



Y7 Term 3 Knowledge Organiser – Medieval Conflict

What were the causes of conflict and instability in Medieval England, c.1100-1290?

Enquiries

1. Why was 'The Anarchy' a period of instability for England? [1]
2. What does the story of Thomas Becket reveal about where the power lay in Medieval England? [1]
3. What were the causes and consequences of the Crusades? [2]
4. How far did the barons challenge the absolute power of kings in the 13th century? [6]

Key Words

Term	Definition
Anarchy	A state of disorder due to the absence (lack of) authority (a leader).
Annulled	Declared invalid.
Archbishop	The chief bishop responsible for a large area.
Baron	An important landowner and vassal to the King (a tenant).
Bishop	A senior minister, in charge of a diocese [area of Churches].
Cathedral	The most important church in a diocese.
Civil War	A war between citizens of the same country.
Clause	An item in an agreement.
Clergy	People with positions in the Church (Churchmen).
Constitution	A set of rules, usually governing a state. America has one. Britain does not in a single document, other than Magna Carta.
Council	A group of people who meet regularly to make decisions, debate or advise.
Crusades	A series of military journeys in the Medieval Era to claim back the Holy Land of Jerusalem.
Doom Painting	Paintings that highlighted the contrasts between the rewards of heaven and pain of hell.
Excommunicate	To officially exclude someone from participating in church services.
Heir	A person entitled to inherit something.
House of Commons	The lower House of Parliament. Elected MPs debate and agree to laws before passing them.
House of Lords	The upper House of Parliament. Lords are selected for their knowledge or experience.
Illegitimate	Not allowed by law.
Interdict	A ban on something.
Investiture	When someone is officially given a position such as bishop.
Islam	The 2nd largest religion in the world; approx. 1.8 billion followers. Founded by Prophet Muhammad [PBUH] at the beginning of the 7 th Century CE [622 CE].
Jerusalem	Holy city in the Middle East (now Israel) for Judaism, Christianity & Islam.

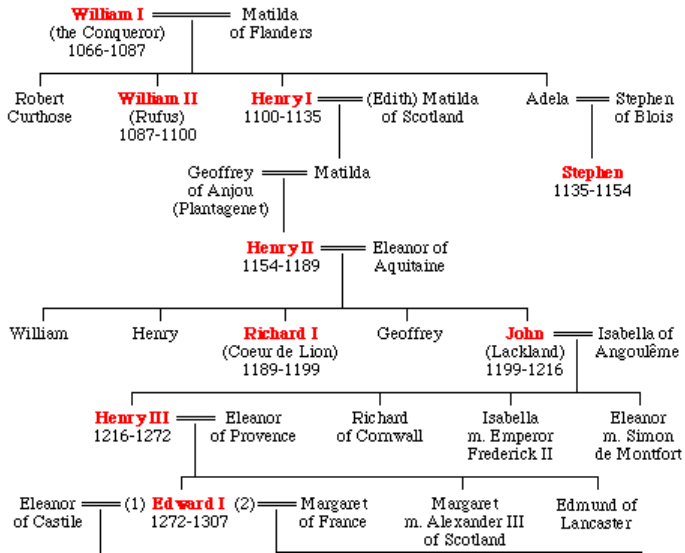
Term	Definition
Magna Carta	A 'Great Charter' that aimed to limit the power of the king and extend the power of various groups in Feudal society. NOT 'The Magna Carta'.
Mecca	The birthplace of Muhammad [PBHM], in present day Saudi Arabia.
Middle Ages	The Medieval Era c.1066-1485.
Model Parliament	1295. The first parliament that resembles our own today. It had representatives from the Church and the aristocracy, as well as those from the counties and boroughs (commoners); the first time knights and burgesses were included.
Monastery	Where monks live - members of a male religious community.
MP	Member of Parliament elected to the House of Commons.
Nepotism	When someone in power gives positions (jobs) to friends / relatives rather than the best person for the job.
Nunnery	Where nuns live - members of a female religious community.
Parliament	The group of people who discuss and make laws in the UK.
Penance	Punishment placed upon oneself to apologise for wrongdoing.
Pilgrimage	A journey to a sacred place for religious reasons, at this time, usually to repent one's sins (show God you are sorry).
Pope	The head of the Catholic Church; lives in the Vatican City, Rome.
Poverty	Being very poor.
Priest	An ordained (official) minister of the Church.
Provisions	Terms or rules
Purgatory	The place between heaven and hell where your soul is purged of its sins.
Regent	A person appointed to rule because the monarch is unable to rule effectively.
Repent	Express sincere regret / remorse about one's wrongdoing / sin.
Restore	To bring back a previous right or situation
Siege	A town or area is surrounded; its supplies are cut off (a blockade) to capture it.
Statute	Law
Successor	Someone that comes after another person e.g. an heir to a throne.
Succession Crisis	A crisis in which there is an unclear heir to the throne.
Scutage	Money paid by a vassal as a replacement for military service
Taxation	Money that citizens and businesses pay to the government to be spent on the country



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Key Individuals



Individual	Description
Henry I	Son of William I and father of Empress Matilda. King 1100-1135
Empress Matilda	Daughter of Henry I
King Stephen	Nephew of Henry I, claimed the crown in 1135
Henry II	Son of Empress Matilda, King of England from 1154-1189
Eleanor of Aquitaine	Queen consort of France, England and Duchess of Aquitaine
Thomas Becket	Archbishop of Canterbury from 1162-1170; highest position in the Church.
Pope Urban	Head of the Catholic Church from 1088-1099
Richard I	'The Lionheart' was the son of Henry II and King of England from 1189-1199
Saladin the Great	A Muslim military and political leader who is known for negotiating a truce with Richard I during the Third Crusade
King John	'Lackland' / 'Softsword', son of Henry II and King of England 1199-1216
Henry III	Son of John, King of England from 1216-1272
Simon de Montfort	An English noble who led the Second Barons' War, becoming <i>de facto</i> [unofficial but in fact] ruler 1264-5
Edward I	King of England from 1272-1307

Timeline

Date	Event
570	The birth of Muhammad [PBUH]
622	The Hijrah; the foundation of Islam
C700-c1300	The Islamic Golden Age
1066	The Battle of Hastings; Norman Invasion; William I crowned.
1087-1100	The reign of William (Rufus) II
1095	Pope Urban's call to Crusade
1095-1099	The First Crusade
1100-1135	The reign of Henry I
1135-1153	The Anarchy
1135-1154	The reign of Stephen
1154-1189	The reign of Henry II
1146-1149	The Second Crusade
1170	The murder of Thomas Becket
1189-1192	The Third Crusade
1189-1199	The reign of Richard I 'the Lionheart'
1199	Beginning of John's reign
1204	Most land in France is lost to Philip II of France
1209	The excommunication of John
1213	Stephen Langton is accepted as archbishop
May 1215	The barons marched to London to challenge John
June 1215	The Barons meet John at Runnymede
May 1216	Philip's son was declared rightful king by the barons
October 1216	John dies and Henry III becomes king
1217	The end of the First Barons' War and defeat of Prince Louis
1227	Reissue of Magna Carta with Royal Seal
1258	The Provisions of Oxford
1264	The Battle of Lewes
1265	The First Parliament
1265	The Battle of Evesham
1295	The Model Parliament
1295	The Model Parliament