

YEAR 7

Invaders and settlers AD43-1066		
What impact did invaders and settlers have on Britain from AD43-1066?		
Autumn 1+ 2	• Know that invaders and settlers had a significant impact on Britain between AD43-1066. • Know that before the Romans arrived, Britain was home to various Celtic tribes. • Know that the Romans were invaders. • Know that Britain was part of the Roman Empire. • Know that the Romans invaded Britain for materials, enslaved people, power, ambition, and revenge. • Know that the Romans successfully invaded Britain in AD 43 and left Britain in AD 410. • Know that Boudicca led a revolt against the Roman invasion. • Know that historians have different interpretations of the past (including Boudicca). • Know that the Roman invasion had a significant impact on Britain, transforming its society, culture, and landscape. • Know that the Roman legacy can be seen in local history (e.g. Castlefield, Chester). • Know that the Roman invasion led to Britain becoming a diverse, multicultural society. • Know that the Roman Empire was becoming weaker due to trouble at home, attacks on the walls, economic problems and threats from other empires. • Know that the Anglo-Saxons were a group of Germanic tribes who settled in Britain after the Roman withdrawal. • Know that the Anglo-Saxons migrated to Britain due to a range of push and pull factors. • Know that the Anglo-Saxons had a significant impact on British society, language and culture. • Know that the Vikings were a group of Scandinavian seafaring warriors who raided wide areas of Europe from the 9th to the 11th century. • Know that the reasons for Viking activity in Britain were complex and varied, encompassing both raiding and settlement. • Know that the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings fought to control Britain. • Know that the Vikings had a significant impact on British society, language and culture, beyond just raiding.	Key Vocabulary Invader Settler Empire Colony Invasion Anglo-Saxons Germanic



1066 and the Norman Conquest

Why was 1066 a significant year in history?

- Know that Edward the Confessor was the last Anglo-Saxon king of England.
- Know that Edward the Confessor's death led to a struggle for the English throne.
- Know that there were multiple claimants to the English throne following Edward's death.
- Know that the death of Edward contributed to the events leading up to the Battle of Hastings.
- Know that Harold Godwinson was crowned King of England shortly before the Battle of Stamford Bridge.
- Know that the Battle of Stamford Bridge took place on September 25, 1066.
- Know that the battle was fought between the forces of King Harold Godwinson of England and King Harald Hardrada of Norway.
- Know that Harold Godwinson emerged victorious.
- Know that the battle was significant because it weakened Harold's forces, impacting his ability to defend against the upcoming Norman invasion.

Key Vocabulary

Anglo-Saxon
Succession
Claimant
Significant
Battle
Invasion
Tactics
Significant
Vikings
Anglo-Saxon
Claimant



1066 and the Norman Conquest		
How did William of Normandy consolidate his power in England?		
Spring 1	• Know that the Battle of Hastings took place on October 14, 1066, between the forces of William of Normandy and Harold Godwinson, King of England. • Know that William of Normandy emerged victorious, leading to the beginning of Norman rule in England. • Know that key factors contributing to William's victory included his use of cavalry, archers, and a feigned retreat tactic. • Know that the battle marked the end of Anglo-Saxon rule and the beginning of significant cultural and political changes in England. • Know that William of Normandy faced significant resistance from the Anglo-Saxon nobility and various regional rebellions. • Know that key rebellions against William's rule included uprisings in the north of England, particularly the rebellion led by Edgar Atheling and the Northern Earls. • Know that William responded to these rebellions with both military force and harsh measures, such as the Harrying of the North, to suppress resistance and deter future uprisings. • Know that William of Normandy faced significant challenges after his victory at the Battle of Hastings, including widespread resistance from the Anglo-Saxon population. • Know that castles were a key tool used by William to consolidate his power. • Know that the construction of castles was a symbol of Norman power. • Know that castles had both defensive and offensive purposes. • Know that the feudal system was introduced by William as a hierarchical structure to manage land, ensure loyalty, and maintain order across England. • Know that under the feudal system, William granted large estates to his most trusted Norman followers, who, in return, provided military service and maintained control over the local population. • Know that the Domesday Book was a comprehensive survey commissioned by William in 1085 to record land ownership, resources, and population across England. • Know that William of Normandy implemented a strict and often harsh system of crime and punishment to maintain control over England and ensure loyalty to his rule. • Know that the new legal system included severe punishments for crimes to deter rebellion and maintain order among the Anglo-Saxon population. • Know that local lords and officials were given significant responsibility for enforcing these laws and administering justice, further embedding Norman control throughout the country.	Key Vocabulary Battle Bayeux Tapestry Normandy Hastings Cavalry Rebellion Earl Consolidate Castle Defensive Offensive Motte and Bailey Feudal Taxation Authority Resources Crime Punishment Reform Deterrent Rebellion Sheriff



Summer 1

Were challenges to the King's power successful in the Medieval Era?

