



Scheme of Learning: King John – How did the Monarchy’s control lose its grip?

Component	Core Essential Knowledge	Disciplinary Literacy	Questions
<p>1) How did John’s Problems lead him to be seen as a weak King?</p> 	<p>The first king to give up some of his power was John. He ruled from 1199 to 1216. He faced the following problems.</p> <p><b>Problem 1</b> – He quarrelled with the <b>Pope</b> how to run the Church and the Pope banned all Church services in England.</p> <p><b>Problem 2</b> – John went to war twice against the French King and was beaten both times. He lost almost all the land his father had gained in France.</p> <p><b>Problem 3</b> – John raised <b>taxes</b> to pay for the wars which upset his barons.</p>	<p><b>Key Vocab</b></p> <p><b>Barons</b> – powerful noblemen</p> <p><b>Medieval Monarchy</b> – a country ruled by a King or Queen in the Middle Ages.</p> <p><b>The Pope</b> – the leader of the Roman Catholic Church</p> <p><b>Taxes</b> – giving money to the King.</p>	<p>Why do you think people were so concerned when the Pope banned all Church services in England?</p> <p>Explain which of the three problems do you think upset the barons most?</p>
<p>2) How did the Magna Carta attempt to limit John’s power?</p> 	<p>In 1214, the <b>barons</b> rebelled against John. They believed that he could not rule the country properly and was treating them unfairly. They forced King John to sign a charter. The charter described the rights of the <b>freemen</b> in England eg. No freeman can be out in prison without a fair trial. This did not include the rights of the <b>villains</b>. The charter said what English kings could or could not do to freemen. This was the first time that anyone had expected an English King to obey a set of rules. The charter became known as the <b>Magna Carta</b> which means “great charter”.</p>	<p><b>Key Vocab</b></p> <p><b>Barons</b> – powerful noblemen</p> <p><b>Freemen</b> – A person who was free to move around to look for work</p> <p><b>Magna Carta</b> – an important document which limited the power of the King and gave rights to people</p> <p><b>Villeins</b> – A peasant who was not free to move away from his master’s land.</p>	<p>What was so new about Magna Carta for English kings?</p> <p>At the time, Magna Carta was not designed to help everybody. What kind of people were not helped by the charter?</p>

**3) Why is the Magna Carta so important to our democracy?**





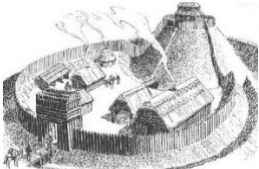
Although John did not keep the promises he made in Magna Carta, this document is very important, as within 50 years of signing Magna Carta, England had developed a parliament, which represented the wishes of the barons. It clearly stated that no monarch was able to rule “unrestricted” again. The idea of **democracy** was gradually being introduced.


**Key Vocab**  
**Democracy** – People having “rights” and a “ say” in how their country is run.

What were the results of the Magna Carta for future Kings and Queens?

What do you think the word “democracy” means today?




