

Knowledge Organiser: Yr 7 History;

Normans change life in Britain - 1

'William made the right decision when he came to power' How far do you agree?

Long March

- Normans march to London.
- Normans build castles on route.
- Normans destroy homes to scare Saxons.
- William crowned King - Christmas 1066.

Rewarding followers

- William promises to obey Saxon laws.
- Saxons allowed to keep lands and titles.
- Soldiers rewarded by gaining land from the English.

The Welsh Marches

- Borders between **England** and Wales.
- Welsh princes invading England.
- William builds castles for defence.
- William gives land to 3 Earls.

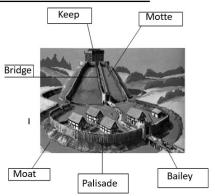
Return to Normandy

- William returns to Normandy to show
- William leaves 2 men in charge of England.
- English start a rebellion but is dealt with by William.
- English not happy that William is King.



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Motte and Bailey Castle

Wooden Keep: Safest part of the castle.

Motte: Defensive mound of earth.

Palisade: Wooden fence.

Bailey: Large walled area where the soldiers and animals lived.

Bridge: From the Motte to the Bailey.

Moat: Ditch filled with water. This made it harder to reach the walls.

How did castles change over time? Stone Keep Castle (from 1078)

Large and luxurious.

Expensive as made of stone.

Concentric Castle (from 1278)

- 2 or more walls
- Easy to defend but expensive

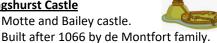
Star Fort (from 15th century)

- Defensive and expensive.
- Useful for cannons.

Gothic Castle (from 17th century)

- Luxurious and expensive.
- Hard to defend.

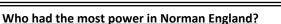
Kingshurst Castle



- built a motte and bailey castle.
- A Large mound now encircled by 5 blocks of flats on Stonebridge Crescent and Kingshurst Way.
- Originally presumably topped by a wooden keep or look-out tower.

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NOBLES KNIGHTS vassals

Feudal Pyramid of Power

How successful was William in dealing with Anglo-Saxon revolts?

Revolt of 1068

- Edwin and Morcar angry with William and rebel.
- William responds by building castles and burning houses.
- Both Earls surrender.

Rebellions of 1069 - 1

- Edgar Aethling rebels.
- William responds by burning houses.
- Aethling flees to Scotland.

Rebellions of 1069 - 2

- Edgar Aethling rebels again.
- William storms York.
- Aethling flees and Normans win again.

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How do we use Knowledge Organisers in History

How can you use knowledge organisers at home to help us?

- **Retrieval Practice**: Read over a section of the knowledge organiser, cover it up and then write down everything you can remember. Repeat until you remember everything.
- **Flash Cards**: Using the Knowledge Organisers to help on one side of a piece of paper write a question, on the other side write an answer. Ask someone to test you by asking a question and seeing if you know the answer.
- **Mind Maps:** Turn the information from the knowledge organiser into a mind map. Then reread the mind map and on a piece of paper half the size try and recreate the key phrases of the mind map from memory.
- **Sketch it**: Draw an image to represent each fact; this can be done in isolation or as part of the mind map/flash card.
- **Teach it:** Teach someone the information on your knowledge organiser, let them ask you questions and see if you know the answers.

How will we use knowledge organisers in History?

- **Test:** We will do regular low stakes tests to check your ability to retrieve information from memory.
- Mark our answers: Once you have done a low stake test you can mark your work using the knowledge organiser.
- **Improve our work:** Once you have finished a piece of work you may be asked to check your knowledge organiser to see if there is any information on it that you could add into an answer.

Date	Section of knowledge organiser	Score