

Date:

What happened in the Middle Ages and what types of people lived then?

Feudal System: A hierarchy of people ranking most to least important

Peasant: A person in society at the bottom of the Feudal System relying on those above him for work and a place to live

Monarch: A king or queen, top of the Feudal System

Aim:

- To get an overview of our history in different time periods
- To note down the key events and people across the middle ages.
- To understand the structure of Medieval society



Where does the Medieval Period fit in the history of the world? – **What do you know?**

Prehistoric: 100,000 BC – 6000 BC	Stone Age: 6000 BC – 900 BC	Iron Age: 900 BC – 500 BC	Ancient World: Greek & Roman 600 BC – 450 AD	Dark Ages: Post Roman c.450 – c1000	Later Middle Ages: (Medieval) c.1000 – c1500	Renaissance: (Exploration) c.1500 – c1750
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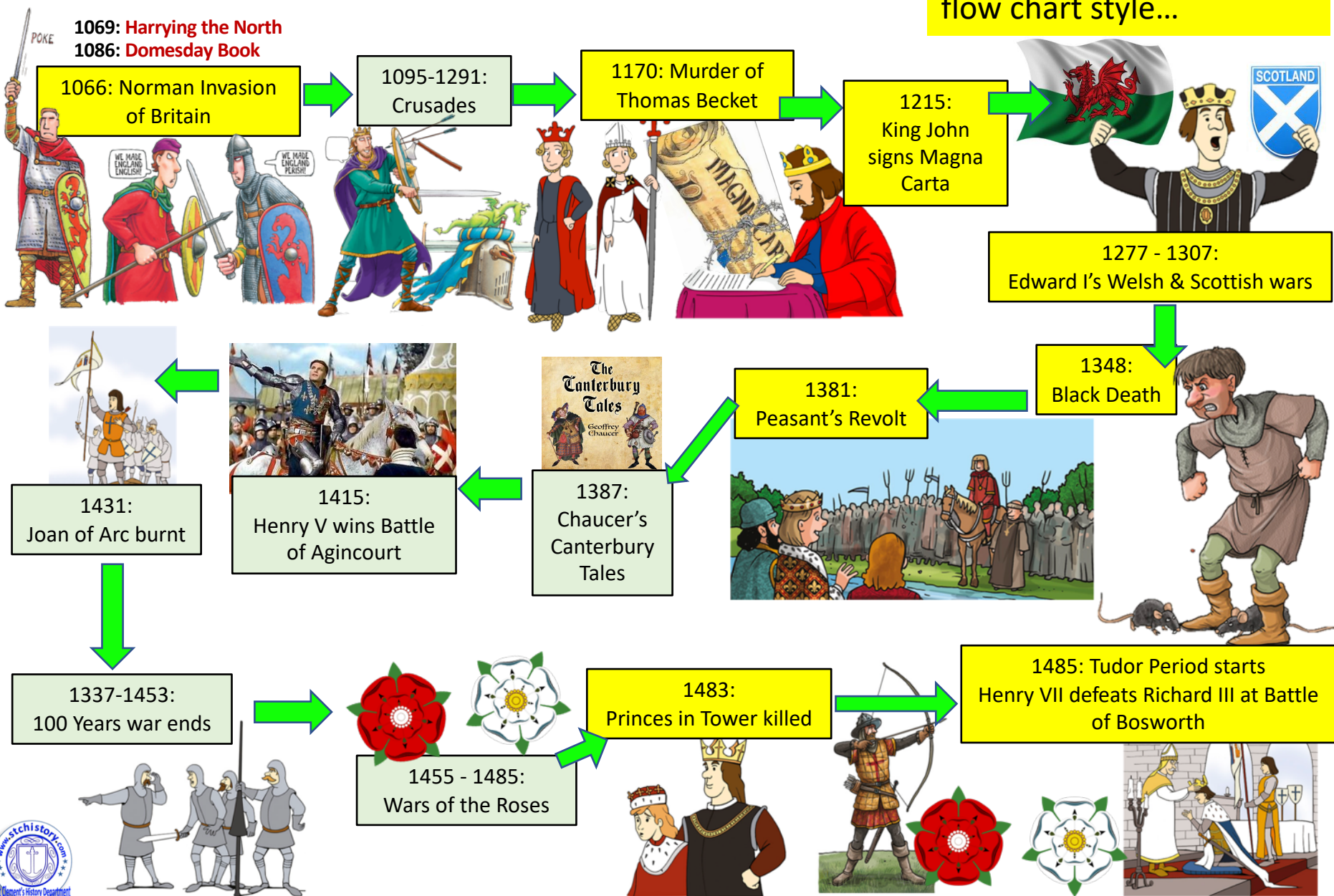
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We will spend most of year 7 looking at the Medieval Period (Later Middle Ages)