**Knowledge organiser: did the English think when William took control?**

Component	Granular substantive knowledge	Disciplinary literacy (Key words)	Questions
<p><b>Part 1: Gaining control: Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?</b></p>  <p><b>Part 2: What problems did William face and what impact would this have on the English?</b></p>	<p>The Romans left England around 400AD/CE. Between 400 AD/CE and 1066, England was ruled by the Saxons. The Vikings also conquered parts of England from 800 AD/CE. <b><u>This time is known as the Dark Ages.</u></b></p> <p>In 1066 Saxon King, Edward the Confessor died with no heir. Three key <b>contenders</b> wanted the throne: Harold Godwinson (An English/Saxon Earl), Harald Hardrada (A Norwegian/Viking King) and Duke William of Normandy (A Norman)</p> <p><b>On the 14th of October 1066, Duke William of Normandy defeated King Harold at the Battle of Hastings.</b> Some argue that William was a better leader. <b>However, many factors contributed to William's victory:</b> William was better prepared. The English army was severely weakened before Hastings. Harold had just had to fight off an invasion in the North of England by Harald Hardrada and the Vikings (This was the <b>Battle of Stamford Bridge</b> just outside York, 300 miles from Hastings). Harold lost many of his best men and his men were tired. Harold made the mistake of entering the Battle of Hastings before his men had fully recovered. <b>Luck or chance played a part</b> because Harold had been ready for William's invasion but storms had stopped William from crossing the English Channel to attack. While Harold was North fighting the Vikings, the weather changed and William was able to cross the Channel and land safely in England. During the Battle of Hastings, the <b>Normans pretended to retreat</b> and when the Saxons left Senlac Hill and chased after them, the Normans turned around and slaughtered them. The Normans had another advantage, they had cavalry whereas the Saxons all fought on foot. <b>Harold Godwinson was killed. William and the Normans had won!</b></p>	<p><b>Contender:</b> a person or group competing with others to achieve something.</p> <p><b>Saxons:</b> a group of people from Saxony (Northern Germany) <b>Anglo-Saxons:</b> The Saxons who settled in England...eventually known as the English</p> <p><b>Vikings:</b> Is the modern name given to sea travelling people from Scandinavia (Northern Europe: present-day Denmark, Norway and Sweden)</p> <p><b>Normans:</b> Originally Vikings, this group settled in Normandy (Northern France) in 911 A.D</p> <p><b>Monarch:</b> A King or Queen</p> <p><b>Baron:</b> A rich, landowning Norman knight</p> <p><b>Invasion:</b> An unwelcome attack of one country's army into another country</p> <p><b>Cavalry:</b> Soldiers who fight on horseback.</p> <p><b>Conquest:</b> When one country takes over another.</p> <p><b>To conquer is to achieve conquest</b></p> <p><b>Victory:</b> To win a war – to have success</p> <p><b>Bayeux Tapestry:</b> A long set of pictures sewn on cloth showing the story of the Norman conquest of England. This gives the Norman version of events!</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Was William's victory over the Saxons more to do with luck or skill?</li> <li>2. How would the Saxons feel about the Normans victory and the death of Harold Godwinson?</li> </ol>
<p><b>Part 3: How did William's use of terror help him to keep control over the English?</b></p> 	<p>William had to crush many rebellions. The biggest rebellion was in the <b>north</b> of England between <b>1068- 1069</b>. He trusted two Saxon Earls, Edwin and Morcar, to look after that part of the country for him. When William tried to raise taxes from their land, they joined forces with some Danish invaders and rose up against the Normans in 1069. William marched an army up North to teach them a lesson that they would never forget. <b>From 1069 to 1070</b>, he ordered villages to be destroyed and people to be killed. Herds of animals and crops were burnt. Most people who survived starved to death (100,000). Not only was the population reduced by 75% but land was salted (poisoned) to prevent people growing crops in the future. This was called the Harrying of the North. <b>Following these events there were no more widespread rebellions against William.</b></p>	<p><b>To Harry:</b> To trouble a group of people by repeated attacks</p> <p><b>Harrying of the North:</b> Mass killing of Saxon's in and around the city of York.</p> <p><b>Terror and terrorism:</b> using fear to try and control people. <b>Absolute Monarchy:</b> King can do anything he wants.</p> <p><b>Control:</b> power over people</p> <p><b>Rebel / rebellion:</b> to fight back against those in power</p> <p><b>Famine:</b> When crops fails and large numbers of people starve <b>Cannibalism:</b> Eating human flesh</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why were there no more widespread rebellions after the Harrying of the North?</li> <li>2. How would Saxons feel towards William after this event?</li> </ol>
<p><b>Part 4: How did William's use of castles help him to keep control over the English?</b></p> 	<p>Castles were vital to Williams's takeover and control of England. The Normans built <b>Motte and Bailey style castles</b>. These were constructed out of <b>earth and wood</b>. They were built for speed as there were <b>10,000 Normans facing a population of two million Saxons!</b> Castles would protect Norman soldiers as well as acting as a base to attack and conquer a new area of land. They were built on high ground at river crossings so Normans could control the movement of goods and people.</p> <p><b>Castles would have helped maintain law and order. They provided jobs for the local community. Saxons were forced to build them without payment, often taxes were raised to pay for the very buildings which would control them. Often Saxons homes were destroyed to make way for the castles e.g. in Lincoln. The Saxons would have felt intimidated and fearful and felt watched over.</b> Alongside the Motte and Bailey Castles some early stone castles were constructed e.g. the Tower of London and Chepstow Castle.</p>	<p><b>Motte and Bailey Castles:</b> Castles constructed out of soil and wood</p> <p><b>Motte:</b> Norman word for mound.</p> <p><b>Bailey:</b> A courtyard enclosed by a curtain wall or palisade. This area had the day to day living areas housed within it.</p> <p><b>Palisade:</b> a wooden fence of pales or stakes set firmly in the ground, acting as a defensive wall.</p> <p><b>Keep:</b> A strong tower. The best place to keep safe! This was built at the top of a motte in a Motte and Bailey castle</p> <p><b>Moat:</b> A ditch filled with water surrounding a castle.</p> <p><b>Drawbridge:</b> A gate over a ditch or moat that can be raised as defence.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why were Motte and Bailey Castles made out of earth and wood?</li> <li>2. What reasons did Saxons have for (i)Hating castles? (ii) Liking Castles?</li> </ol>

