

HISTORY

Year 7 Workbook

Summer Term 1

This booklet contains 8 hours work to be spread across this half term.

You can complete work in this booklet, in your exercise book or into the electronic version in your Google classroom.

Any questions please email history@unity.fcat.org.uk



Guide

- Each week there are at least two activities to complete. You should be able to finish them within your normal amount of history lesson time.
- You have everything you need inside the booklet. There are suggested weblinks for you to find extra information if you have access to the internet.
- Make a note of any work you have completed, and if possible let your teacher give feedback by email to history@unity.fcat.org.uk, or through google classroom.

Date	Activity One	Activity Two	Quiz Score	Extra Activity	Follow up with teacher	Confidence					
20/4/20											
27/4/20											
4/5/20											
11/5/20											
18/5/20											
Example	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	7/10	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	SPaG checked. Make sure I always explain my reasoning.				X		

Tick each box when you have completed each activity. Fill in the quiz score you got for that week.

Give yourself a score for how confident you are that you understand the topic. Green means you understood the topic well, amber that you understood some and red that you found it challenging.

Week 1

Topic: Week beginning 20/4/20



What was the Black Death?

Activity One -

A. Look at Source A. Can you pick out 5 interesting pieces of information (things you can see) from the picture? Describe what you can see.

1.

2.

3.

4.

5.

B. What do you think the artist is trying to say about the Black Death in the source?

C. Do you think the source is useful for a historian? Why?

Source A, 'The Triumph of Death'.



Useful links:

<https://schoolhistory.org.uk/topics/medicine-through-time/the-triumph-of-death-image-analysis-on-the-black-death/>



Activity two -

- A. Read the information on the two types of plague, Pneumonic and Bubonic. You can use the information on the next page and/or the internet.
- B. Complete the table below based on the information you have read.

	Bubonic Plague	Pneumonic Plague
How was it caught?		
What time of year were you likely to catch it?		
What were the symptoms?		
How long did it take to die?		

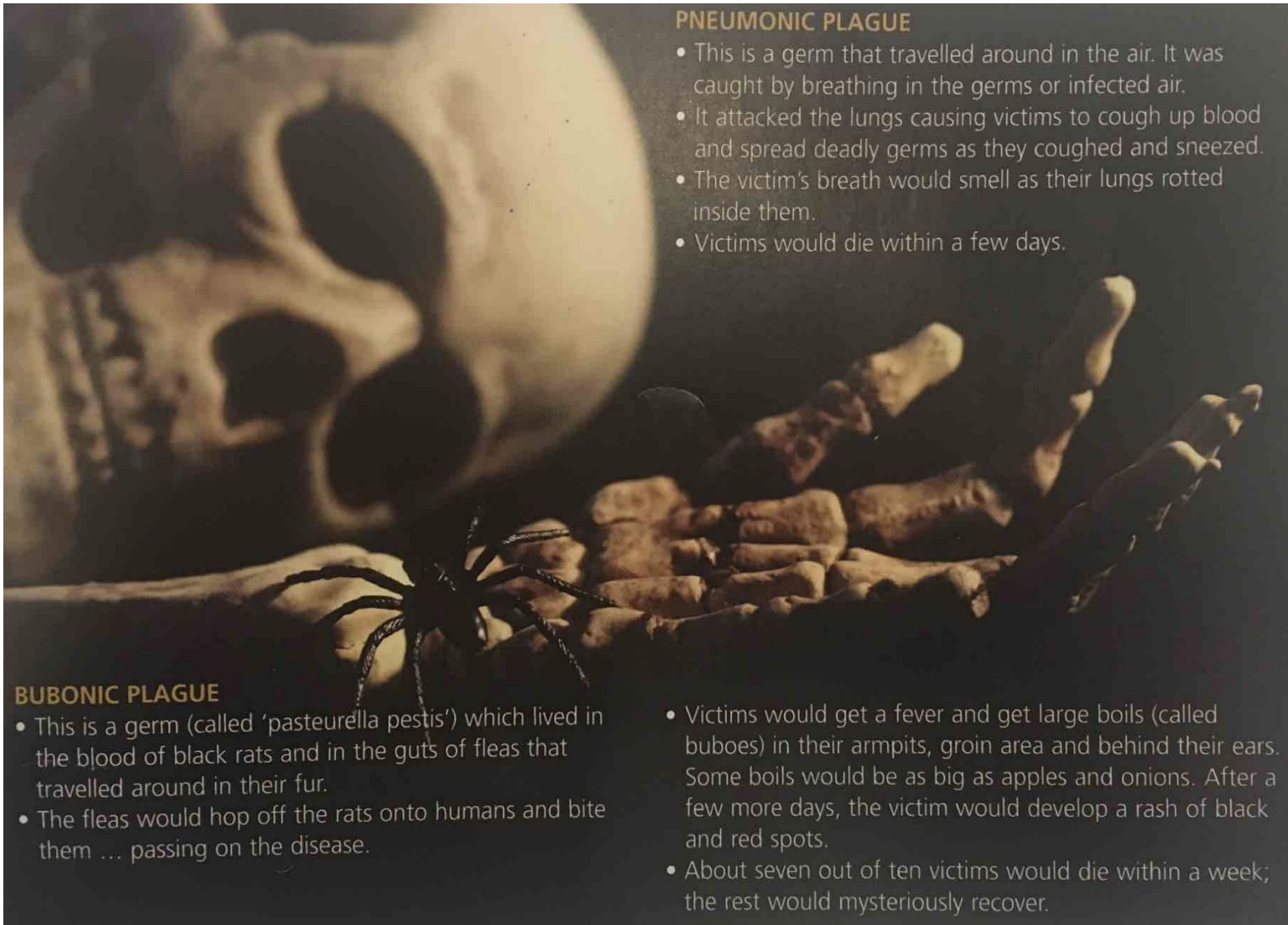
Useful links: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/z7r7hyc/revision/1>

