

Year 7 Eagles

History homework booklet



This is your homework booklet for year 7. Included in this booklet are all your homework tasks for the year, a place to record your progress and knowledge organisers for the units we are going to study which you can use to revise. Please keep it safe as we cannot issue new ones because you have lost it

Achievement record

Task number	task	Date due	score
1	Knowledge test		
2	Exam skills		
3	Seneca revision		
4	Knowledge test		
5	Key words test		

Seneca

You will be required to complete some of your revision homework on www.senecalearning.co.uk.

In order to use if you need to create an account and join the correct class using your class code and an email address you can access – ideally your school one but if not another one is fine

My class code is _____

When you have joined the correct class you should complete the assignments under the assignments tab.

A guide of how to join seneca, get into the correct class and where to find your assignments is included in this booklet

Homework # 1 knowledge test

1) Give the four claimants for the throne in 1066

a) _____ from _____

b) _____ from _____

c) _____ from _____

d) _____ from _____

2) Add the dates to the following events

a) The Death of Edward the Confessor _____

b) Harold Earl of Wessex crowned King of England _____

c) The Battle of Gate Fulford - The Vikings defeat the English led by Morcar _____

d) The Stamford Bridge Battle - Harold defeats King Harald Hardrada and the Vikings at York _____

3) Answer these questions

a) who won the Battle of Gate Fulford? _____

b) who won the Battle of Stamford Bridge _____

score _____/10

Homework # 2 – exam practice why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

You need to write one paragraphs to answer the question. Each paragraph should be a PEEL paragraph and do the following things

Point

Pick out a reason why William won The Battle of Hastings

“one reason why William won The Battle of Hastings was”

Evidence

Give evidence to show what happened that helped William to win. Basically show off what you know about The Battle of Hastings

“William managed to break the shield wall. He did this by”

Explain & Link

Explain why the evidence you have given helped William to win The Battle of Hastings “This shows _____ helped William to win The Battle of Hastings because”

Point – give a reason why William won the Battle of Hastings

One reason why William won the Battle of Hastings is _____

Evidence – tell me about the reason you have picked above – what happened?

Explain – explain why your evidence shows how William won

This shows William won the Battle of Hastings because _____

Homework # 3 – seneca revision

Log onto your seneca account at www.senecalearning.co.uk and find the assignment you have been set for this week's homework.

Please refer to the guide included in this pack to ensure you are completing through the assignment section for the work to be automatically logged and marked so you can receive a score

Score for this assignment _____

Homework # 4 – knowledge test

1) Add the dates to the following events

a) The Battle of Hastings _____

b) Magna Carta signed after a civil war _____

c) The Black Death arrives in England _____

2) Answer these questions

a) Who won the Battle of Hastings? _____

b) What tactic did the Saxons use successfully at Hastings? _____

c) Why were Harold's men tired at The Battle of Hastings? _____

d) what type of castles were first to be built? _____

e) name a way to attack a castle _____

f) name a way to defend a castle _____

g) give a symptom of the black death _____

score _____/10

Homework # 5 key words test

Write a definition for the key words below

1) Monarch _____

2) Norman _____

3) Cavalry _____

4) Bailey _____

5) Motte _____

6) Black Death _____

7) Pope _____

8) Heir _____

9) Treason _____

10) Protestant _____

Optional homework and wider reading for each unit

unit	Fiction	Non fiction	Watching	Visits
Medieval England	The Seeing Stone by Kevin Crossley-Holland Crusade by Elizabeth Laird	The Norman Conquest by Marc Morris The Crusades by Thomas Asbridge King John by Marc Morris The Black Death by John Hatcher	Find our youtube channel (historyahs) and find the medieval kings playlist	We will go on a trip to Norwich castle as a year group Norwich Cathedral Castle Acre (free) Framlingham Castle Mountfitchet Castle Tower of London
Tudor and Stuart England	Eliza Rose by Lucy Worsley Lady Mary by Lucy Worsley VIII by Harriet Castor Traitor's Kiss by Pauline Francis Witch Child by Celia Rees	Time Traveller's guide to Elizabethan England Black Tudors by Miranda Kauffman The English Civil War by Diane Purkiss witchfinders by Malcolm Gaskill	Find our youtube channel (historyahs) and find the Tudor and Stuart England playlist	Beeston priory (free) Castle Acre Priory Strangers Hall Lavenham Guildhall Melford Hall Oxburgh Hall

If you want even more reading suggestions ask Mrs Connor for the bigger reading list or find it on the school website. Our school library also has a huge selection of historical fiction and non fiction.

