

Year 7 Autumn Term 1: Why was England so smelly? Sanitation over time



Glossary:

Chronology	The arrangement of events in the order in which they happened.
Sanitation	The process of keeping places free from dirt, disease and infection by removing rubbish and human waste (sewage).
latrine	Communal toilet, built by the Romans
cesspit	A hole in the ground dug to dispose (get rid) of sewage, used in the Medieval era
privy	A toilet found in a shed outside a house, used from the 1800s – the Industrial Revolution era
conduit	A channel for transporting water, first used by the Romans
cholera	A disease caused when drinking water is contaminated with human sewage.
Typhoid	A life threatening illness caught when food and water was contaminated with human sewage.
Epidemic	A widespread occurrence of an infectious disease affecting a community at one time.
government	A group of people with the authority to rule a country



Why Change?

significance

Etymology (origins of the word)

Sign: Latin – 'a mark.'



Change over time – How to get clean water?

Roman Britain	Medieval	Early Modern	Industrial Revolution	Modern
AD 43- AD 410 Conduits	AD 400-AD 1450 Wells	AD 1500- AD 1800 Water sellers	AD 1750- AD 1900 Water pumps	AD 1900- today Taps

Change over time – How to dispose of sewage?

Latrines	Cesspits	Cesspits and water closet	Privy	Flushing private toilet

1. Gradual
2. Sudden
3. Steady
4. Stop/start
5. Fast and dramatic

What is Change?

Questions to ask

1. Who made important discoveries?

2. What did the government do to help

3. What scientific discoveries were made?

Name

Dr John Snow



Joseph Bazalgette
Public Health Act

Louis Pasteur's
germ theory

Significance

1854 He discovers that people in Broad Street who had died had drunk the same water. He was first to make the link between dirty water and cholera.

The government appointed Joseph Bazalgette to design and build 1300 miles of sewers across London after the Great Stink. It saved 1000s of lives. 1875 PUBLIC HEALTH ACT forced local councils to clean up towns. All new houses had piped water and toilets links to sewers. Manchester built a 96 mile conduit to bring water from the Lake District to the city.

1860 Louis Pasteur discovers micro-organisms called germs that cause disease. Scientists make the link between specific germs and cholera.

Year 7 Autumn Term 2: The Norman Conquest 1066 Part 1



Glossary:

claimant	Someone who thinks something like a job or title should be theirs
Inherit	To receive money, land or property as an heir at the death of the previous holder
invasion	A foreign country attacking another country with an army with the aim of taking control
Witan	Anglo Saxon council including Earls, Bishops and Thegns. They advised the King.

Why was England attractive to invaders?



Medieval



Claimants	Claims
Harold Hardrada	Viking King, believed treaty named him ruler.
Harold Godwinson	Chosen by the English Witan. Was promised throne by King Edward and the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Edgar the Aetheling	Strongest legal claim as a he was a relative. But too young.
William Duke of Normandy	A strong and experienced soldier. Claimed King Edward and Harold Godwinson had promised him the throne. The Pope supported his claim.

Timeline:

	AD 410-AD 865 Anglo-Saxons ruled
	AD 865- AD 1042 Vikings ruled
	AD 1042-AD 1066 Anglo-Saxons ruled King Edward the Confessor
	AD 1066 – 1087 William Duke of Normandy becomes king

How did King Harold Godwinson really die – 1066?

Recorded in 1080 that William had "gouged out Harold's eye with an arrow"

Bayeux Tapestry created in 1070s states "Here King Harold has been killed"