<http://ks3historygames.co.uk/the-black-death-ks3-history/>

<https://www.dkfindout.com/uk/history/black-death/>



Information on the types of plague

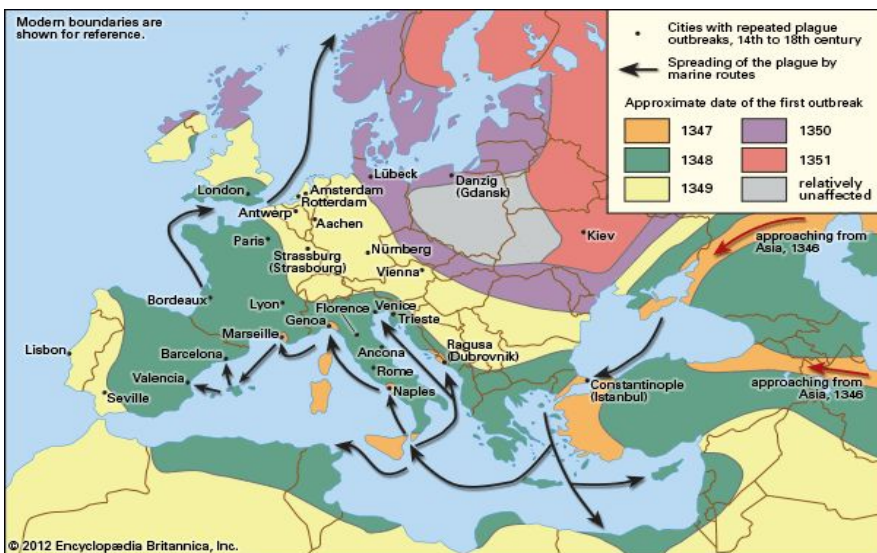


PNEUMONIC PLAGUE

- This is a germ that travelled around in the air. It was caught by breathing in the germs or infected air.
- It attacked the lungs causing victims to cough up blood and spread deadly germs as they coughed and sneezed.
- The victim's breath would smell as their lungs rotted inside them.
- Victims would die within a few days.

BUBONIC PLAGUE

- This is a germ (called 'pasteurella pestis') which lived in the blood of black rats and in the guts of fleas that travelled around in their fur.
- The fleas would hop off the rats onto humans and bite them ... passing on the disease.
- Victims would get a fever and get large boils (called buboes) in their armpits, groin area and behind their ears. Some boils would be as big as apples and onions. After a few more days, the victim would develop a rash of black and red spots.
- About seven out of ten victims would die within a week; the rest would mysteriously recover.



How did it Reach Europe?

- The Black death probably started in Central Asia
- Then travelled along the 'silk road' to Europe.
- It was carried by rats, and as people traded the disease came with them.
- It arrived in England in 1348, at the port of Melcombe Regis in Dorset.
- The plague then spread through England, and eventually reached Wales, Scotland and Ireland.