Podcasts

- History extra – available via Spotify or BBC extra website <https://www.historyextra.com/article-type/podcast/>
- Dan Snow's History hit – available via Spotify or <https://www.historyhit.com/podcasts/dan-snows-history-hit/>
- Weird Norfolk – available via Spotify or <https://www.edp24.co.uk/topic/Tag/Weird%20Norfolk%20Podcast>
- The History of England – available via Spotify <https://thehistoryofengland.co.uk/>
- You're dead to me podcast – available via Spotify or <https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p07mdbhg/episodes/player>

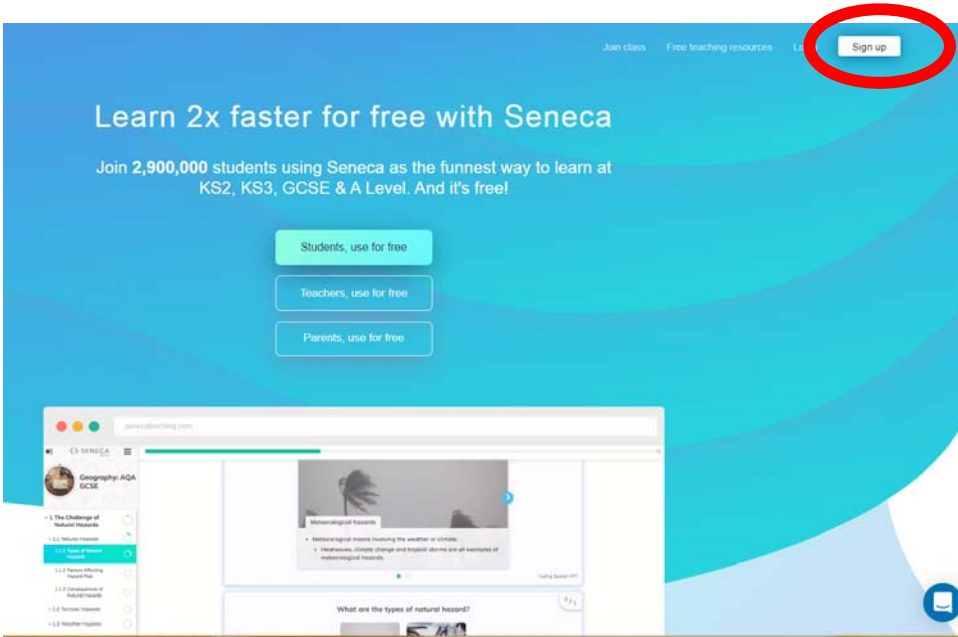
Magazines

- You can access a variety of free magazines via Norfolk library service. For details of what you need to do to access this service go to this link <https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/libraries-local-history-and-archives/libraries/find-an-item/ebooks-and-eaudio> they have available BBC history magazine, BBC History revealed and All about History.

A guide to Seneca Learning using a desktop computer / laptop

please note if you are doing this on mobile that the screen will look slightly different and you will often find things in the menu tab (three lines on top of each other in top right hand corner) but essentially it is the same processes.