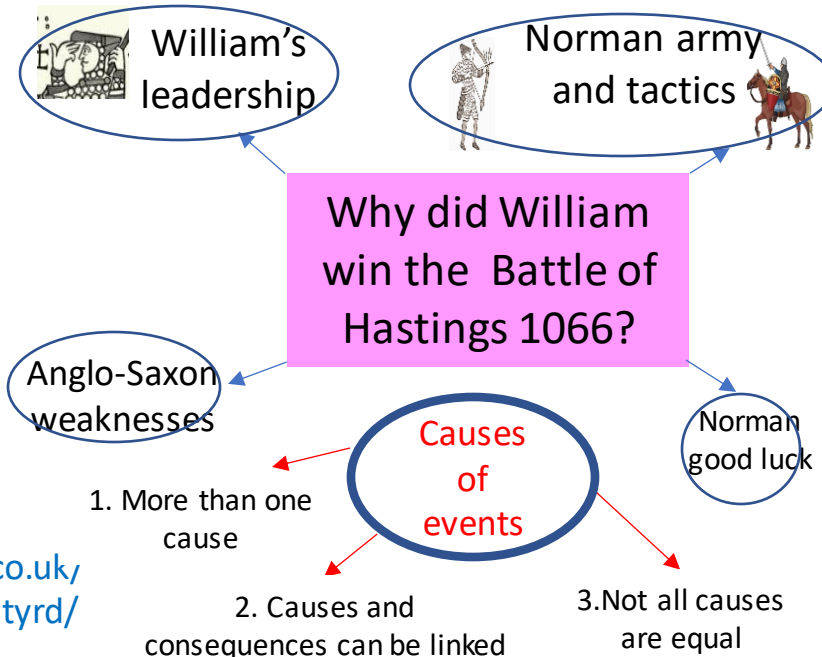
Written in 1125 "His brain was pierced with an arrow and he fell. One of the knights hacked at his thigh as he lay on the ground"

Written in 1070 "Harold fell in the first shock of battle, pierced with lethal wounds"

Historical Sources	A source is created at the time of an event. It reveals a person's experiences, events, concerns, feelings. It can be written or made like the Bayeux Tapestry after the event by someone who spoke to people who were there.
Interpretations	These are made many years later, the person writing this will have time to reflect on the event, other sources and try to show a particular opinion.

Useful website:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zshtyrd/articles/z9mw8hv>



Year 7 Spring Term 1: How much did England change during the Norman Conquest 1066-1087 Part 2



Glossary:

conquer	To take control of a people or place by force.
conqueror	A person who conquers a place or people.
Rebellion	An act of armed resistance against the established government or leader.
Feudal System	The Norman hierarchy. Set up to remind people of their place in society. People were ranked according to their job and status. Each group owed loyalty to the group above.

Timeline:

	14th October AD 1066 William Duke of Normandy wins the Battle of Hastings.
	25th December AD 1066 Normans take 2 months to march to London. On the 25 th William is crowned King.
	AD 1069 Harrying of the North
	AD 1066-1086 500 Castles built
	AD 1085-86 Domesday book
	AD 1066-1086 William dies

How did ordinary life change?

New Laws



Language



Religion



Castles



What was the impact on ordinary lives?

Forest Laws – people blinded, fined or executed for hunting in King's forests without permission.
Murdrum fines – if a Norman was killed, the people who lived in the area had to pay a fine.

The Normans spoke French whilst ordinary people still spoke the English they were used to. Over time French words crept into the English language.

The Normans replaced the wooden Anglo-Saxon churches with stone ones. The most important Church jobs were given to Normans.

Motte and Bailey castles changed the landscape of England. Between 1066-1086 over 500 castles were built mainly near former rebel towns, cross roads and river crossings. The castle could control an area of up to 20 miles radius. Although brought peace, these towns became important places of trade.

Useful website:

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvhjdp3/articles/zhrysk7>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvhjdp3/articles/zct4r2p?topicJourney=true>
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zvhjdp3/articles/zkpm7yc?topicJourney=true>

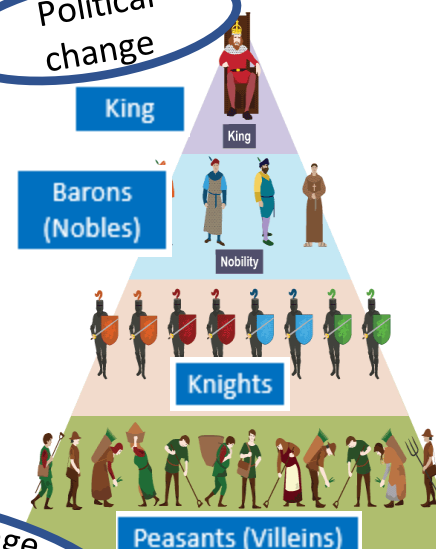
Medieval

How much did England change?