Useful Links: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=KwllKNs3bwE>



Week 2



Topic: Week beginning 27/4/20

The Black Death: How people reacted

Activity one -

- A. Create a list of reasons that people at the time believed caused the Black Death, using the sources on the next page.

-
-
-
-

- B. Why do you think there were so many different explanations for the Black Death?

- C. Which explanation is do you think is closest to the real cause?

- D. In the space below or using your own resources, create a poster of information on how to cure the plague. You **MUST** use the cures people tried at the time on the next page or through research. Add references of any internet sources you use.

What did people think caused the Black Death?

Doctors didn't know that germs caused disease so looked for other reasons to explain why something so terrible was happening. Sources I to M show the different ways in which people at the time tried to explain the cause of the Plague.

'The plague carried by these cursed Italian ships was a punishment sent by God.'

↳ SOURCE I: By an Italian writer in the Middle Ages.

'In many German cities, Jews were thought to have caused the deaths by poisoning the water supply. Many Jewish men, women and children were burned to death for this.'

↳ SOURCE J: From a book written in 1349.

'You should avoid overeating and avoid having a bath. These open up the pores of the skin through which the poisonous air can enter.'

↳ SOURCE K: A French writer, 1365.

'The long term cause is the position of the planets. It is also caused by evil smells which mix with the air and spread on the wind. When you breathe in the corrupted air you catch the plague.'

↳ SOURCE L: Based on a report written by doctors at Paris University in 1348.

'The disease was spread by contagion. If a healthy man visited a plague victim, he usually died himself.'

↳ SOURCE M: Written by Jean de Venette in 1348.

SOURCE N: Some of the cures suggested at the time. It's easy to laugh at some of them, but try to appreciate that people were scared – not stupid – and were prepared to try anything. ↳

How did people try to cure the plague?

Doctors didn't know what caused the Plague so were unable to find a way of curing it and stopping it spreading further. Some recommended herbal potions to fight the disease, others suggested begging God for help or eating (yes, eating!) prayers that had been written down for you. And as the Plague got worse, the 'cures' seemed to get crazier. Just look at those suggested in Source N below.

So many people died that church graveyards filled up. Soon people were left to rot where they fell. However, by 1353, after spreading up into northern Europe (Denmark, Sweden and Norway), the Black Death eventually died out... for a while. There were five more outbreaks of plague before 1400, although none was as bad. It continued to haunt Europe for the next 250 years. As people said at the time, 'the smell of death hangs over this!'



My doctor told me to drink vinegar and mercury.

Just kill a toad, dry it in the sun, hold it on your bollocks and watch the poison get sucked out.



↳ SOURCE O: Some people believed that the Plague was a punishment sent from God for their sins. They thought that the best way to get rid of your wickedness was to beat it out of you. In Europe, large groups of people called flagellants went around whipping themselves, hoping that God would take pity on them and stop the Plague!

If you pop them, they go away apparently.



Week 3



Topic: Week beginning 4/5/20

The impact of the Black Death

Activity one -

- A. Read the 12 boxes with information on the impact of the Black Death on the next page. The plague had both positive and negative impacts.
- B. Sort the boxes into positive and negative impacts for people. Then add them in the correct columns below. The first box for each column has already been completed.

Negative Impacts of the Plague

- Villages were deserted. Some like Wharram Percy never recovered.

Positive impacts of the Plague

- Some people believed that the plague could strike them any day. They lived a wild life and threw parties, drank and had fun.

- C. Rank the impacts of the Black Death based on which you think were most significant. Put a number 1 next to the one you think was most significant, 2 next to the next most significant ect.
- D. Which impact of the plague do you think was was most significant? Why?

<p>The Black Death killed over 1/3 of the people in England.</p>	<p>In some places, peasants stopped going to work and instead the Lord gave them lower payment. Lords did not complain because they wanted to keep the peasants on their manors.</p>	<p>Peasants were able to bargain with the lords to farm more land at lower rents because there was so much unworked land around.</p>	<p>Peasants had more freedom of movement because they could go and work for someone else.</p>
<p>Lords tried to poach peasants from other manors by offering them higher wages.</p>	<p>There were not enough workers to farm the land so crops were left to rot in the fields= food shortages</p>	<p>Some people believed that god had sent the Black Death as a punishment and turned to the church to pray and make God happy again.</p>	<p>The Jews were blamed for the Black Death, it was said they had poisoned the wells. Jews were murdered in thousands to try to prevent the spread of the Black Death.</p>
<p>Families were torn apart by the Black Death. Children were left orphaned, villages had their entire population of young people wiped out and families were often left with just one adult to work and look after the young children.</p>	<p>Lords could not get labourers to work on their land. They were so desperate that they were prepared to pay high wages.</p>	<p>Some people believed that as disease could strike them any day, they should live a wild life. They would drink, throw parties and live carelessly.</p>	<p>Villages were deserted. Some, like Wharram Percy, never recovered.</p>