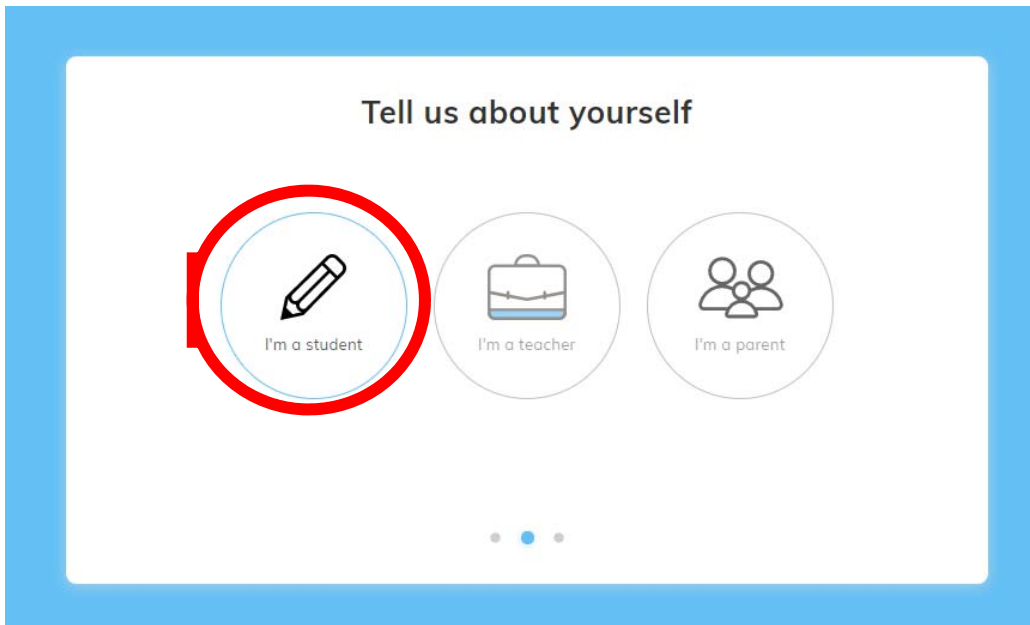
In the top right corner, click on sign up



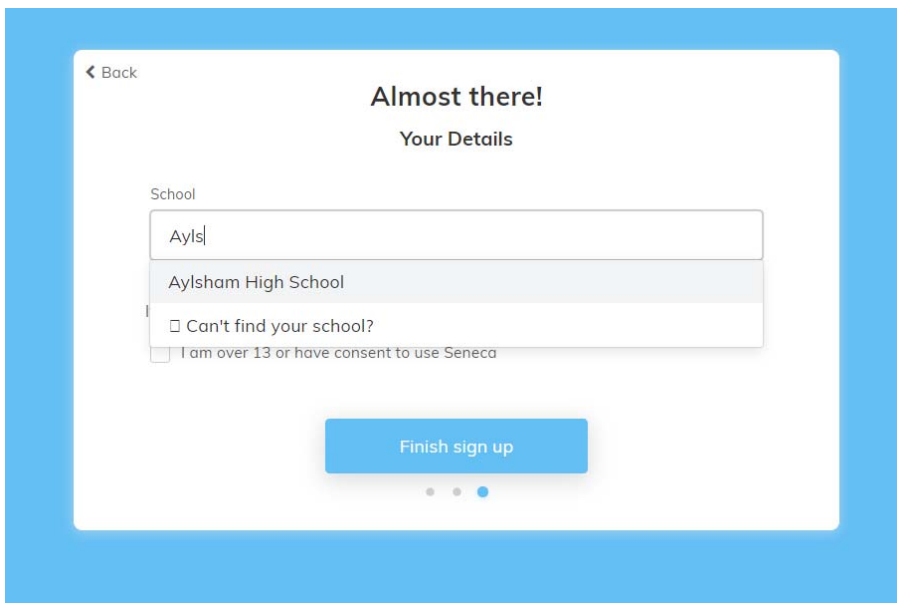
This will take you to a page where you enter your name, email address (preferably use your @alf.education one), a password that you will remember and tick that you agree to the terms and conditions

A screenshot of the 'Sign up' form on the Seneca Learning website. The form is white and centered on a blue background. It has the title 'Sign up' and a link 'Try without signing up?'. The form contains the following fields: 'First name' and 'Last name' (two separate input boxes), 'Email' (one input box), and 'Password' (one input box). Below the password field, there is a checked checkbox and the text 'I agree to the [Terms and Conditions](#)'. At the bottom of the form is a blue 'Sign up' button and a link 'Already have an account? [Login](#)'.

