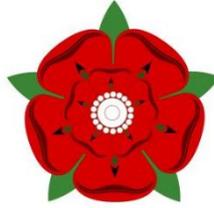
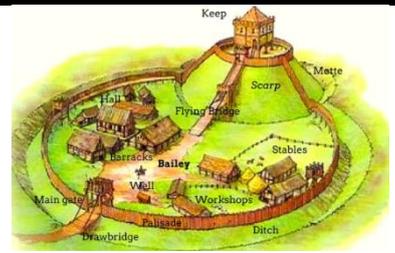


Medieval Britain - Year 6

Important Images



Key Dates, Events and Facts

1066 - The King (Edward the Confessor) died and there was no heir to the throne. The Battle of Hastings began and three men fought for the title of King.

25th December 1066 (Christmas Day) - King William the Conqueror was crowned King of England at Westminster Abbey.

1070s - King William the Conqueror began building castles for defence; the first being the Tower of London.

1095 - The crusades began. Christians from France, Germany and Italy battled to capture Jerusalem.

1199 - King John came into reign; he inherited a weak, poor monarchy from his brother (Richard I).

1215 - King John became more and more unpopular. Eventually the barons forced King John to agree to the Magna Carta limiting the power of the King.

1348 - The Black Death arrived in Britain.

1450 - The War of the Roses began. The House of Lancaster fought The House of York. The House of Lancaster won this War.

1485 - Henry VII (Henry Tudor - the House of Lancaster) came into reign. This was the start of the Tudor legacy.

1509 - Henry VIII became King of England until his death in 1547. He was famous for having 6 marriages.

Crime and Punishment was very different to modern life in Britain. They judged who was innocent or guilty through ordeal by fire, water or combat. People who committed serious crime could be put to death in front of large crowds.

Vocabulary

Heir - a person legally entitled to the throne, title and the property.

Nobleman - a man who has a title or a role of importance.

Palisade - a fence made of wooden or iron stakes around a castle.

Keep - the living quarters for the noble.

Turret - a tall tower on top of a large building within a castle.

Tapestry - a piece of thick fabric with pictures or designs on.

Crusade - a series of medieval military expeditions to take control of a religious land.

Infidel - a person with no religion.

Pilgrim - a person who journeys to a sacred place for religion.

Treason - a crime of betraying ones country.

Treasury - where a countries money is kept.

Parliament - a group of people of high importance who come together to make decisions for the country.

Monarchy - a form of government with a royal, King or Queen as the head.

Baron - a nobleman who us given land and riches directly from the King.

Black Death - a term to describe the bubonic plague.

Symptoms - an indication that disease may be present.

Epidemic - a wide spread outbreak of disease.

Superstition - a belief, not based on knowledge but based on the supernatural and witch craft.

Medieval Britain - Year 6 Quiz

	Question	A	B	C	D
1.	What was the purpose of The Battle of Hastings?	It was a fight over land due to an invasion	King Edward the Confessor had died and there was no heir to the throne. Three men fought in the battle	It was part of the crusade and due to religion	William of Normandy had existing anger towards the previous King
2.	What is an heir?	A strand of hair on your head	A rich, wealthy person who owns lots of land	A person competing with others for the throne	A person legally entitled to the throne, title and the property
3.	On what day was King William the Conqueror crowned King of England?	Christmas Day	Boxing Day	24 th September	New Year's Day
4.	In 1070s, King William the Conqueror built Motte and Bailey castles - what was the main reason for these being built?	A grand place for him to live to show off how much wealth he had	To create villages for people to live in as many didn't have places to go	For defence against those trying to invade	To make them look appealing
5.	What is a palisade?	A fence made of wooden or iron stakes around a castle	A symptom of the black death	The main building within a Motte and Bailey castle.	The tallest part of the castle used for defence and a look out
6.	What was King John most famous for?	For defeating Robin Hood	For signing the Magna Carta.	For using all of the country's money	For being an incredible knight
7.	What was the main superstition in the Black death?	That it was spread by horses	Many people thought God had sent the Black Death as punishment for their sins	The water, food and sewage systems were poisonous	Slaves brought illness with them
8.	Who was the War or Roses between?	Cambridgeshire and Norfolk	Lancaster and Cheshire	York and Warwickshire	Lancaster and York
9.	How did Henry VII unite the families of Lancaster and York?	He held a large banquet and invited all parties	He bought them some land to own	He married Elizabeth of York, the daughter of Edward IV	He put them in charge of parliament
10.	What happened to Henry VIII's wives?	He divorced them all	He killed them all.	Two of his wives divorced him, two of his wives were executed, one died and one lived	Four of his wives died and he divorced two of them