The Harrying of the North

King William taught rebels a lesson by putting down rebellions quickly and ruthlessly. During the Harrying of the North, crops were burnt and animals were slaughtered. The population was reduced by 75%. Whole villages disappeared.

Political change



Feudal System Latin meaning "the holding of land"

King William was top of Norman society. Everyone had to obey his laws. He shared large areas of land with Barons. In return the Barons had to pay taxes, fight for the King and provide him with soldiers.

Barons were King William's most loyal followers. There were 200 in total. The nobility included Barons, clergy, Lords and Ladies. They shared out their land with the Knights and Peasants. In return the Knights had to pay taxes and fight.

Knights fought for the Barons and King. There were 4000 in total. Their wives would look after the land whilst they were away fighting. They had to show loyalty to the King and Barons. They shared out strips of land with the peasants.

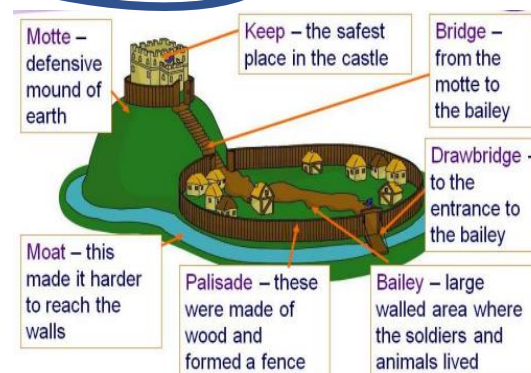
Peasants worked strips of land and looked after the animals. They had to show respect and loyalty to the Knights and nobility. They made up about 1.5 million people. They gave a portion of their crops and paid taxes to the Knights. They also paid a tithe (tax) to the church. They had few rights.

Did you know that women at this time...

- had no vote
- Could not choose who to marry
- Worked as craftswomen, could own a guild and earn money, become a nun.
- Were expected to be a good wife, mother and support her husband.
- Could run the estate if their Noble husband was away fighting for the King. Even become queen (Queen Matilda).
- Were often forgotten in historical accounts as these were often written by men (Monks).

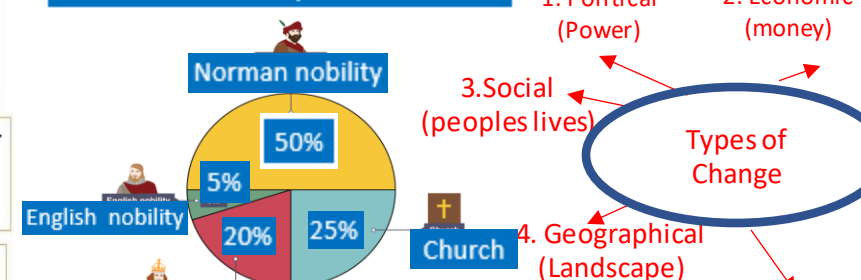


Social change Cultural change



Land ownership and who was in charge changed

What the Domesday book revealed?



Geographical change

In 1085 the King ordered a great survey. This was to find out who owned the land and how much wealth they had so he knew how much to tax people. His officials visited 13,000 villages twice. It revealed what % of land each group owned and how much the geography of England had changed. Some villages were no longer on the map after the Harrying of the North.

Types of Change

1. Political (Power)
2. Economic (money)
3. Social (people's lives)
4. Geographical (Landscape)
5. Cultural (Language, art, literature, religion)

Year 7 Spring Term 2: Could a Medieval Monarch do what they wanted (1100-1400)?