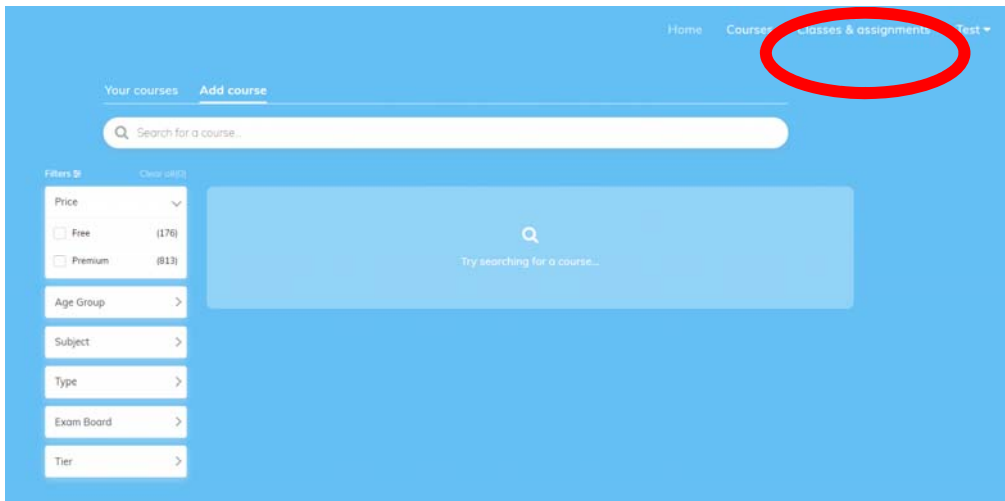
Click 'I am a student'



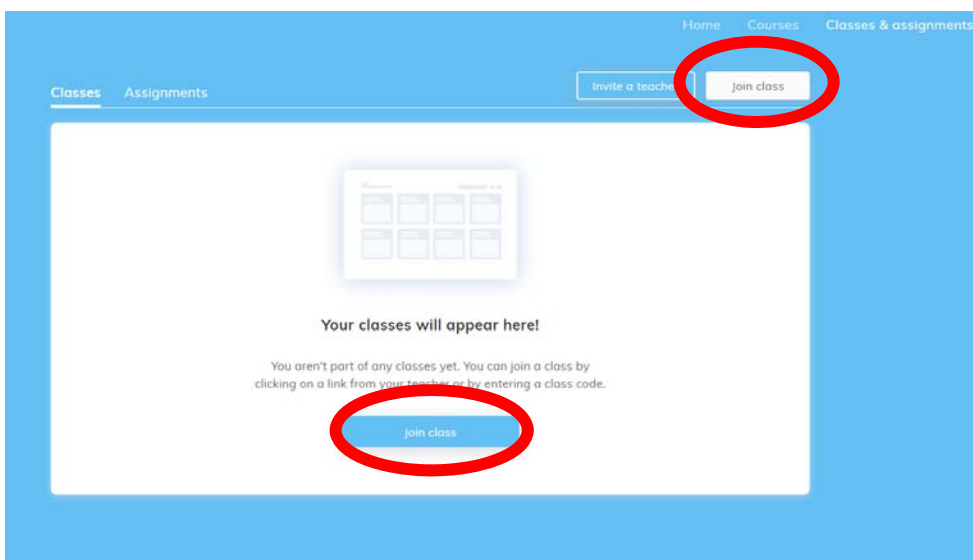
Then search for Aylsham High School (it will come up with the suggestion after you have typed the first few letters.), make sure you select 'Aylsham High School', then click the 'Finish sign up'