Activity two -

A. Do you think the Black Death was a good thing for England's people? When answering, you should consider both sides. There are sentence starters to help you.

The Black death reached England in 1348, and was an infectious disease that killed millions. It was a bad thing for english people because

However, it also had some positive impacts for English people, such as

Overall, I think that the Black Death was

Useful Links:

- https://www.activehistory.co.uk/main_area/videoplayer/index.php?id=588957421
- https://www.activehistory.co.uk/main_area/videoplayer/index.php?id=488957421
- https://www.activehistory.co.uk/main_area/games/yr7_black_death/index.htm
- http://ks3historygames.co.uk/Black_Death_Quiz/Black_Death_Quiz.html



Week 4



Topic: Week beginning 11/5/20

Why were Monks and Nuns important?

Activity One -

- A. Recall. Why was the church so important for people in the middle ages? Try and list three reasons.

- B. Read the information on Nuns and their lives on the next page. List three reasons why people became Nuns below.

- 1) _____
2) _____
3) _____

- C. Read the information about Monks and their lives on the next page. List three reasons why people became Monks below.

- 1) _____
2) _____
3) _____

- D. Do you think Nuns lives are similar to Monks lives? How are they similar?

- E. Imagine you are a Nun. In the space below, write a letter to your friend saying why they should come and join you at the Nunnery (where Nuns live). You should include: what you enjoy about being a Nun, why it's an important role, how it makes you feel and jobs you do.

HISTORICAL ENQUIRY

HOW RELIGIOUS WERE PEOPLE IN THE MIDDLE AGES?

Some men decided to devote their whole lives to God. They left their families, homes and possessions and moved into a **monastery** as a monk. But what did they do when they got there? What rules did they live by to please God? How did they help the rest of society? And what made so many men become monks?

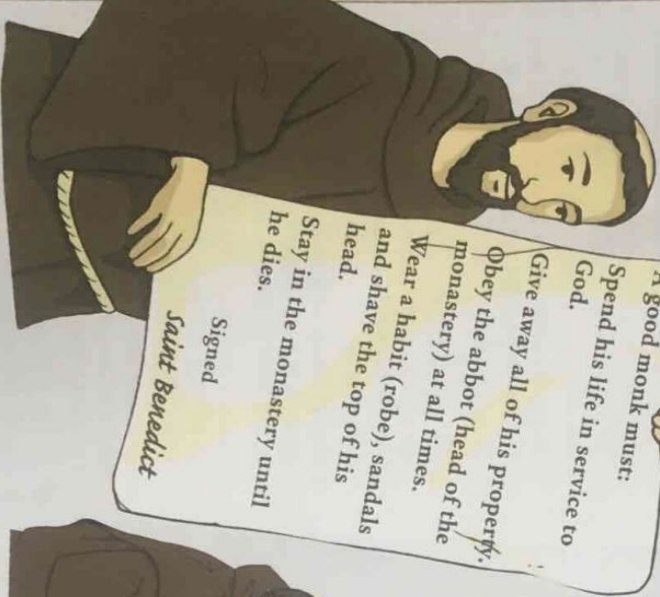
2: A day in the life of a monk

MISSION OBJECTIVES

- To understand why some men became monks and what their daily life involved.
- To understand how monks contributed to medieval society.

Why take up the habit?

Monks first arrived in England in the sixth century, when Saint Benedict built the first monastery. In 1066, there were around 1000 monks in England – but this number quickly increased after William's invasion. By 1300, there were over 12,000 monks in England – meaning that out of every 150 people, one was a monk!