Timeline: Key Events	
1154	Henry II became King of England.
1162	Henry II make his best friend, Thomas Becket, the Archbishop of Canterbury.
1170	Archbishop Thomas Becket is murdered in Canterbury Cathedral by four knights
1215	King John is forced to sign the Magna Carta at Runnymede.
1258	Henry III was forced to sign the Provisions of Oxford. This was like an extension of the Magna Carta.
1263	Barons rebel under Simon du Montfort.
1265	Meeting of the Great Council. The "Commons" are invited. The first Parliament.
1348-49	The Black Death hits England. This epidemic killed about 30-40% of the population.
1381	The Peasant's Revolt. This is the first time those at the bottom of society challenge royal authority

Medieval



Challenges to Power

1. 1162-1170 **Archbishop** Becket refused to change the Church courts and he excommunicated all the bishops who helped King Henry
2. 1215 King John I had angered the barons and church by losing land in France, demanding high taxes, closing the churches for 7 years, disrespecting the barons.
3. 1265 Simon de Montfort called a meeting of the Great Council including two ordinary wealthy people (burgesses) from each town after capturing King Henry
4. May 1381 the peasants were angry with King Richard II's new poll tax, work service (working for 2-3 days for no money) and the Statute of Labourer's law (this stopped peasants from asking for higher wages). Peasant **rebels** led by Wat Tyler meet the King at Smithfield.

The consequences

King Henry II lost his temper, crying "who will rid me of this troublesome priest?". Four of the King's knights murdered the Archbishop on 29th December 1170 in Canterbury Cathedral. They believed he had committed treason (gone against the King). Fearing he might be excommunicated, Henry asked the Pope for forgiveness and he abandoned his plans to change the church. This showed that the King was still answerable to the Pope.

In 1215 40 barons put together an army and marched to London. The Barons listed 63 rights that they wanted – the great charter was called the Magna Carta. King John agreed to the Magna Carta and the barons agreed to be loyal. He agreed to not ask for extra taxes without consulting the **Great Council**. **The Magna Carta** was important in the long term because it introduced the idea that certain laws and rules that even monarchs had to obey. Today it is known as one of the first steps towards Britain becoming a **democracy**.

The King and Prince Edward fought back and de Montfort's army was defeated. However, when Edward became King in 1272 he didn't want to risk war so kept the idea of **Parliament**. The King now had to ask Parliament if he wanted to raise taxes, in return Parliament asked the King to introduce new laws. This gave those in Parliament increased power over the King.

On the way to London the peasants burnt buildings and important documents books and papers. They also killed Archbishop of Canterbury and the King's treasurer. King Richard II agreed to meet the peasants but during the meeting Wat Tyler was killed by the Mayor of London. To stop any attack the King spoke to the rebels and promised to listen to their demands. The King didn't keep his promise and the leaders were hunted down and killed. However, the poll tax was scrapped. Over the next 50 years Parliament stopped trying to control the Peasants wages. Many peasants bought land with their new wealth so didn't have to rely on their Lord for work, so the nobility had less control over their every day lives.

Political consequence
The start of **democracy** – a system of government where the people have a say in how the country is run.

Glossary:

- Archbishop of Canterbury**
The most important bishop in England, and a very important position, especially in the Middle Ages.
- Magna Carta**

The Great Charter. A list of 65 restrictions placed on the English monarch by the barons. It gave the barons more power, but didn't do anything for the peasants of England. It was the first time that the power of Medieval monarchs had been restricted.
- Great Council**
A group of barons chosen to advise the King. After Magna Carta, the King had to call the Great Council if he wanted to raise taxes or make any other big decisions. This was the beginning of Parliament as we know it today.
- Lords**
The barons and bishops who made up part of parliament.
- Commons**
The knights and burgesses who were called to parliament for the first time by Simon De Montfort.
- Parliament**

Controls the country and is made up of the King, the House of Lords and House of Commons