<p><b>Part 5: How did King William I use the Feudal System to control England?</b></p> 	<p>As the King of England, William now owned all the land in the country. However, he could not be everywhere at once, so he loaned large areas of land to his powerful and trusted men called <b>barons</b>. The more loyal you were, the more land you received. The barons in return promised to help the king to rule and also to provide <b>knights</b> for the King's army. The barons shared out some of their land to the knights. In return, the knights promised to serve the barons and fight for the King. Lastly, the knights, who were proud fighting men, shared out strips of their land among the <b>peasants or villeins</b>. It was the peasants who did most of the work, growing all the crops and paying most of the Feudal taxes up to their Lords. Peasants were often close to starvation.</p> <p><b>This was known as the Feudal System</b> and helped William to keep control of England. <b>Most of the barons and knights were French Norman</b>. Peasants were English Saxons &amp; would have resented being told what to do by foreign masters. Peasants would be protected on their land by their Norman lords. Peasants were provided with at least one strip of land to farm. <b>The Norman Church was also given 25% of land in the Feudal System, in return the Church helped use its power to encourage Saxons to be loyal to William. The Church taught that if you accepted your place in the Feudal System then you would go to heaven.</b></p>	<p><b>Feudal System/Feudalism:</b> William's system of sharing out and controlling the land of England  <b>Barons + Bishops (Tenants-in-chief):</b> Mainly powerful Normans given huge areas of lands (estates) to control in the name of the king  <b>Knights:</b> Norman 'men at arms' – rich armoured cavalry men (soldiers on horseback)  <b>Peasants:</b> The poorest class of people who farmed the land.  <b>Freemen:</b> Peasants who had the right to leave the village (manor), many were skilled.  <b>Villeins:</b> The poorest peasants who couldn't even leave the village without permission  <b>Homage:</b> Swearing on oath of loyalty to the lord above you in the Feudal System  <b>Feudal dues:</b> Taxes paid to your Feudal Lord</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How did the Feudal System help William to control England?</li> <li>2. What reasons did Saxons have for (i) Hating the Feudal System? (ii) Liking the Feudal System?</li> </ol>
<p><b>Part 6: How did King William I work with the Church to control England?</b></p> 	<p><b>The Pope supported William as the rightful King of England → After the victory at Hastings William thanked the Church and God for his victory → William gave the Catholic Church 25% of English land in the Feudal System → This made the Church wealthy and powerful and also loyal to William. (The church owned land and the people on the land!) William got to choose his own Archbishops! → The Church taught that if you accepted your place in the Feudal System you would go to heaven (This meant accepting William's power!) → This made William extremely powerful!</b></p> <p>By 1088 William had replaced ensured that the Normans had replaced Anglo Saxons in almost all the leading roles of the Church. Only 1 out of 16 bishops were English the rest Normans. By the 1200 all the wooden Anglo-Saxon churches had been replaced by Norman Stone Churches. These Norman churches and Cathedrals impressed the Christian Saxons!</p>	<p><b>The Pope</b> – Leader of the Catholic Church (The Church =The organisation from Pope down to priests)  <b>Papal</b> – means belonging to the Pope  <b>Doom paintings</b> – Church paintings showing heaven (for 'good' Christians and hell (for 'sinners')  <b>Tithes</b> – Church tax  <b>Relics</b> – Bones of saints  <b>Pilgrims</b> – Religious travellers  <b>Archbishops/bishops/Abbots</b> – highest people in English church  <b>Monks/priests</b> – lower level Church members  <b>Feudal System</b> – Hierarchy of Norman control</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Why was it so important for William to have the support of the Church?</li> <li>2. How would the Saxons have felt about the new Norman Church?</li> </ol>
<p><b>Part 7: How did the Domesday Book help William to control England?</b></p> 	<p><b>The Domesday Book 1086:</b> William realised that the <b>more he knew</b> about his <b>lands and people</b> the <b>better control</b> he would have. He'd also know exactly how much <b>tax</b> he could squeeze out of the people. William ordered all of his Norman lords (those he'd put in charge of large areas of England (estates and manors) to gather information about the lands under their control. King William then sent groups of officials, <b>the Royal Commissioners</b>, to most parts of England to check the accuracy of the details that the Norman lords had sent back. When they had finished questioning a village, the officials sent their findings to King William's advisors. All the findings were written up by one <b>scribe</b> into one giant '<b>Domesday Book</b>' and the information was used to decide the rate of tax that William would charge. Those who owned more were expected to pay the most.</p> <p><b>Royal Hunting or Forest laws 1079:</b> William believed that God had given him England as a great prize. He was very keen to enjoy it. He turned great stretches of land into <b>royal hunting estates</b> where deer, boar and hare could run free. William used to show off his strength and skill by hunting in places such as the New Forest near Winchester. When he turned the New Forest into hunting land he pulled down over 60 villages and made the people homeless. Hunting in Royal Forests was now made a crime. He passed strict new laws:  <b>1st Offence:</b> Two fingers to be chopped off.  <b>2nd Offence:</b> Offender to be blinded.  If Saxon's harvests failed they could no longer hunt on these lands to feed their families.</p>	<p><b>Subjects:</b> The people who William ruled over.  <b>Customs:</b> Traditional ways of doing things.  <b>Taxes:</b> Money paid to the rulers of the land  <b>Survey:</b> A detailed record.  <b>Domesday Book:</b> William's record of English land and property. It was called the 'Domesday' Book because God's judgement couldn't be avoided and nor could William's!  <b>Royal Commissioners:</b> Normans who William sent to ask questions and complete the Domesday survey.  <b>Livestock:</b> Farm animals.  <b>Barons:</b> Important Nobles who controlled a lot of land.  <b>Poaching:</b> Hunting on land illegally.  <b>Royal Hunting Estates:</b> Land that was turned from Common land that was used by Saxons to hunt and feed their families to land that could only be hunted by the Royal Family.  <b>Offender:</b> Someone guilty of carrying out a crime (criminal offence)</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. How did the Domesday Book allow William to have better control of England?</li> <li>2. How would the Saxons have felt about the Domesday Book and the Royal Hunting Laws?</li> </ol>