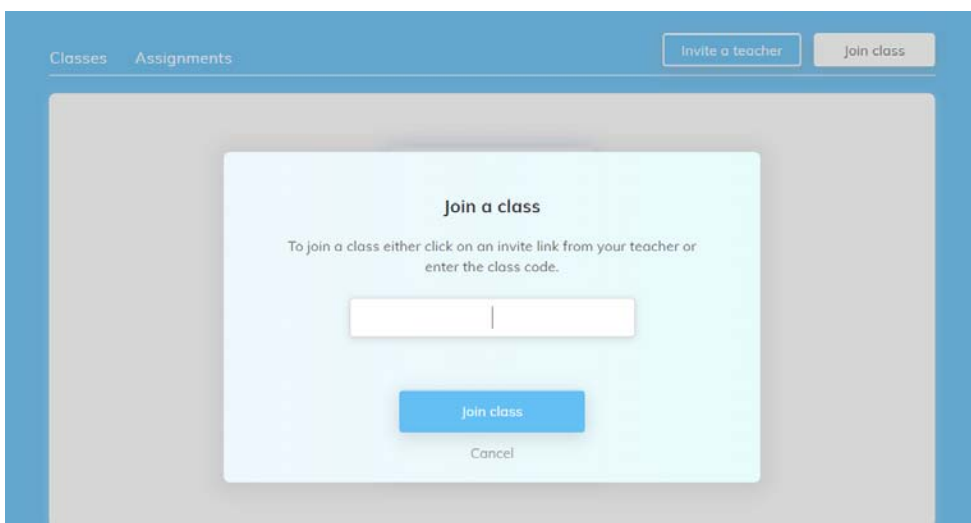
You then need to join your class. To do this, click the 'classes & assignment' tab in the top corner



Then click the 'join class' button



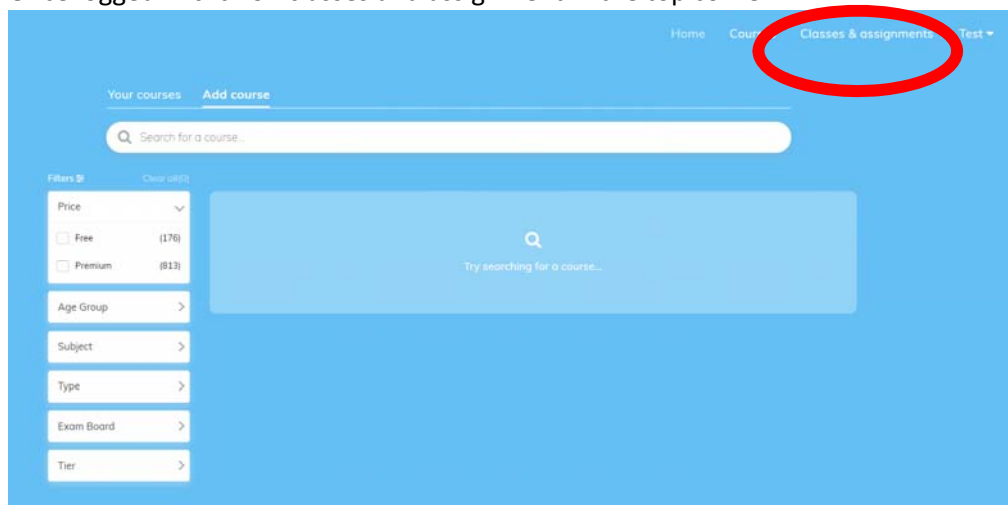
Type in the class code given to you by your teacher – make sure you have copied it correctly. It is case sensitive and easy to muddle up some letters and numbers e.g.
oO0 - o (lower case O) O (upper case o) and 0 (zero) and
ll - l (uppercase i) and l (lower case L)



