

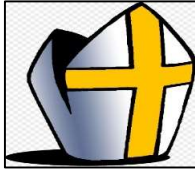



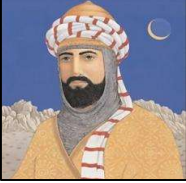


Knowledge Organiser for the Dark Ages and Medieval England (410 – 1199 AD)

Overview	Key figures
<p>This unit will teach you how British society and religion developed through the Dark Ages up to the end of the reign of King Richard I. You will find out about how the Normans took control of England and transformed it into a new hierarchy, with the Normans at the top and the Anglo-Saxons at the bottom. It will teach you about the importance of religion and the power of the Church. You will also learn all about the Crusades...</p>	<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  William I </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Harold II </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Pope </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Henry II </div> </div> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around; align-items: center; margin-top: 10px;"> <div style="text-align: center;">  Becket </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Richard I </div> <div style="text-align: center;">  Saladin </div> </div>

Key questions	Timeline	Key words
- How significant were the Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings to the development of Britain?	43 – 410 AD Roman England	Chronology – Organising events into date order
- Why were there challenges to the throne in 1066 and why did William win the Battle of Hastings in 1066?	450 – 1015 Anglo –Saxon England	BC / AD, BCE / CE – Before Christ / Anno Domini, Before Common Era / Common Era
- How did William take control of England after 1066 using the Feudal System and castles?	1015-1043 Viking England	Legacy – Lasting impact of a person, group of people, event or era
- What can we learn about the power and effectiveness of medieval kings from the reigns of Stephen, Henry II, and Richard I?	1043 – 1066 Edward the Confessor’s Saxon England	Dark Ages – The period between the end of Roman England (410AD) and the beginning of Norman England (1066)
- Why was Thomas Becket murdered?	1066 Battle of Stamford Bridge and the Battle of Hastings	Normans – People from northern France who conquered England in 1066 at Hastings
- Why was there a call to crusade in 1095?	1095 The call to Crusade	Shield wall – The main battle tactic used by the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings at the Battle of Stamford Bridge and the Battle of Hastings
- Why was Jerusalem so important to the three Abrahamic religions?	1099 End of first Crusade, Fall of Jerusalem to the Christians and massacre of Jews and Muslims	Fyrd – regular soldiers of the Anglo-Saxons
- Why were the Crusades fought and how important were they?	1135 – 1154 The reign of king Stephen, the Anarchy (1136-1152) and Second Crusade (1147-1150)	Housecarls – Elite warrior soldiers of the Anglo-Saxons
	1154 – 1189 The reign of Henry II (Becket killed in 1170)	Feudal System – The hierarchy imposed by William I with Normans controlling all the power
	1189 – 1199 The reign of Richard I, the reclamation of Jerusalem by Saladin in 1187 and the 3 rd Crusade (1189-1192)	Motte and Bailey – Wooden castles built by Normans to control the English, eventually replaced with stone keeps castles
		Siege – A way of attacking a castle by starving an enemy rather than attacking it
		Boon Work – Compulsory work peasants did for a Lord
		Chancellor – Chief advisor to the King
		Archbishop of Canterbury – Most important Church official
		Church courts – Courts created by William I only for clergy (churchmen)
		Crusades – a Christian versus Muslim religious war over Jerusalem