What were the key events and who were the key people of the Medieval Period?

Complete our Medieval
topic events timeline in a
flow chart style...



The Crusades 1095-1271

The crusades were a series of *religious wars* between **1095-1271**, sanctioned by the Catholic Church (The Pope) in the medieval period. The most commonly known crusades are the campaigns in the Middle East aimed at recovering the *Holy Lands* (Jerusalem & Palestine) from Muslim rule. The term crusade is also applied to other church-sanctioned campaigns.

Western Europe as a power was still smaller than the Byzantium Empire (what was left of the Roman Empire in the east), and the Islamic Empires, so the Crusades also offered Western Europe a chance to grow their power.



Write in full sentences:
What were two reasons for the Crusades?



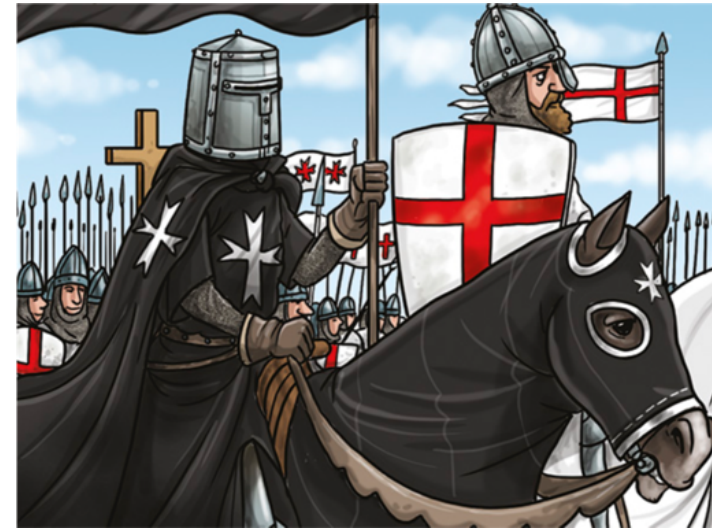
The First Crusade managed to recapture Jerusalem in 1099. 50 years later though the fighting started again with the Muslims winning. Possibly the most famous crusade was the 3rd crusade in 1187. The Muslims were led by Saladin and the Christians by England's King Richard I, The Lionheart the key fighters. The final 2 crusades would see the fall of Constantinople (modern day Istanbul in Turkey) and bloody destruction of the Byzantium Empire

In total, 1.7 million people died in the Crusades battles.

An overview of other key events of the Middle Ages:

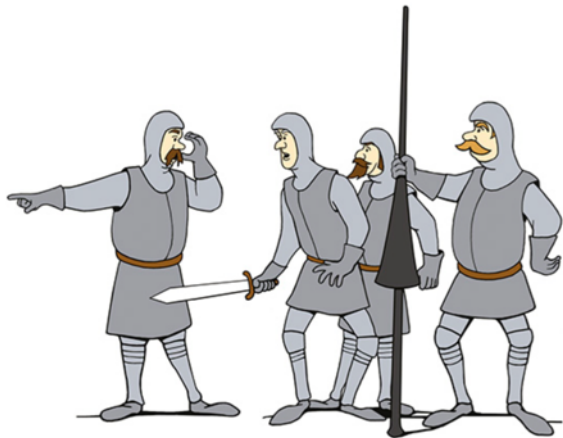
Wars with France

England and France had many conflicts in the Middle Ages, mostly due to the geography in Europe but also following the conquest in 1066. The link to France started in 1066 with the Norman Conquest with William giving land to French Barons, as well as the heirs to William's throne being not only king of England but claiming kingship of France too. The Hundred Years war was the most significant, starting in **1337 – 1453**. The wars were started by the Plantagenet kings of England against France over who should rule France.



