

Y7: British Overview Knowledge Organiser

1. 1476	William Caxton established the printing press in England
2. 1533	Henry VIII left the Catholic Church
3. 1543	Vesalius published his book about the body
4. 1607	Jamestown was established in North America
5. 1628	William Harvey published his book about circulation of the blood
6. 1642-51	English Civil War
7. 1662	Royal Society set up
8. 1665	The Great Plague
9. 1687	Isaac Newton publishes book on gravity
10. 1861	Pasteur discovers germs
11. Medieval	The time from around 1000 to 1450
12. Interpretation	The view of one person or a group of people
13. Peasant	A poor farmer
14. Astrology	Study of the planets and stars and their impact on the world
15. Renaissance	It means 'rebirth', where ancient knowledge was rediscovered and lots of new discoveries were made
16. Luther	A monk who began to question the running of the Catholic Church
17. Merchants	A person who trades (sells and buys goods)
18. Plague	A very infectious disease
19. Isaac Newton	The man who discovered gravity
20. Population	The number of people living in a place at a given time

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Y7: Norman Conquest Knowledge Organiser

1. Jan 1066	Edward the Confessor dies
2. Sep 1066	Hardraada arrives in the North of England
3. Sep 1066	Battle of Stamford Bridge
4. Oct 1066	Battle of Hastings
5. Dec 1066	William crowned King of England
6. 1069	Harrying of the North
7. 1070	First Norman stone castle built in Wales
8. 1077	Works begins on tapestry showing Battle of Hastings
9. 1086	Domesday book published
10. 1087	William the Conqueror dies
11. Harold Godwinson	Edward the Confessor's brother in law who thought he should be king.
12. William, Duke of Normandy	A man from France who believed he should be the next king because he helped Edward.
13. Harald Hardraada	A man from Normandy who believed he should be the next king because Vikings had been in the past.
14. Monarch	Another word for a king or queen
15. Norman	The name given to someone from Normandy in France
16. Saxon	The name given to people living in England at the time
17. Shield wall	A tactic where a line of shields was created to stop the enemy
18. Motte and bailey	The first type of castles that were built by William
19. Domesday book	A record of all people in England and what they owned
20. Feudal system	The system introduced to encourage people to be loyal to William

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Y7: Medieval Life Knowledge Organiser

1. 1066-1485	Medieval Period
2. 1070	A stone keep castle – White Tower – built in London
3. 1096	Oxford University is founded
4. 1170	Population of London reaches 30,000 for the first time
5. 1295	A concentric castle – Beaumaris – completed in Wales
6. 1315-17	Famine in England caused by crop failures
7. 1337-1453	Hundred Years War with France begins
8. 1348-49	Black Death in England
9. 1381	Peasant's Revolt
10. 1455-85	Wars of the Roses and end of the Medieval period
11. Stone keep castle	A development from motte and bailey castles where the keep was made from stone not wood
12. Concentric castle	A castle which had more than one outer wall for extra protection
13. Black Death	The plague in the Medieval period which killed maybe one third of the population
14. Peasant's Revolt	A rebellion of the poor as they had difficult lives compared to the rich
15. Pope	The head of the Catholic Church
16. Priest	A man who performs religious duties in the Medieval Catholic Church
17. Apothecary	A healer in the Medieval period who learned on the job and made medicines from herbs
18. Barber surgeon	The least qualified healer in the Medieval period who cut hair but also performed minor surgeries
19. Physician	A doctor who had medical training in the Medieval period
20. Public health	The whole of the population as a whole eg in England

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Y7: Renaissance Knowledge Organiser

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3. 1505	Portable watch invented by a German names Peter Henlein
4. 1514	Copernicus first said the sun was at the centre of the solar system
5. 1543	Vesalius published his book about the body
6. 1610	Galileo publishes his ideas
7. 1628	William Harvey published his book
8. 1662	Royal Society set up
9. 1687	Isaac Newton publishes book
10. By 1700s	Lots of doctors being trained at University eg Edinburgh
11. Renaissance	The period between 1300 and 1600 where there was a rediscovery of ancient learning and lots of discoveries
12. Dissection	The act of cutting up bodies to study them
13. Isaac Newton	The man who discovered gravity
14. William Harvey	The man who discovered that the heart acted a s pump to move blood around the body
15. Andreas Vesalius	The man who dissected bodies to show Galen had made mistakes and to find out more knowledge of the body
16. Galileo	The man who used a telescope to prove that the planets orbit the sun
17. Printing Press	A machine created to print text or pictures from block plates
18. Four Humours	The belief that the body was made up of 4 humours: blood, phlegm, yellow bile, black bile
19. Telescope	An instrument used to look at the solar system
20. Limitation	Something that means a discovery isn't complete or as good as it could have been

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Y7: Tudor England Knowledge Organiser

1. 1485	Henry VII becomes King of England after defeating Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth
2. 1509	Henry VIII becomes King of England after his father Henry VII dies
3. 16th century	The English reformation – the Church of England breaks away from the authority of the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church
4. 1558	Elizabeth I becomes Queen after the death of her sister Mary I
5. 1559	Elizabeth I's religious settlement which decided on a 'middle way': Protestant but tolerant of Catholicism.
6. 1569	The Revolt of the Northern Earls
7. 1586	The Babington Plot
8. 1587	The execution of Mary Queen of Scots
9. 1588	The Spanish Armada invades but is defeated
10. 1603	Death of Elizabeth I
11. Catholic	Someone who is part of the traditional, Roman Catholic faith
12. Protestant	Someone who is part of a Christian religion which protests against parts of the traditional Catholic Church
13. Reformation	The action or process of changing something
14. Martin Luther	An important figure in the Protestant Reformation.
15. Monarch	A King or Queen
16. Propaganda	Information used to influence an audience to think or feel a certain way
17. Execution	The carrying out of a sentence of death on a condemned person
18. Vagabonds	A person who wanders from place to place without a home or job.
19. Elizabethan Education	More opportunities if you were of a higher class. Most Girls received no formal education.
20. Elizabethan leisure	More opportunities if you were a higher class as free time was plentiful. Peasants had some fun.

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