Finding an assignment

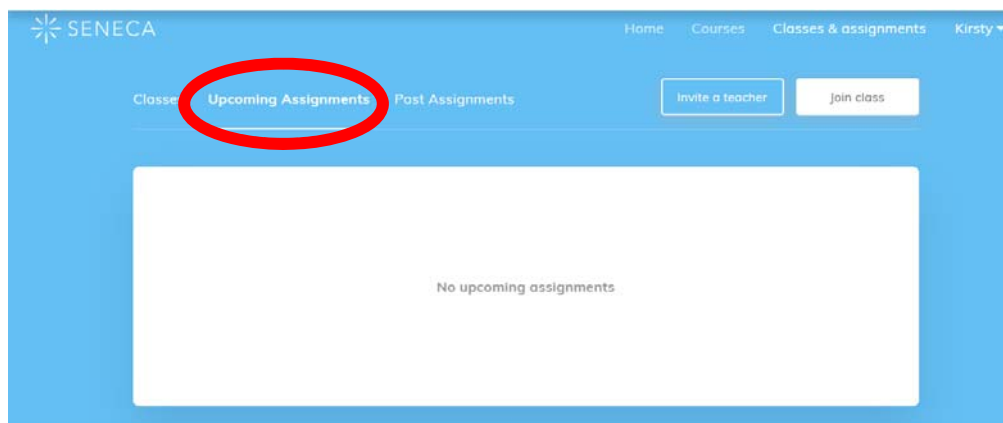
Do not just log into seneca and just start doing a course your class is doing. You need to make sure you are doing tasks through assignments so that it registers you have done the work set, marks your work and tells your teacher you have completed the assignment set.

Once logged in click on classes and assignment in the top corner



Then click on upcoming assignments to get your assignments

If you have missed an assignment deadline then the assignments will be in past assignments. Click on the past assignments button (this is a drop down tab on mobile) to access these (next to upcoming assignments)



Year 7 Eagles History: The Norman Conquest Knowledge Organiser



Key words

Anglo Saxon – People who ruled England at the start of 1066.

Fyrd – Part time soldiers.

Feudal System - Where a peasant or villein received a piece of land from a baron in return for serving him in work or fighting.

Baron - Rich, powerful landowners.

Battle – A fight between two armies.

Cavalry – Soldiers on horseback.

Heir – The next in line for the throne.

King - The male ruler of an independent state, especially one who inherits the position by right of birth.

Housecarl – Professional Anglo-Saxon soldiers.

Keep – The most important part of the castle.

Knight - A soldier who fought for a baron or king in return for land.

Monarch – A king or queen.

Motte – Man made mound of earth.

Norman - Someone who comes from Normandy.

Shield wall – Military tactic used in medieval battle.

Vikings – People from Norway.

War - A state of armed conflict between different countries or different groups within a country.

Witan – The king's council in Anglo-Saxon England.

Key dates of 1066

5th January - The Death of Edward the Confessor.

6th January - Harold Godwinson crowned King of England.

20th September - The Battle of Gate Fulford - The Vikings defeat the English led by Morcar.

21st September - Harold marches his army from the South Coast of England to York to defend against the Viking Invasion.

25th September - The Stamford Bridge Battle - Harold defeats King Harald Hardrada and the Vikings at York.

28th September - Duke William lands at Pevensey, on the South coast of England. The Norman Invasion.

1st October - Harold celebrating his victory over the Vikings at York, receives news of the Norman invasion.

14th October

- The Anglo Saxons started the Battle by making a shield wall on a hill. It is effective against Norman attack.

- Part way through the battle a rumour starts that William is dead. Some Normans retreat and flee.

- The English believed that the Normans were in retreat. The English pursued the Normans and foolishly broke their ranks.

- William shows his troops he is alive and orders his men to turn and kill the Anglo-Saxons who are no longer protected by the shield wall.

- Harold is shot in the eye. Remaining Anglo-Saxons flee.

