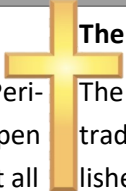



Key Words	Definition
Plague	A contagious disease caused a high number of deaths.
Domesday Book	A record of wealth of all in England
Magna Carta	The Great Charter—Limited the power of the King
Archbishop of Canterbury	The leading churchman in England.
Coronation	When a person is crowned king or queen.
Heir	The next in line for the throne
Feudal System	A way of organising people in the country based on different roles.
Peasant/ Serf	A poor person who farms land.
Civil War	A war between people in the same country.
Divine Right of Kings	The belief that Kings were chosen by God.
Trial by Ordeals	A painful trial, involved God, to determine if someone was guilty.

## Medieval England 1066-1485

Year	Event
1066	Battle of Stamford Bridge Battle of Hastings. William becomes King of England.
1086	Domesday survey is carried out. Domesday book created
1154	Henry II becomes King. He argues with the Church about who should punish priests.
1215	King John is forced to sign the Magna Carta. It limited the right of the king to do as he wished without regard to the law.
1348	The Black Death reached England. It killed almost half the population
1381	Peasants' Revolt. Peasants started protesting against a new tax.
1455-1487	War of the Roses. A series of civil wars between the House of York and the House of Lancaster.
1483	Edward and Richard (Princes in the Tower) were imprisoned in the Tower of London.

Key Figures	Description
<b>William of Normandy</b> 1066— 1087	Duke of Normandy (an area in northern France). Became King of England. Also called William the Conqueror.
<b>Harald Hardrada</b>	King of Norway who wanted to take over England
<b>Harold Godwinson</b> 1066—1066	Owned the whole of the south of England. Wanted to be King.
<b>Wat Tyler</b>	Leader of the Peasant Revolt
<b>Thomas Becket</b>	Archbishop of Canterbury who refused to sign a document from the King. Murdered by the King's forces.
<b>Richard III</b> 1483 - 1485	Locked his two nephews, Edward and Richard, in the Tower of London so that he could become King.
 <b>Henry VI</b> 1422-61 and 1470-1471	King of England during the War of the Roses. His wife Margaret of Anjou was unpopular and fought for her husband to be king. House of Lancaster
<b>Edward IV</b> 1461-1470 and 1471-1483	King of England during the War of the Roses. House of York 
<b>Henry VII</b>	Won the War of the Roses at the Battle of Bosworth. Combined the Houses of York and Lancaster to make the House of Tudor

Key Themes	
<p><b>Religion</b></p> <p>Religion was incredibly important to everyone in the Medieval Period. Doom paintings were used to teach people what would happen to them after death. Most could not read or write, meaning that all their information was provided by their local priest.</p>	<p> <b>The Plague</b></p> <p>The Plague was a disease carried to England by trading ships. However as science wasn't established many believed it was a sin from God, as such remedies were designed around that.</p>
<p><b>The War of the Roses</b></p> <p>A civil war between the Lancaster's and the York families. The war was won by the Lancastrians and put Henry VII on the throne and to secure his power married Elizabeth of York to combine both houses.</p>	<p> <b>Power</b></p> <p>The Medieval Period had continuous struggles for power; to be king, own land, own themselves, Religion vs Royalty</p>