

Year 7 History Cycle 1 Powerful Knowledge 100% sheet

Section 1: Time		Section 2: Early settlers on British Isles	
BCE	Before the common era – he number of years or centuries before the year in which Christians believed Jesus to have been born eg 100BCE	Hunter-getherers	People who rely on finding food and hunting wild animals to survive, rather than farming
CE	Common era - The number of years or centuries after the year in which Christians believed Jesus to have been born eg 1066 CE	Romans	People from the Roman Empire who ruled over Britain from 43CE- 401CE
Medieval Period	The time period covering c450CE - c1500CE	migration	The movement of people from one area to another. This may be temporary or permanent and may be international or within a country.
Centuries	The name of the century is always one higher than the numbers at the start of the year. E.g. 2022 is in the 21st century and 1066 is in the 11th century		
Section 3: Romans		Section 4: Anglo-Saxons and Vikings	
Roman Empire	A large area of Europe, the Middle East and North Africa ruled over by an emperor. It lasted from 753BCE –476CE	Anglo-Saxon England	An area made up of seven separate kingdoms which competed for dominance
Anglo-Saxons	Tribes of Angles, Saxons, Jutes from mainland Europe who settled in England	Alfred the Great	Anglo-Saxon King who united England under one King
Emperor Constantine	The Roman Emperor who made Christianity the official religion of England	Vikings	People from Norway, Denmark and Sweden who raided England – famed for wearing horned helmets (but they didn’t!)
		Danelaw	Area in the north of England ruled over by the Vikings 9 th century-11 th century
Section 5 Claimants to the throne		Section 6 Start of the Battle of Hastings	
Claim to the throne	Reason given that a particular person should be the next King	Battle of Stamford Bridge	Battle between Hardrada and Godwinson won but then had to get his army south to Hastings
Edward Confessor	King who died in January 1066 leaving no obvious heir to the throne	Battle of Hastings	Battle between Harold Godwinson and William Duke of Normandy for the English throne
Harold Godwinson	Earl of Wessex who was chosen by the witan to be the king after Edward the Confessor	Senlac Hill	Harold II placed his Anglo-Saxon army at the top of this hill.
William Duke of Normandy	Duke of Normandy (in France) who claimed Edward had promised him the throne	Norman Preparation	William brought 7000 men, set up camp at Hastings, raided villages and built a castle
Harald Hardrada	Viking leader, who had links to the English throne through the Danelaw		
Section 7: Why did William win?		Section 8: How did William Conquer England?	

Conquer	To overcome and take control of a place or people by force.	Anglo Saxon rebellions	Uprisings against William I in York, Ely and Exeter
Norman Army	7000 soldiers who William brought to conquer England. 1000 cavalry, 2000 archers	Harrying of the North	William’s response York rebellion. He massacred people, slaughtered animals, burnt crops, salted earth
Shield Wall	The Anglo-saxon army made a shield wall by overlapping their shields in long rows	Stone keep castles	A much larger castle built with a stone tower with very thick walls. Strong defence against attacks.
Feigned retreat	Tactic of pretending to retreat so the enemy chases you and break their defensive position	Domesday book	Survey of all the property owned in England
		Norman Lords	Loyal Normans who William gave most of the land to
Section 9: Kingdom of Mali		Section 10: Mali and Sunjata Keita	
Oral history	Historical evidence which is spoken instead of written down	Sunjata Keita	First Mansa of the Kingdom of Mali from 1235-1255
Griot	Special caste of people whose job was to tell the stories of the Mali Kingdom, often using music.	Mandinka people	The people who lived in West Africa and united in the Kingdom of Mali
Islamic Scholars	Highly educated Muslim people from the Middle East whose job was to study and write books	Trade routes	Long roads which people travelled on to exchange goods
Mansa	The title given to the ruler of the Kingdom of Mali (equivalent to ‘emperor’ or ‘king’)	Taxation	A system where a leader takes money from people they rule over
Section 11: Mali and Mansa Musa		Section 12: Mongols and Tumujin	
Catalan Atlas	A map of the world made in 1375 in Spain. It shows the land known to Europeans and includes pictures of important people and captions.	The Steppe	A huge area of Asia with an extreme climate where trees don’t grow.
Mansa Musa	Famous ruler of Mali from 1312-1337	Nomadic	Because it was impossible to farm on the Steppe, the Mongols were nomadic (moved from place to place, hunting)
Hajj	Muslim pilgrimage to Makkah – Mansa Musa went on Hajj in 1324	Temujin	Birth name for Genghi Khan, ruler of the Mongols from 1162 who slaughtered tribes who did not obey him
Timbuktu	City which became a world-famous centre of wisdom and religion. Location of the famous Djingbuerer Mosque.	Horses	Essential to the Mongols for their nomadic way of life and for war
Section 13: Mongols and Genghis Khan			
Genghis Khan	Title given to Tumujin in 1206 after he took control of trade along the Silk Road. Genghis Khan means ‘universal ruler’		
Yasa	The system of law used by the Mongols which everyone had to follow		
Pax Mongolica	Period of peace across the Mongol Empire		
Black Death	Deadly disease which travelled along the Silk Road		