Write in full sentences:

Why did England and France find themselves at war with each other and how long did the Hundred Years' war last?



The Hundred Years' War was a significant victory for France in the end. They became the most powerful kingdom in Western Europe. France & Scotland grew closer during these wars which formed an alliance that would prove problematic for England into the Tudor period.

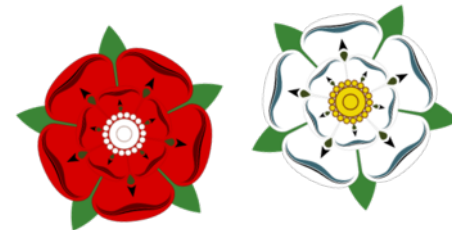
The one major success for England was the Battle of Agincourt in 1415, when a heavily outnumbered English force won, led famously by King Henry V.

An overview of other key events of the Middle Ages:

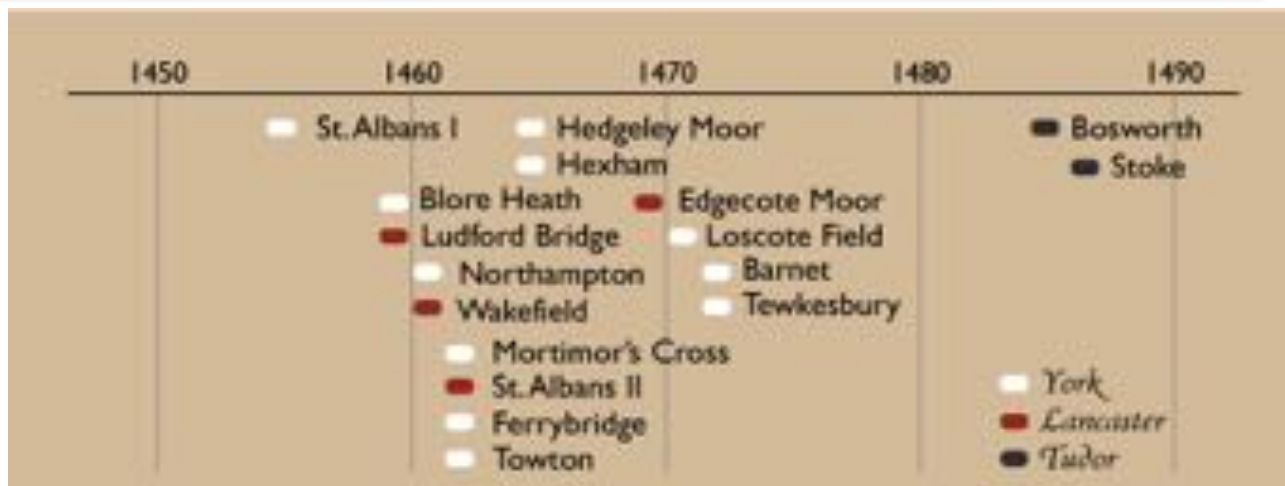
Wars of the Roses

The Wars of the Roses **1455-1485** were a series of wars between the two powerful families of England, the Yorkists and the Lancastrians.

Descendants of both families had legitimate claims to the throne of England going back to Edward III. The ruling Lancastrian king Henry VI surrounded himself with deeply unpopular nobles. During the 15th Century, these nobles became very powerful and had their own private armies, it became very difficult for the king to control them.



Write in full sentences:
What were 3 reasons for
the Wars of the Roses?



As you can see, there were many battles during the Wars of the Roses, the Yorkists winning most of them. The throne changed hands 7 times by the time Henry Tudor became king in 1485. Most victories in the Wars of the Roses came with support of the Earl of Warwick, he was known as the King Maker.





