Carta	Important legal document signed by King John	
Painful swelli	ngs – symptom of Black Death	Peasant	Common farmer, lived as a slave, paid tithes	
Mounted knig	ghts on horseback with lances	Poll Tax	Tax raised by Richard II sparking Peasants Revolt	
Christian cam	paign to re-capture Holy Land	Pope	Man in charge of the Roman Catholic Church	
Results of a s	urvey of England to raise tax	Reeve	Peasant who organised work of other peasants	
Government b	ased on division of land for loyalty	Tithe	Tax paid by peasants to the Lord of the Manor	
í	Harold Godwinson is Battle of Stamford Bittle of Hasting William the Conquer Domesday Book is confirst Crusade sent to Murder of Archbisho King John becomes King John become	Battle of Stamford Bridge fought in the North The Battle of Hastings fought in the South William the Conqueror crowned King of England Domesday Book is completed in Old Sarum First Crusade sent to Holy Land by Pope Urban II Murder of Archbishop Thomas Beckett in Canterbury King John becomes King of England Magna Carta signed by King John at Runnymede Black Death arrives in England (Lyme Regis) The Peasants Revolt over the new Poll Tax RY: Very important Bishop second to the King Soldier carrying a bow and quiver of arrows Man who collected tithes from the peasants Powerful landowners & advisors to the King Bubonic Plague – killed up to half population Painful swellings – symptom of Black Death Mounted knights on horseback with lances Christian campaign to re-capture Holy Land	King Edward the Confessor dies without an heir Harold Godwinson is crowned King of England Thomas Beckett Battle of Stamford Bridge fought in the North Edward the Confessor The Battle of Hastings fought in the South William the Conqueror crowned King of England Domesday Book is completed in Old Sarum First Crusade sent to Holy Land by Pope Urban II King John Murder of Archbishop Thomas Beckett in Canterbury King John becomes King of England Magna Carta signed by King John at Runnymede Black Death arrives in England (Lyme Regis) The Peasants Revolt over the new Poll Tax Very important Bishop second to the King Soldier carrying a bow and quiver of arrows Man who collected tithes from the peasants Very important Bishop second to the King Powerful landowners & advisors to the King Bubonic Plague – killed up to half population Painful swellings – symptom of Black Death Mounted knights on horseback with lances Christian campaign to re-capture Holy Land Results of a survey of England to raise tax Reeve	