

HOW TO MAKE A GOOD FLASH CARD 🤔

- ✓ **Two-sided** flashcards are good; one side for the **title** and the other for the **content**.
- ✓ Try to include between **five** and **ten points** on each card.
- ✓ Keep them **colourful!** You could **highlight** or **underline** key words, use **images, doodles, photos** and even **colour code** cards for each subject.
- ✓ **CAPITAL** letters are encouraged as these take slightly **longer** to write and can aid memory.
- ✓ Create from **memory**, and then check it's correct and add to the detail by using your **exercise book, textbook and revision guide**.

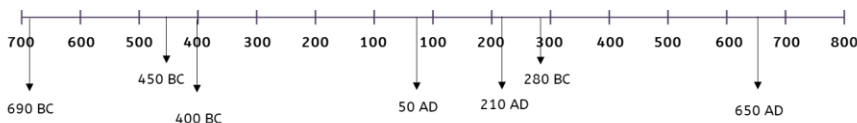
7.01 Empires East and West c.1000

Key Vocabulary

1	Apothecary	A person who in the past made and sold medicines.
2	Astronomy	The study of space, stars and planets.
3	Caliph	The ruler of the Islamic Empire.
4	Dynasty	A sequence of rulers from the same family.
5	Empire	A group of countries ruled by a single ruler.
6	Innovation	Improving something or creating something that is a new technology.
7	Madrasa	Muslim school or college.
8	Migration	The movement of people from one place to another.
9	Monarch	A king or queen.
10	Pilgrim	A person who makes a journey, often a long and difficult one, to a special place for religious reasons.

Chronology

A	chronology	(n) the arrangement of events, or dates, in the order of occurrence.
B	millennium	(n) a period of 1,000 years.
C	century	(n) a period of 100 years.
D	decade	(n) a period of 10 years.



Place

The **Silk Road** was an important trading route for spices, silk and knowledge. The Silk Road connected China with European countries.



Themes and Threads

Power



The control a person or group has in a country.
For example, powerful empires which existed c.1000 held power through emperors, empresses and caliphs.
This includes threads such as warfare and empire.

Identity



The qualities and characteristics that make a person who they are and what they value as important.
For example, religious beliefs such as Buddhism, Islam and Christianity influenced empires and individuals c.1000.
This includes threads such as women and beliefs.

Connectivity



The act of joining or being linked to somewhere, someone or something else.
For example, people, knowledge and beliefs travelled across continents using trade routes, such as the Silk Roads.
This includes threads such as migration, trade, innovation, medicine and knowledge.

7.02 Norman Conquest

Key Vocabulary




1	archer	(n) a person who shoots with a bow and arrow
2	cavalry	(n) a group of soldiers who fight on horses.
3	claimant	(n) a person who believes they have a right to something.
4	conquer	(v) to take control of a place or people by force.
5	coronation	(n) a ceremony where the new monarch is crowned.
6	feudalism	(n) A system where someone who held land gave land to others on the condition that they serve them.
7	Harrying	(v) to repeatedly attack somewhere or something.
8	illegitimate	(n) a child born to parents who are not married.
9	infantry	(n) Soldiers who fight on foot.
10	inherit	(n) to receive something from a person who has died.
11	invade	(v) to enter an area by force to take control.
12	oath	(n) a promise witnessed by God.
13	primogeniture	(n) being the first-born child.
14	succession	(n) the order of taking over an official title or position.

Place

This unit will focus on **England**. The UK was formed in 1801 under the Act of Union



Themes and Threads

 <p>Power</p>	<p>The control a person or group has in a country.</p> <p>For example, the monarch held complete control and needed a clear line of succession to avoid foreign claims to the throne.</p> <p><i>This includes threads such as succession, warfare. Protest and class systems.</i></p>
 <p>Identity</p>	<p>The qualities and characteristics that make a person who they are and what they value as important.</p> <p>For example, the Normans promoted Christianity in England.</p> <p><i>This includes threads such as women and beliefs.</i></p>
 <p>Connectivity</p>	<p>The act of joining or being linked to somewhere, someone or something else.</p> <p>For example, England was made up of many diverse groups who migrated before 1066.</p> <p><i>This includes threads such as migration and medicine.</i></p>

