**History** – LKS2 Knowledge Organiser -The Middle Ages - Cycle B

Intent: At Havannah Primary School our intention within History, is to develop within our pupils a deep sense of chronology and an appreciation of the significance of individuals within the shaping of our History.

Our curriculum will nurture a deep sense of inquisitiveness and ingenuity within our pupils and enable children to make connections and transfer skills and knowledge to a variety of learning opportunities. Our uniquely creative curriculum will inspire our pupils, stimulate their curiosity about the past and encourage investigation and critical thought.

Prior Knowledge

Changes within living memory. Where appropriate, these should be used to reveal aspects of change in national life

Events beyond living memory that are significant nationally or globally

The lives of significant individuals in the past who have contributed to national and international achievements. Some should be used to compare aspects of life in different periods

Significant historical events, people and places in their own locality.

Key Knowledge

To compare aspects of life in different periods.

To ask and answer questions using a variety of sources to show they know and understand key periods of history.

To understand historical terms. The Great charter, justice, constitution, peace treaty, human rights

To name key historical figures of the period and their significance in terms of change and social development. King John, Stephen Langton, Pope Innocent 3rd, Henry 3rd, King Richard 1st, William the Conqueror, King Harold 2nd,

To investigate a significant turning point in British history. The Magna Carta, Battle of Hastings

To ask and answer historically-valid questions about change, similarity and difference and religion.

To learn about significant historical places.

To understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources. Bayeux Tapestry

To place key historical figures and developments onto a timeline

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| Black Death | Deadly pandemic that killed 25 million people in Europe 1348 - 1349 |
| Conquer | To overcome and take control of by military force |
| Crusades | A series of medieval military expeditions made by Europeans to recover the Holy Land from the Muslims in the 11th, 12th, and 13th centuries |
| Magna Carta | A royal charter of rights agreed to by King John of England on 15th June 1215 |
| Middle Ages/Medieval Times | The fall of the Roman Empire in the West (5th century) to the fall of Constantinople (1453) |

Key Vocabulary

1455 – 1487 The War of the Roses between the Lancaster and the York families, for the throne of England.

1431 French heroine Joan of Arc is captured and burned as a witch.

1215 AD The Magna Carta is granted, giving power back to the [rich] people. It was a symbol of justice, fairness and human rights.

1348 – 1349 AD The Black Death kills approx. 25 million people in Europe

1086 AD The Domesday Book – a record of all King William’s land and people is made so that he can tax them.

1096 – 1099 The Crusades – a holy war to defend Christianity - where crusading knights conquer the Holy Land (Jerusalem)

1000 AD - separate kingdoms are established and Christianity spreads through Europe.

1066 AD The Battle of Hastings – The Normans (from N. France) conquer the Anglo Saxons. William the Conqueror becomes king.