Midnight	1	Sleep
	2	Prayers
	3	Prayers
	4	Sleep
	5	Sleep
	6	Sleep
	7	Prayers
	8	Breakfast
	9	Prayers
	10	Work
	11	Work
	12	Prayers
	13	Dinner
	14	Prayers
	15	Work
	16	Work
	17	Work
	18	Work
	19	Supper
	20	Prayers
	21	Chores
	22	Chores
	23	Sleep
Midnight		Sleep



A monk's life was not an easy one. It was dominated by prayer – every three hours – day and night! They had to live by a strict set of rules set down by Saint Benedict.

Hungry for MORE

Not all monks followed the rules laid down by Saint Benedict. As well as Benedictines, there were Cistercians, Cluniacs, Augustinians, Premonstrations and Carthusians. Franciscan friars arrived in England in the thirteenth century. They were monks who did not live in monasteries but spent their time travelling around. See if you can find out more about the rules that these different orders lived by.

SOURCE A: To us, the life of a medieval monk seems pretty tough. But to many monks, joining the monastery was an escape from everyday pressures. Read Source B.

'Here everything is peaceful and quiet. We are free from all the noise and worry of the world. All the monks are very friendly and no one is selfish.'

SOURCE B: By a monk from Revaux Abbey in 1170.



SOURCE C: Large monasteries like this housed dozens of monks and were called abbeys.

Illuminating work

Monks were probably the best educated people in medieval society and monasteries were important centres of learning. They acted as libraries for ancient books and **manuscripts**. Monks not only read these books but made sure the knowledge wasn't lost by copying them. This took place in a special room called a **scriptorium**, a long narrow hall with booths placed against windows to help the monks see what they were doing. Valuable books were chained to the desk to prevent them being damaged if they were knocked off. Sometimes monks wrote their own books called **chronicles**. They also often **illuminated** their books with tiny, beautiful paintings around the edges of the page and on the capital letters.



SOURCE D: This example of an illuminated manuscript comes from the Lindisfarne Gospels.

FACT

What's that in the back of the picture?

Most art was religious. The illuminated manuscripts – painted by the monks, mostly showed Bible stories – although sometimes they doodled scenes from everyday life. Rich families sometimes paid artists to paint pictures especially for them but these usually showed religious scenes too. It was not unknown for an artist to be paid to paint the birth of Jesus – and put the rich nobleman's family in the background.

WISE-UP Words

chronicles
 illuminated manuscripts
 monastery monk
 scriptorium

MISSION ACCOMPLISHED?

- Can you explain why some men decided to become monks?
- Do you know how a monk spent an average day?
- Could you explain how monasteries preserved and spread knowledge?

HISTORICAL ENQUIRY

HOW RELIGIOUS WERE PEOPLE IN THE MIDDLE AGES?

It wasn't just men who wanted to devote their lives to God, women did too. They became nuns and lived in nunneries, mostly followed the rules of Saint Benedict, and lived lives fairly similar to monks. There were not as many nuns as monks though and they hardly ever worked with books or manuscripts. So what did they do instead? How and why did women become nuns? And how did they help the rest of society?

3: Was it fun to be a nun?

MISSION OBJECTIVES

- To understand why some women became nuns and what their lives involved.
- To understand how they helped the rest of society.

My name is Sister Emily and I'm 16 years old. When I was born, my mother and I nearly died. My father prayed to God and promised Him that I would spend my life doing His work if I lived. I did, so when I was a very young girl, my father kept his promise and handed me over to the Sisters with a dowry.

My name is Sister Ursula and I'm 22 years old. When it became time for me to marry, I told my father that I didn't want a husband - I wanted to become a nun. That way, my education would continue and I would have responsibilities and jobs that are far more interesting than being a wife and mother. My father gave a dowry to the nunnery and I donated my silver necklace that belonged to my grandfather.

My name is Sister Winifred and I am 55 years old. I became a nun when my husband died two years ago. I decided to dedicate the rest of my life to God and gave all of my money and belongings, including my house, to the nunnery. Now I have nothing to worry about other than pleasing God and doing His work.



FACT

Not every young woman was thrilled at the prospect of a life devoted to God. In 1318, a nun called Joanna from Cleventhrope Nunnery, faked her own death and staged her own funeral in an attempt to escape becoming consecrated!

Women became nuns for a number of different reasons and at various different ages. Look at the stories of the three nuns above.

The Brides of Christ

After living by the rules of Saint Benedict for five years, nuns were consecrated. This involved a ceremony that was very similar to a wedding. The nun would have a ring placed on her finger and she wore a wedding crown as she took her vows. From then on, she would be seen as being married to God.