Kings

Edward V 1483



Henry V 1413-1422



Edward IV 1471-1483



Henry VI 1422-1461



Edward IV 1461-1470



Richard III 1483-1485



Henry VII 1485-1509



Henry VI 1470-71



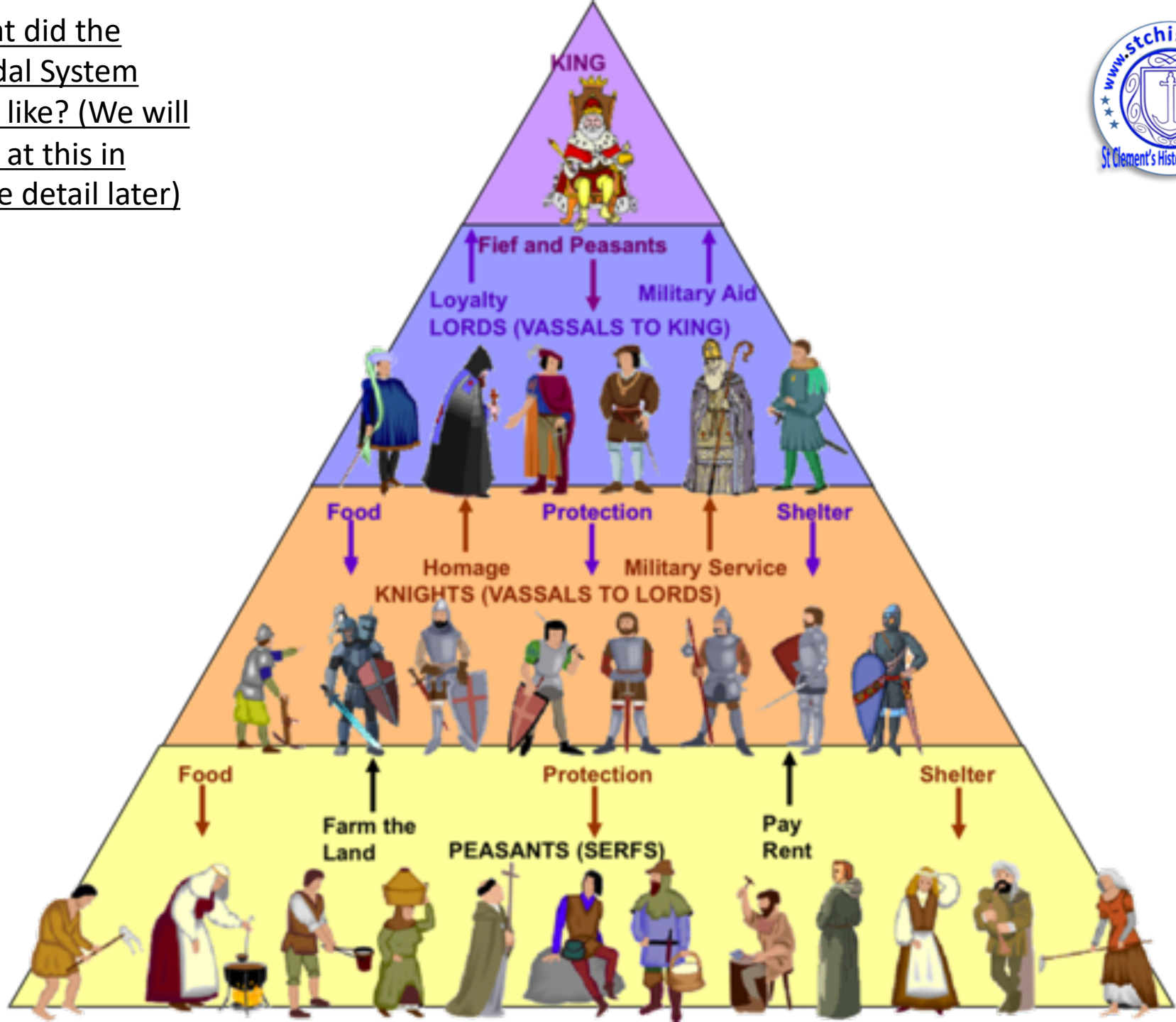
Write the kings of the Wars of the Roses in the right order with the family they belonged to...



Warwick Castle: The home of the King Maker, Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick. Warwick's daughter was married to Prince Richard who would become King Richard III. After changing sides several times throughout the Wars of the Roses placing a Yorkist or Lancastrian on the throne. Warwick was finally killed in battle by Edward IV's forces at the Battle of Barnet in 1471

Write in full sentences: Who was the Earl of Warwick and why was he so important in the Wars of the Roses?