Motte and Bailey Castle

Motte – defensive mound of earth

Keep – the safest place in the castle

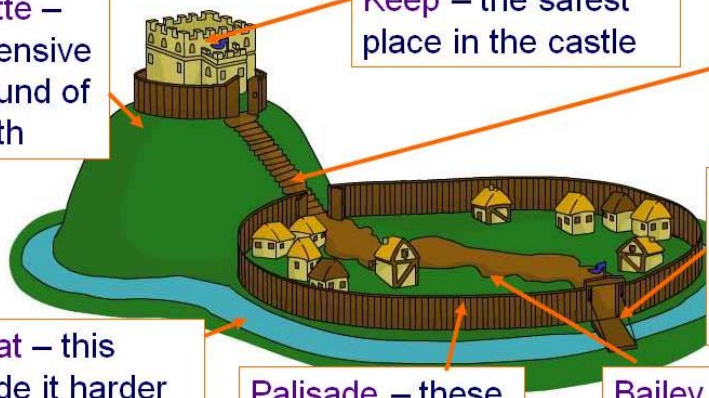
Bridge – from the motte to the bailey

Drawbridge – to the entrance to the bailey

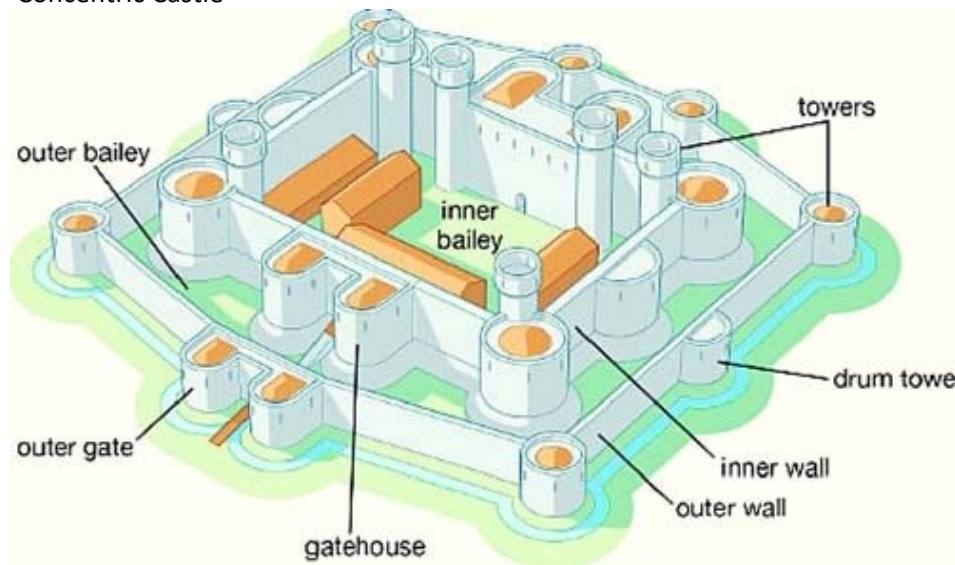
Moat – this made it harder to reach the walls

Palisade – these were made of wood and formed a fence

Bailey – large walled area where the soldiers and animals lived

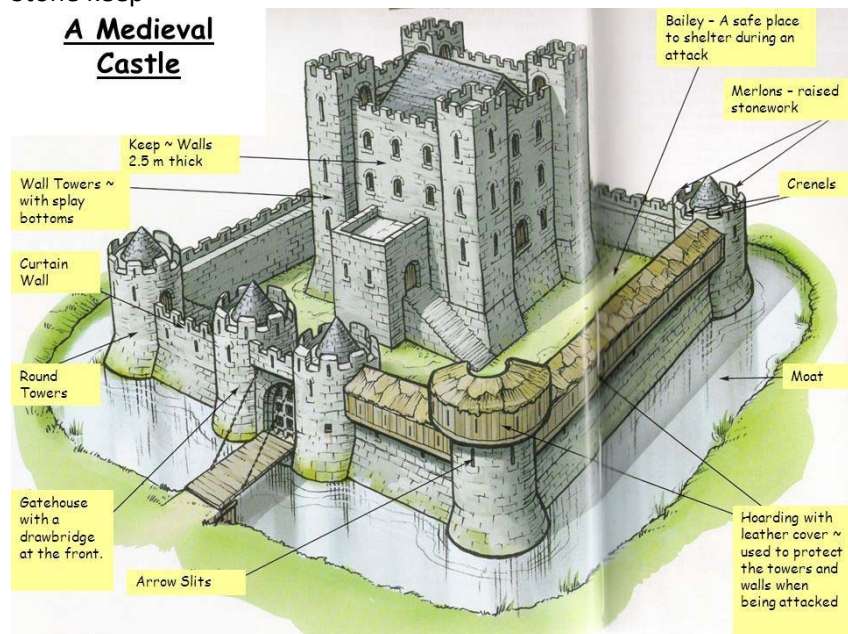


Concentric Castle



Stone keep

A Medieval Castle



Key words

Bailey – The area of a castle where servants lived.