The daily life of a nun was very similar to that of a monk - based around prayer and chores. But rather than working in the scriptorium, nuns saw it as their duty to look after the sick (see Source A). The Church built 160 new hospitals between 1205 and 1300, many of which were attached to nunneries.

SOURCE A: A picture of nuns looking after the sick in their nunnery. Nuns or sisters often attended to the sick - that's why senior nurses in hospitals today are known as 'sisters'.



The word hospital comes from the Latin word *hospitium*, which means 'a place for guests'. Originally, they were just intended as places where visitors could sleep for the night but people soon began to take their sick relatives to the nunneries. It was the nun's duty to care for the unwell and the hospitals soon grew in number and size.

WISE-UP Words

consecrated
dowry

“Care for the sick stands before everything. You must help them as Christ would, whom you really help by helping them. Also, you must be patient with them and you will gain quarter merit with God. The sick should not be neglected at any single point.”

↪ SOURCE B: The rules for Benedictine monks, AD554.

- MISSION ACCOMPLISHED?
- Can you give at least two reasons why women became nuns in medieval England?
 - Could you explain why you would be glad that there were nuns, if you were alive in the Middle Ages?



Activity two -

A. Why are Monks important in the middle ages?

B. How did Monks lives differ from the rest of society during the middle ages? You could mention everyday activities, and what the monks were not allowed to do.

C. Using the textbook pages and/or your own research, draw and label both a Monks clothing and a Nuns in the space below.

Useful Links:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/znjnb9q/revision/3>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ikicnfBQEcw>

https://www.ducksters.com/history/middle_ages_monastery.php



Week 5

Topic: Week beginning 18/5/20

Martin Luther: How one action changed the world



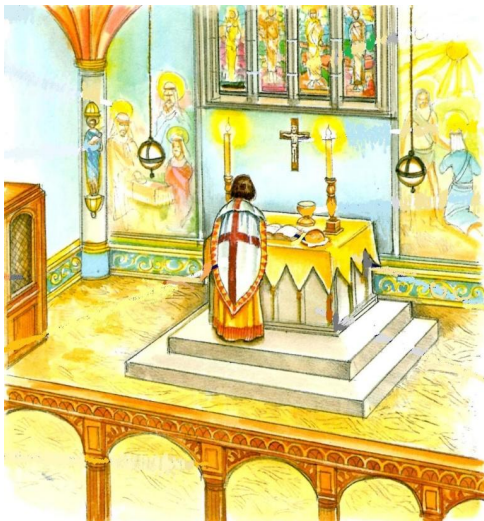
Activity One -

- A. Can you sum up the four main criticisms that Protestants had about the Church? Place them in order of which you think were most important, with most important at the top.

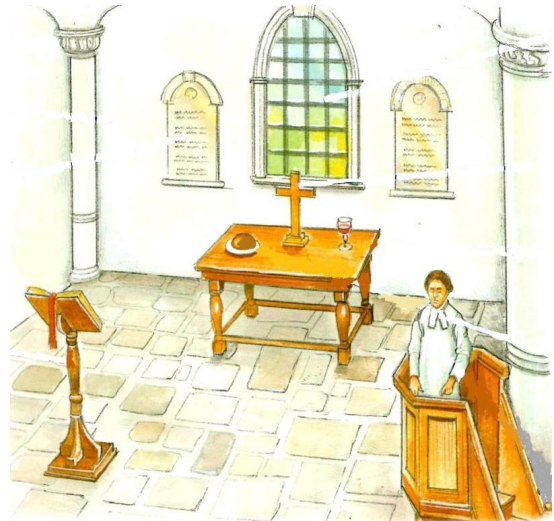
Protestant Criticisms

-
-
-
-

- B. Can you spot the differences between the Catholic Church and the Protestant Church? Circle the differences that you can see.



Catholic Church



Protestant Church

HISTORICAL ENQUIRY

HOW RELIGIOUS WERE THE TUDOR MONARCHS?

Today, only a small minority of people visit church on a regular basis. In fact, according to one survey, more people go shopping on Sundays than go to a church service. Things were very different in Tudor times. In a world without televisions, cinemas or shopping centres, the Church was the centre of most people's lives. It provided a welcome meeting place, somewhere to enjoy summer fairs and, of course, to worship God. Everybody in Tudor England believed in God but for the first time people started to question how the Church was run. People took religion very seriously and this doubting of what they saw as the word of God led to a great deal of upheaval and many thousands of deaths. So why were some people becoming unhappy with the Church? What did they believe instead? And what did this mean for religion in Europe?