- Know that the structure of the Medieval Church was hierarchical.
- Know that the Church played a significant role in Medieval people's lives.
- Know that Medieval people believed in heaven and hell and that they paid indulgencies to have their sine forgiven.
- Know that churches had Doom Paintings which taught people and hell.
- Know that the Church (Thomas Becket) challenged the King's power in 1170.
- Know that challenges to the King's power in 1170 were unsuccessful, resulting in the death of an Archbishop.
- Know that there were witnesses to the murder.
- Know that King John was an unpopular king.
- Know that King John lost land in France, argued with the Pope and with his Barons.
- Know that the Magna Carta placed restrictions up the power of King John and gave greater power to the Church and Barons.
- Know that 'impact' means to have a strong effect on someone or something.
- Know that the Black Death spread via trading routes across Europe.
- Know that the symptoms of the Black Death were severe, and death was quick.
- Know that the Black Death impacted on England in positive and negative ways.
- Know that the Black Death was a total disaster for the people of Britain.
- Know that the word 'Revolt' means to take violent action against an established government or ruler. Know that the Black Death, increased taxes and the preaching of John Ball led to the Peasants Revolting against their king.
- Know that the peasants led by Watt Tyler violently revolted against the King in 1381.
- Know that the King did not keep his promises and the leaders, Wat Tyler and John Ball were killed.
- Know that events can be interpreted as a success and failure.

Key Vocabulary

Church
Doom
Paintings
Archbishop of
Canterbury
Martyr
Magna Carta
Privilege
Inherit
Heir
Widow
Symptom
Impact
Miasma
Tax
Freedom
Revolt
Wages
Revolt



Why and how did Henry Break with Rome?		
Summer 2	• Know that the Tudors are a popular part of History. • Know that the Tudors consisted of Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Lady Jane Grey, Mary I and Elizabeth I. • Know that the War of the Roses was an argument which involved two different sides of the same family – the York side and the Lancaster side. • Know that the War of the Roses lasted for over 30 years. • Know that the War of the Roses led to the Tudor reign. • Know that the young Henry VIII was a talented sportsman, and musician, he was intelligent, and people viewed him as being handsome. • Know that the catholic religion was important to the young Henry VIII and that he disagreed with the first Protestant complaints. • Know that there are differences between the Catholic and the Protestant faiths. • Know that David Loades argues that Henry was a successful and significant monarch in that he reformed the law-making system in Britain for all future monarchs by making himself head of the Church and by using Parliament more. • Know that the Tudors were a significant family. • Know that Martin Luther started the Reformation by criticising the Catholic Church. • Know that the Protestant faith spread across Europe. • Know that the spread of Protestantism signified a change in the power of the Catholic Church. • Know that Henry VIII faced many problems during his reign. • Know that Henry VIII's problems led to the English Reformation. • Know that Henry VIII created the Church of England and made himself the Supreme leader. • Know that the Henry VIII's were significant for the whole of England. • Know that Edward VI was the successor to Henry VIII. • Know that Edward was a Protestant and that he continued the reforms on the Church of England. • Know that Edward was given a lot of support as King due to his age. • Know that the reign of Edward VI was significant due to the reforms he made to the Church of England. • Know that Edward wanted Lady Jane Grey as his successor and that she was Queen for only nine days. • Know that Mary I reigned after Edward, and she was Queen for 5 years. • Know that Mary I's childhood was very traumatic. • Know that Mary changed the religion back to Catholicism and reversed the laws created by her father and brother. • Know that people have different interpretations of Mary I. • Know that Tudor England was a diverse society, and that Black people had many roles in Tudor society. • Know that Miranda Kaufman has written a book on diversity in Tudor England. • Know that there were many black people in the court of Henry VIII.	Key Vocabulary Monarch Warfare Chronology Impact Catholic Protestant Interpretation Protestantism Catholicism Reformation Dissolution Monastery Articles of faith Supreme Protestant Church Archbishop Communion Pope Diversity Court



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