5th January 1066
Death of Edward the Confessor

6th January 1066
Harold Godwinson crowned King of England

1069
Harrying of North

25th September 1066
Battle of Stamford Bridge

1070

1080

1086
Domesday Book

1090

14th October 1066
Battle of Hastings

25th December 1066
William crowned King of England

7.03 Medieval Religion

Key Vocabulary

1	Church	(n) The institution of the Christian Church, including all the people who ran it and all the individual churches.
2	church	(n) A Christian place of worship.
3	clergy	(n) Officials of the Church led by the pope.
4	excommunication	(n) Power of the pope to expel someone from the Church.
5	laity	(n) Ordinary people who attend church but do not hold official religious positions.
6	martyr	(n) A person who suffers or is killed because of their religious or political beliefs.
7	mass	(n) Religious service on a Sunday that worshippers were expected to attend.
8	monastery	(n) A building in which monks live and worship.
9	persecution	(n) Unfair or cruel treatment over a long period of time because of race, religion or beliefs.
10	pilgrimage	(n) A journey typically taken to a site of religious importance.
11	purgatory	(n) A place where an individual's soul stayed until all their sins had been forgiven.
12	relic	(n) Part of a saint's body or something they owned which was believed to have the power to perform miracles.

Themes and Threads

Power



The control a person or group has in a country.

For example, the Church had their very own hierarchy comprised of the pope, archbishop, bishops, priests, monks and nuns.

This includes threads such as warfare and protest.

Identity



The qualities and characteristics that make a person who they are and what they value as important.

For example, while Christianity (Catholicism) was the most common religion in medieval England, people following other faiths lived in England at this time too.

This includes threads such as the role of women.

Connectivity



The act of joining or being linked to somewhere, someone or something else.

For example, Jews migrated to England in 1070, invited by William I.

This includes threads such as trade and medicine.

Church hierarchy



7.04 Medieval Monarchs

Key Vocabulary

1	baron	(n) a person who held land or property given by the monarch or a powerful overlord.
2	challenge	(n) to make a rival claim or to threaten someone's hold on a position.
3	dynastic	(adj) relating to a line of rulers from the same family.
4	heresy	(n) a belief that goes against the teachings of the Church
5	male primogeniture	(n) the practice of giving the inheritance to the eldest son in the family.
6	miasma	(n) the idea that disease is caused by foul smelling air.
7	monarch	(n) king or queen.
8	resistance	(n) the refusal to accept or obey something.
9	revolt	(n) often a violent and sudden resistance which is short-lived.
10	seige	(n) military act of surrounding a city or base, attacking it, and cutting off supplies.

Key dates

1135-53	The Anarchy
1170	Murder of Thomas Becket
1154	Eleanor becomes Queen of England and France
1209	King John excommunicated
1215	Magna Carta
1265	Creation of Parliament under Henry III
1381	Peasants' Revolt
1455-87	Wars of the Roses

Themes and Threads

Power

The control a person or group has in a country.

For example, the power of the monarch was challenged during the Peasants' Revolt in 1381.

This includes threads such as class systems, succession, protest and democracy.

Identity

The qualities and characteristics that make a person who they are and what they value as important.

For example, the role of women such as Eleanor of Aquitaine who played an active role as Queen.

This includes threads such as the role of women and beliefs.

Connectivity

The act of joining or being linked to somewhere, someone or something else.

For example, the Black Death arrived in England in 1348 and there were several ideas about the causes of the disease and how to treat it.

This includes threads such as medicine.



7.04: Medieval Monarchs

Chronology



William I

1066 - 1087



William II

1087 - 1100



Henry I

1100 - 1135



Stephen

1135 - 1154



Henry II

1154 - 1189



Richard I

1189 - 1199



John

1199 - 1216



Henry III

1216 - 1272



Edward I

1272 - 1307



Edward II

1307 - 1327



Edward III

1327 - 1377



Richard II

1377 - 1399



Henry IV

1399 - 1413



Henry V

1413 - 1422



Henry VI

1422 - 1461



Edward IV

1461 - 1483



Edward V

1483



Richard III

1483 - 1485