**Scheme of Learning: The Roman Army - What made the Roman Army Successful?**

Component	Core Essential Knowledge	Disciplinary literacy	Questions				
<p>1) What was the Roman Empire <b>and how did it support itself??</b></p> 	<p>The city of Rome was founded in <b>753BC</b>. The Romans wanted an empire and invaded other countries including Britain, France, Spain through the use of the Roman Army.</p> <p><b>It lasted for over 500 years!</b></p> <p>The Empire <b>was led by the Emperor</b>. The Roman Army would conquer and then run the country.</p> <p><b>Society was organised so that the Empire would be successful – mainly through trade to support the wealth of the Empire. Britain would trade Wool, leather and metal back to Rome to support the wealth of the Empire.</b></p>	<p><u>Key vocab:</u></p> <p><b>Conquer</b> – A successful invasion of another country.</p> <p><b>Empire</b> One country taking over other countries and being ruled by one Emperor/Leader.</p> <p><b>Emperor</b> -Ruler of an Empire.</p> <p><b>Trade</b> The Act of buying and selling goods.</p>	<p>1) Explain the role of the Roman Empire?</p> <p>2) How did the Empire support itself?</p>				
<p>2) <u>Why did the Roman army conquer Britain in 43AD?</u></p> 	<p>Romans felt it was their right to have an Empire. <b>Virgil</b>, a Roman poet said: “Remember you are Roman. It will be your job to rule over other countries, so that the world becomes peaceful and everyone obeys Roman law.”</p> <p><b>The Main Reasons Romans Invaded.;</b></p> <p><b>Economic</b> -Britain had silver and gold mines. The Empire would use the wealth to feed the empire and pay the Army.</p> <p><b>Society</b> – Romans felt it was their duty to improve the lives of people. Julius Caesar thought the British were strong and would help strengthen the Army.</p> <p><b>Political</b> – Caesar thought it would make him look stronger and also continue to protect the empire from enemy states.</p>	<p><u>Key vocab:</u></p> <p><b>Empire</b> – See Lesson 1</p> <p><b>Invasion</b> – When a country takes over another country.</p> <p><b>Economic factor</b> – When money is a key reason for change.</p> <p><b>Social factor.</b>– When people are a reason for change.</p> <p><b>Political factor</b> – When Leaders make changes to increase power.</p>	<p>1) What do you think Virgil means in his quote?</p> <p>2) What is the main reason for the Roman invasion?</p>				
<p>3) How did the Romans deal with the rebellious Brits?</p> 	<p>Boudicca was <b>ruler of the Iceni</b>, a tribe of people in ancient Britain know as Celts. As a warrior queen she led her people against the invasions of the Romans, destroying cities like Colchester and London. She was ultimately unable to defeat them.</p> <table border="1" data-bbox="539 1233 1283 1469"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="539 1233 925 1268">Reason Roman beat the Celts.</th> <th data-bbox="936 1233 1283 1268">Reason Celts lost</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="539 1273 925 1469">                     Romans were highly trained.                      Romans had hard wearing equipment.                      Romans used tactics to trap the Iceni.                 </td> <td data-bbox="936 1273 1283 1469">                     The Celts were farmers                      Celts had less training.                      Celts did not wear Armour or equipment and only used tools as weapons.                 </td> </tr> </tbody> </table>	Reason Roman beat the Celts.	Reason Celts lost	Romans were highly trained. Romans had hard wearing equipment. Romans used tactics to trap the Iceni.	The Celts were farmers Celts had less training. Celts did not wear Armour or equipment and only used tools as weapons.	<p><u>Key vocab:</u></p> <p><b>Empire</b> – See lesson 1.</p> <p><b>Invasion</b> – See lesson 2.</p> <p><b>Rebellious</b> = A behaviour that goes against the rules.</p> <p><b>Celts</b> – The Native people to Britain.</p>	<p>1) Why would Romans want to deal with Rebellious Brits?</p> <p>2) Why was the Romans successful in dealing with the Celts?</p>
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**How did good organisation help the Roman Army to be so successful?**



