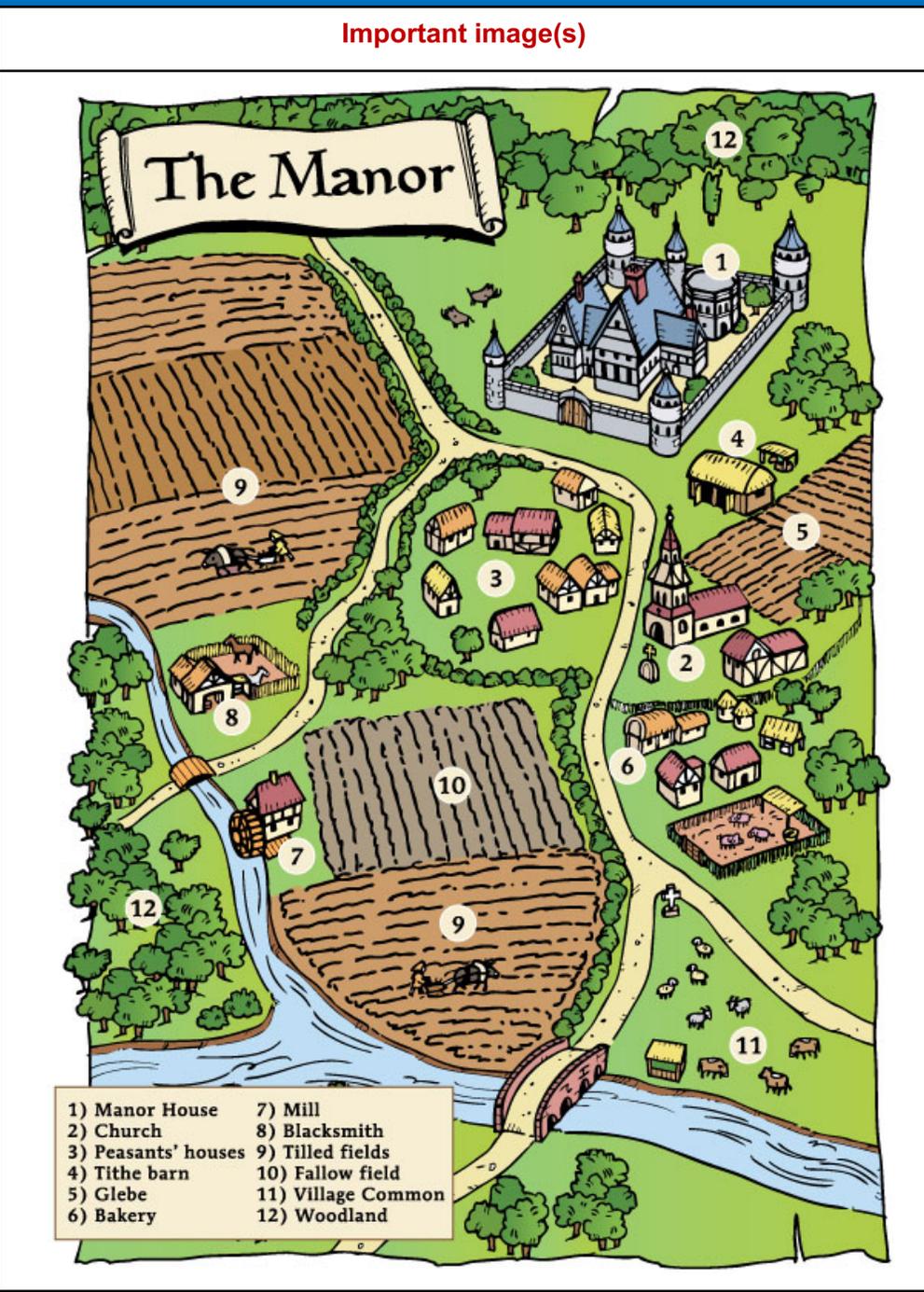


Chronology	
1066	Norman Conquest
1085	Domesday Book
1087	William II
1095-1492	The Crusades
1100	Henry I
1135	Stephen & Matilda
1154	Henry II
1170	Thomas Becket murdered
1189	Richard I (Lionheart)
1199	King John
1215	Magna Carta
1216	Henry III
1272	Edward I
1265-1314	Welsh & Scottish wars
1307	Edward II
1327	Edward III
1348	Black Death
1377	Richard II
1381	Peasant's Revolt
1399	Henry IV
1413	Henry V
1422	Henry VI (Lancaster) 1
1455-1485	Wars of the Roses
1461	Edward IV (York) 1
1470	Henry VI (Lancaster) 2
1471	Edward IV (York) 2
1483	Edward V
1483	Princes die in the tower
1483	Richard III
1485	Battle of Bosworth
1485	Henry VII (Tudors)

Events Key
New Monarch
War or Battle
Significant Event

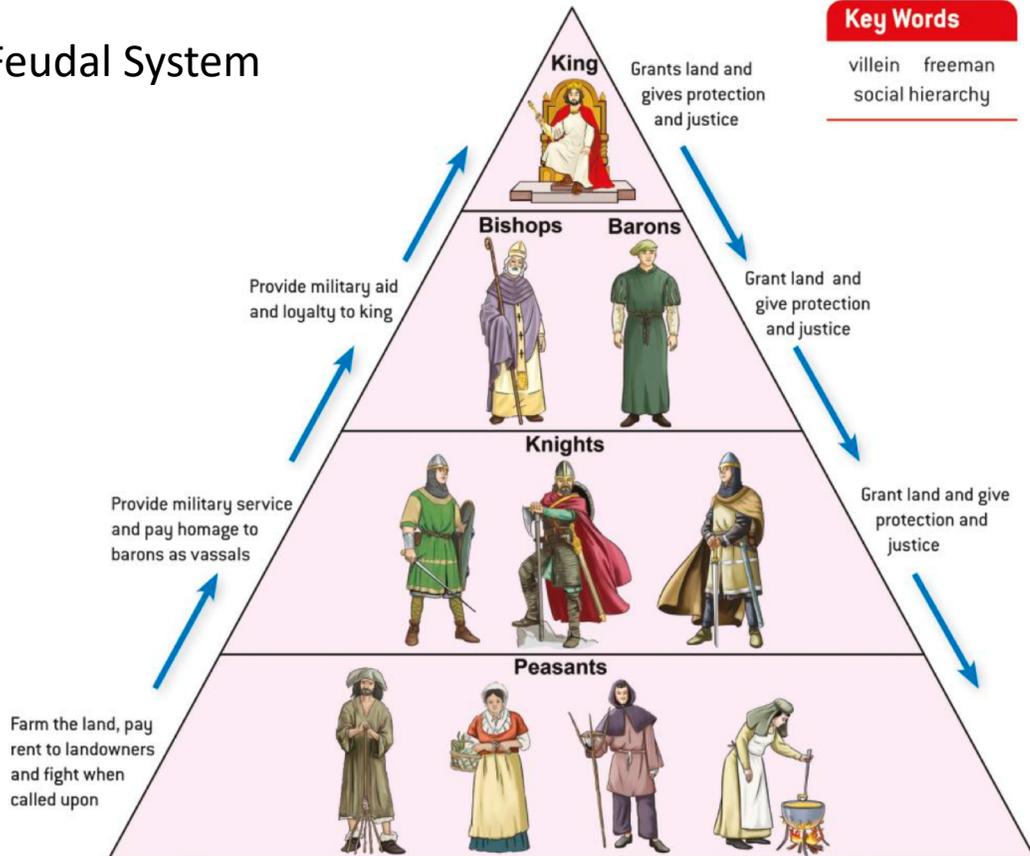
Key Words	Definition
The Church	Capital C = the whole organisation / institution of the Catholic Church based in Rome.
The church	Small c = the church (building) in the village
The Pope	The leader of the Catholic Church, lives in Rome and all Catholics must obey him
Archbishop	Lower rank than The Pope but usually in charge of the Catholic Church within individual countries
The Crusades	Religious wars called by The Pope of Catholics vs. Muslims (mostly fought in the Middle East)
Domesday Book	A survey done by William the Conqueror to assess the land and wealth in England so he could tax them
Feudal System	The structure (hierarchy) of England following the Norman Conquest
Homage	The act of swearing an oath of loyalty to your lord (Knight, Baron, Noble or King)
Clergy	An important member of The Church (Priest, Archbishop, The Pope who is the top ranking clergy)
Monarch	The king of queen is the monarch of their country
Tithe	A tax, 10% of your earnings was paid to The Church at your church service on a Sunday
Manor (House)	The Manor was an area of land granted by the king to a lord. He was the Lord of the Manor and lived in the Manor House. The Peasants worked the land of the Manor
Peasant	A poor person at the bottom of the feudal system (bottom of society) who works the land
Villein	Peasants with land to farm, unable to leave their manor
Serf	Peasant with land to farm, was able to leave their manor but it was safer not to
Excommunication	A punishment by The Pope banning you from attending church and church services meaning you will go be going to hell. Usually a threat of excommunication first
Miasma	A theory that bad air causes illness (Black Death)
Epidemic	When a disease spreads across a large area
Pandemic	A disease that has spread across the whole world
Flagellant	A form of self punishment where you whip yourself in the hope of preventing God punishing you further
Taxation	A payment made from your earnings to the government / Lord of the manor