Keep – The most important part of the castle.

Motte – Man made mound of earth.

Baron or lord – An important person who looked after land for the king.

Black Death – A contagious, killer disease, spread by fleas on black rats.

Buboe – A dark and painful swelling that was a symptom of the Black Death.

Bubonic – A type of plague where the victims grew boils under their arms or on their groin.

Peasant – Ordinary, poor farmer who owned little or no land and worked for their lord.

Pneumonic – A type of plague which affected sufferers lungs.

Year 7 History: The Tudors and Stuarts knowledge organiser

The Tudors ruled England between 1485 and 1603. Henry VIII is most famous for having six wives and the phrase 'Divorced, beheaded, died, divorced, beheaded, survived.' He also had three children; Mary, Elizabeth and Edward. For over a thousand years England had been a Catholic country. Then in the 1500's things began to change. Henry replaced the Pope as the Head of the Church in England.

Queen Elizabeth I was on the throne from 1558 until she died in 1603, aged 69. She was the longest reigning monarch and only the second queen to rule in her own right and historians agree that she was a very successful monarch, partly because she tried to find a 'middle way' over religion and arguments between Catholics and protestants and because she defeat the Spanish Armada and protect England from a Spanish invasion.

The Stuarts are the family who ruled Britain between 1603 and 1714. Elizabeth I died in 1603 without leaving an heir to the throne. As a result, her cousin James who was the king of Scotland became the king of England. James I died in 1625 and his son Charles I became king. Charles believed in the Divine Right of Kings and decided to rule without parliament for 11 years. By 1642, Charles I was at war with his people. The English Civil War devastated towns and villages, families were torn apart and according to some 'the world had turned upside down'. Charles I and his Royalists were eventually defeated by the Parliamentarians. Charles was put on trial and executed and England became a Republic, led by Oliver Cromwell



Key Words

Protestants – Christians who objected to the practices of the Catholic Church after Luther's initial protest in 1517.

Roman Catholics – Christians who believe that the Pope is Head of the Church and who worship according to the practices of the Catholic Church.

Tudors – The royal family and monarchs descended from Henry Tudor (Henry VII) who took the throne in 1485

Divine Right of Kings – The belief that a monarch is chosen by and gets his power from God; therefore any rebellion against the monarch is a rebellion against God.

Stuart – The family name of the Scottish royal family.

Treason – A crime against a king or queen.

Pope – head of the catholic church

Papacy – the Pope

Cavalier – A nickname for supporters of the king in the English Civil War.

Civil War – A war between people who belong to the same country.

Execute – To put someone to death.

Parliamentarian – A person who fought for Parliament during the English Civil Wars.

Puritans – A very strict Protestant who wants people to obey the bible and live pure, holy lives.

Republic – A way of running a country without a king or queen.

Roundhead – A nickname for supporters of parliament in the English Civil War.

Treason – The crime of plotting against your own king or country.

Royalist – A person who fought for the king during the English Civil Wars.

Key dates and events

21 April 1509 – Henry VII died and was succeeded by Henry VIII.

11 June 1509 – Henry VIII marries Catherine of Aragon.

25th January 1533 – Henry marries Anne Boleyn.

8th June 1536 – The dissolution of the monasteries.

17th November 1558 – Mary I died and Elizabeth I became Queen of England.

24th March 1603 – Elizabeth I died and James I becomes King of England.

19th May 1588 – The Spanish Armada set sail from Spain.

29th July 1588 – The Spanish Armada is defeated.

22nd August 1642 - Charles raised his standard at Nottingham.

30th January 1649 - Charles executed.