3: What did Protestants protest about?

MISSION OBJECTIVES

- To understand why some people became unhappy with the Catholic Church.
- To know how Protestants got their name and what they believed.

Spreading the word

People in Tudor times used God to explain things they didn't understand. Nasty illnesses or infections were seen as punishment from God. If the harvest was bad, it was because God wished it so. They also believed that heaven and hell were real places. If you led a good life on earth and prayed regularly, then you would probably go to heaven when you died. However, if you were a bad person who committed crimes and didn't attend church regularly, then you would definitely end up in hell.

By 1500, there were thousands of books available to read on many topics. There were lots of books on religion and even copies of the Bible were available in English rather than Latin. For the first time, ordinary men and women could read it for themselves instead of having to go to church and listen to what the priest told them. Some people who were not priests started to think very deeply about the Church and wonder whether everything they had ever been told was entirely correct.

In 1517, a German monk called Martin Luther wrote out a long list of criticisms of the Catholic Church and nailed it to his local church door. Luther wanted the Catholic Church to change and soon his ideas and beliefs attracted many followers. By 1529, the followers were known as **Protestants** because they *protested* against the Catholic Church. Now there were two religious groups in Europe who believed in a Christian version of God – the Catholics and the Protestants. However, both wanted to worship Him in slightly different ways.

CRITICISM NO. 1

The Church was too rich!

The Church owned about one-third of all the land in England. An ordinary peasant had to give 10% of their harvest (a *tithe*) to the priest every year. Some felt that the bishops, priests and monks lived in luxury, whilst the poor suffered.

CRITICISM NO. 2

The priests didn't lead a very 'holy' life.

Some priests had a few jobs and neglected their work. Villagers once told the Bishop of Hereford: 'The priest puts his horses and sheep in the churchyard... he was away for six weeks and made no arrangements for a substitute. Sir John [the priest] spends his time in the taverns and there his tongue is loosened to the scandal of everyone. He is living with a woman, Margaret, and he cannot read nor write and so cannot look after the parishioners' souls.' Ordinary people did not think some priests were setting a very good example to the people in the village or town.

CRITICISM NO. 3

Ordinary people couldn't understand the church services.

The Bible was written in Latin and the church services were held in this language as well. People said they found it difficult to feel close to God if they couldn't understand what was being said in church.



SOURCE A: A print of the execution of William Tyndale. He was executed for translating the Bible into English so that ordinary people could read it.



SOURCE B: Martin Luther's protest against the Pope changed religion forever.

CRITICISM NO. 4

Poor people couldn't afford 'indulgences'.

When a person died, they went to heaven or hell. It was thought you passed through a place called Purgatory on the way. In Purgatory, people believed you were punished for any sins you may have committed whilst you were alive. It wasn't meant to be a nice place to stay for very long. When you were alive, you could buy 'indulgences' from a bishop. This meant that you travelled through Purgatory quicker. Rich people could buy lots of indulgences. Poor people didn't think it was fair. They thought that they were being punished for being poor.

WISE-UP Words

indulgences
Protestants
Purgatory
tithe

FACT

Rival religions

The Catholic way to worship:

- The Pope is Head of the Catholic Church and is chosen by God.

- The Bible and prayer books are written in Latin.
- A church should be a bright and colourful place to worship God, with pictures on the walls, stained-glass windows, a large stone altar, silver cups and crosses, and priests in magnificent robes.

- The **Protestant** way to worship:
- A country's monarch should be the Head of the Church.
- The Bible and prayer books should be in a language that the worshippers understand – not in Latin.
- A church should be a plain and simple place to worship God. Money shouldn't be wasted on decorations or robes for the priest.

MISSION ACCOMPLISHED?

- Can you name three things about the Catholic Church in Tudor times that made some people unhappy?
- Do you know two differences between the Catholic and Protestant ways to worship God?
- Could you explain to somebody what the word 'Protestant' means?



Activity two -

- A. Complete the factfile on Martin Luther. Make sure you fill in all the key details, using both the textbook pages and online resources.

Martin Luther

Born: _____

Died: _____

Job: _____

Life Story: _____

Why are they important to remember: _____



Key Events

Useful Links:

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/historic_figures/luther_martin.shtml

https://www.activehistory.co.uk/main_area/2nds/prot_cath/frameset.htm



Topic: Changing Britain

What did Britain look like?