# Feudal System

## Key Words

villein freeman  
social hierarchy



## Common misconceptions

EVERYBODY in the Middle Ages was religious and in Western Europe were Catholic. They all feared God and followed the teachings of The Church for fear of going to hell

Whilst the Middle Ages was a period of relative filth and squalor, the people were cleaner than we think. They believed cleanliness was next to Godliness so washed their hands and faces before all meal times

People in the Middle Ages were not 'stupid', they were as creative and economical as we are today. Their attitudes were a little less adventurous but their beliefs made sense to them.

## Core Knowledge

Generally speaking historians refer to the Middle Ages as the period following the Norman Conquest to the Tudor Period (1066-1485)

Living conditions in the Middle Ages were filthy with cramped conditions. Animals lived inside the houses and waste was thrown out into the streets. People bathed in the rivers whilst dumping waste in them too.

Following the Norman Conquest, William the Conqueror introduced new laws and structures to England. The Feudal System was introduced which was a hierarchy from top to bottom (king to peasant)

Thomas Becket was the Archbishop of Canterbury and had been good friends with King Henry II. Because Becket was more loyal to The Pope, Becket and Henry II fell out. Henry II said out-loud (but NOT an instruction) "will no one rid me of this troublesome priest" and Henry's knights took that as an order and murdered Becket in Canterbury Cathedral in 1170.

Following King John taking the throne from his brother Richard, his actions had led to the nobility (barons) growing increasingly angry with John. They forced **John to sign the Magna Carta** that put limits on the power of the king.

The Black Death arrived in England in 1348 on the **Silk Road** from China, killing **half of the population** of England. People in the Middle Ages believed God was punishing them for sins, or that wicked children had caused it. They also blamed Miasma (bad air) and Jews poisoning the wells. To prevent it, many became flagellants, whipping themselves to punish themselves so God wouldn't have to.

The Peasant's Revolt was led by **Wat Tyler**. The peasants had suffered greatly with the Black Death and then in 1381 they were told their pay would revert back to what it was 40 years ago. A new poll tax was introduced further angering them. The Peasant's marched on London, killing the Archbishop and demanded to speak with King Richard II. Richard agreed to deal with the taxes, but killed Tyler and other key rebels.

## Key discoveries / ideas

Magna Carta in 1215 was the beginnings of challenging the monarch and their unlimited power.

Doom Paintings were designed to illustrate Heaven and Hell to war people what would happen if they sinned

Being excommunicated by The Pope was possibly the worst thing that could happen, meaning you would be going to hell when you died.

Over-lordship was the idea the king of England had the right to rule over Scotland, Wales and Ireland as well

## Books / Articles / Films / websites

Measly Middle Ages (Horrible Histories)

Life in the Middle Ages BBC Bitesize

## Key Themes

Government, Protest, Democracy, Military