- Main part of the army were the **LEGIONS**
- These were made up of around 5000-6000 men.
- A legion was divided into ten **cohorts**
- Each cohort was made up of six centuries
- The centuries were commanded by a centurion
- Centuries had 80 - 100 men
- They were responsible for training the soldiers under their command and making sure everyone obeyed.
- Some were very cruel and would carry a stick, which they used to beat soldiers.
- Most soldiers joined between 18-20 years old.
- There were three 30km marches each month.
- On each march the legionary would carry 25 kilos of equipment. Regular practices of weapons.

Key Vocab  
**Centurion** - A Roman who trained the soldiers under his command.  
**Cohort** – A group of about 600 men in the Roman Army  
**Legion** - The main part of the Roman Army was called the **legion** and was led by the **Legate**.

Why do you think the Romans split down their armies into cohorts?  
  
 Why was it important that the Romans were organised?

**What were the tactics used by the Romans in battle?**



**THE ORB** - The legionaries form a circle around the officers and the archers (these were the most important people!) using their shields as protection.  
**THE WALL** - The soldiers form a line, with the men at the front crouching down with their shields in front of them and their spears stick out of the gaps. The men behind put their shields over the top of the men in front, and have their spears ready to throw. This would even stop horses from charging.  
**The Wedge** is at the front of the 'V' and the legionaries form the sides of the 'V'. They have to stay close together to stop the enemy from breaking the line.  
**The Tortoise** is square. The men at the front hold their shields in front of them. The men at the sides hold their shields to the sides. The men in the middle hold their shields above them.

Key Vocab – SEE LEFT  
**The Orb.**  
**The Wedge.**  
**The Wall.**  
**The Tortoise.**

Which tactic do you think is the best for Defence?  
  
 Which tactic made the Romans the most successful?

**How would armour and weapons make Roman Soldiers Successful?**



**Armour** -. Roman soldiers had armour made of strips of strong iron. The iron made the armour strong and the strips made it flexible. They also had iron helmets which protected their heads and neck, but still let them have good vision for fighting.  
**Weapons** The Roman soldiers used a variety of weapons including a pugio (dagger), gladius (sword, see picture to the right), hasta (spear), javelin, and bows and arrows. The soldiers were trained to fight with their weapons and practiced on a regular basis. They would sometimes spar with each other using wooden swords.

Key Vocab  
**Gladius** (short sword),  
**Pila** (javelin)  
**Scutum** (Shield) .

Why do you think Practicing weaponry skills was important?  
  
 How does the Armour lead to success?