Activity One - Read the information below. During the middle ages, Britain was not one nation. It was split into different countries that often battled each other. Several English monarchs fought to try and get it all under their control.

Wales

- 1) The Normans took over bits of Wales when they first conquered England. But, because of the mountains, Wales was hard to control.
- 2) Edward I conquered Wales in the 1270s and 80s and built castles there to help control it.
- 3) Though there were still many revolts against the English, Wales was under English control by Henry VII's day in around 1500.

Ireland

- 1) The English first got involved in Ireland when Dermot McMorrough (King of Leinster) lost his throne, and asked Henry II to help him get it back.
- 2) Henry built castles and sent knights to help Dermot. Most Irish chieftains seemed quite happy with this. Dermot offered Henry an oath of loyalty in return for his help.
- 3) Irish chieftains gave allegiance (loyalty) to the King of England from 1172 onwards.

Scotland

There was a lot of argument about whether Scotland was a free country. The English thought the Scots owed the King of England an oath of loyalty, but not all the Scots agreed.

- 1) Edward I, the "Hammer of the Scots", conquered Scotland at the end of the 1200s.
- 2) But the fighting (and campaigns in Wales) left Edward short of money, so he could not afford to build castles to hold the land.
- 3) Within a year, rebellions had started across Scotland, and they managed to defeat Edward's forces in battle when he first tried to put them down.
- 4) Robert the Bruce freed Scotland by 1328, and ruled as its king.
- 5) Throughout the Middle Ages there were lots of border raids between the English and Scots, involving fighting and theft.



Activity two -



A. Based on the information you've read, answer the questions below.

Source A — *The Scottish clan system*

The Scottish population was divided into hundreds of clans. These clans protected and cared for their members. In times of war, they fought together as a regiment of soldiers in the army. Whilst this system was useful for raising large armies quickly, it also meant that there wasn't much loyalty between the clans, who often fought each other. By bribing and separating certain clans, the English were able to weaken many Scottish rebellions.

Source B — *The Scottish rebellions*

The first Scottish war of independence struggled partly due to divisions in Scotland. The two leaders, Robert the Bruce and John Comyn, were enemies. Because the Scottish lords and clans constantly switched sides and fought with each other, they were bound to have trouble uniting and staying together for any long period of time. This made winning a long war against England more difficult.

Source C — *An account of the attack on Berwick*

In 1296, the people of Berwick-upon-Tweed refused to surrender to Edward I. His troops attacked the city. In revenge for their refusal to surrender, Edward massacred the population and sacked the town.

massacre = savage killing of a large group of people

sacked = burned and looted

a) Read Sources A and B. What were the advantages and disadvantages of the clan system?

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.....

.....

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b) Look at the sources. What could English kings do to try to put down a rebellion in Scotland? Explain your answer.

.....

.....

.....

c) Using the sources above, give two reasons why a Scottish chief might have chosen to fight for the English king, Edward I.

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Extra Activities

These are activities that you could complete, but are not expected to complete. Some will require extra equipment or the internet. These will further help you understand history and will be fun to do!

20/4/20

What was the Black Death?

- **Draw your own picture of the Black Death.** What do you think people would have done? You could show the expressions on peoples faces, how the dead are buried, what the plague does to people how it travelled through europe, the symptoms of the plague.

27/4/20

The Black Death: How people reacted

- **Create your own potion to try and cure the Black Death.** Remember you can only use things that you have access to! You could either create a label with ingredients in or actually create the potion in an old bottle! Examples of things to include are: Grass, Vinegar, carrots, peas etc.

4/5/20

The impact of the Black Death

- Complete the Black Death crossword, jigsaw and take on the role of a plague doctor online here: <http://ks3historygames.co.uk/the-black-death-ks3-history/>

11/5/20

Why were Monks and Nuns important?

- **Go on a virtual tour of a monastery!** Using the link at the end of the page, imagine you are a monk on living in the monastery. Write down or draw what you can see!
<https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/visit/inspire-me/top-abbeys/>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=p10_OraOcnk

18/5/20

Martin Luther: How one action changed the world

- Create a new badge/crest for the protestant Church. Think about what a protestant beliefs, what would they want to include? Examples could include: Jesus, a Bible in English and a married priest.