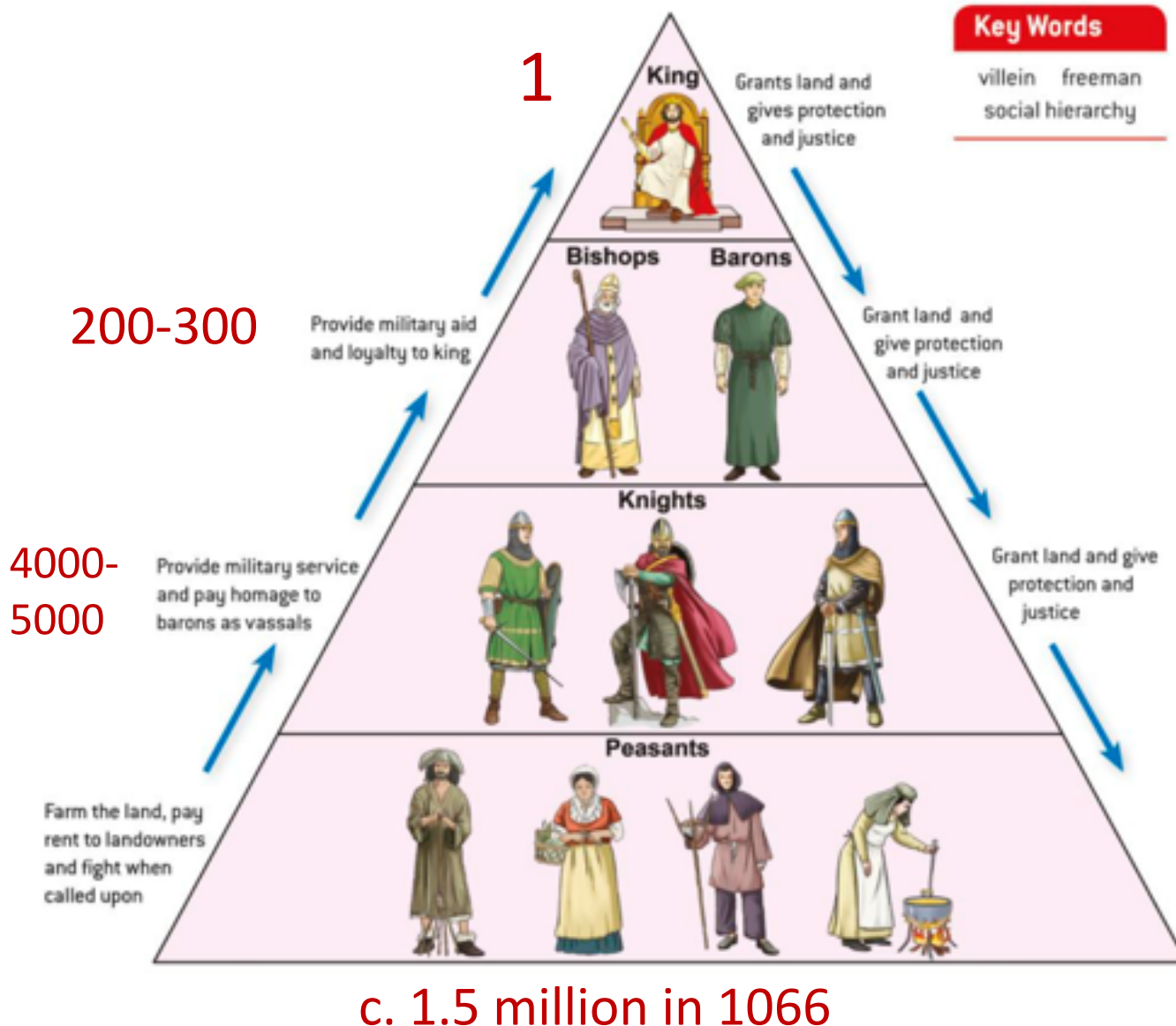
What did the Feudal System look like? (We will look at this in more detail later)



What did the Feudal System look like?

Stick your copy of the feudal system in your book.

Where do we think the following people belong?



BISHOP / ARCHBISHOP

PRINCES

LORDS / NOBLE

MERCHANTS

DUKES

BLACKSMITH

EARLS

SERFS