

Westacre Middle School Knowledge Web for Autumn Year 7– Conflict



HISTORY: HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- **William of Normandy**– French duke who wanted to claim the throne. He believed he was promised the throne for helping Edward hold off invaders.
- **Oliver Cromwell** - A Puritan who led Parliament against Charles I
- **Civil War**– a battle between Crown (King Charles I and II) and Parliament. It was a war of religion and power and involved three main battles



HISTORY: CONSEQUENCE

- The Battle of Hastings resulted in French being spoken in the king's court. Many French words came into modern English and altered the language spoken.
- The New Model Army devised by Cromwell became the template for the modern army of Britain.
- The work women did during WWI helped in obtaining the right to vote for women over the age of 30 in 1918. in 1928, they eventually won the same rights as men.



GEOGRAPHY: LOCATION

- **Stamford Bridge**– a village in Yorkshire where English and Norwegian armies fought for power.
- **Hastings**– a village in East Sussex near where the Battle of Hastings took place (the battle was actually fought 7 miles from the village at a place called **Senlac Hill**)
- **Fort Royal Hill** - site of one of the last battles of the English Civil War on 3rd September 1651



HISTORY: EVIDENCE AND SOURCES

- **The Bayeux Tapestry** is a piece of embroidery that was commissioned to tell the story of the Battle of Hastings. It hangs in the French town of Bayeux.
- **The Domesday Book** was a survey that contained the details of the number of people, goods, animals and their use as well as the owners of the land. It has one of the best insights as to what life was like in the 11th Century.
- **Primary sources** are the raw material of history. They may be the leftovers or relics of the past (for example a building or a sword) .
- **Secondary sources** are the products of the study of history – they are always based on other sources (for example textbooks).



HISTORY: CHANGE AND CONTINUITY

- Throughout all wars, the day to day civilians of a country try to carry on with their daily lives.
- Women's roles were traditionally to support their men who were fighting and to keep their family safe.
- Now, women are free to fight alongside men in the army.



HISTORY: SIMILARITY AND DIFFERENCE

- Both the Battle of Hastings and the English Civil War cause great reform in England - with a change of ruler, new democracy and laws.



HISTORY: CAUSE

- Conflicts are caused by a variety of reasons — traditionally power, religion and control of land or people



HISTORY HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE

- The Battle of Hastings introduced the idea of monarchy and a sovereign line to Britain.
- Fort Royal Hill is seen by some as the birthplace of modern democracy.



GEOGRAPHY: POSITION

- The success of the French was due to the Battle of Hastings taking place on a hill
- Battle of the Somme took place on either side of the Somme River located in France.



HISTORY: HISTORICAL INTERPRETATIONS

Historians will use many skills when looking at artefacts:

- **Explain** -what are we looking at?
- **Interpret** - compare it to other items, is it similar? Or different?
- **Evidence**– primary or secondary? Use other sources to evaluate and back up ideas. What can you infer from the item? Do you trust it?
- **Describe** - what features does it have? Can you compare it to other similar/ different artefacts?

D	Decide	Find a local history topic to investigate.
E	Examine	Use the 5 W's to help you: Who, What, When, Where, Why?
T	Think	What information is missing?
E	Expert	Who could you ask about this?
C	Changes	What has changed over time in the area you are investigating?
T	Tell	How will you share your information and make sure local stories are remembered?

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Key vocabulary and meanings

Alliance- a union or association formed for mutual benefit, especially between countries or organizations

Aristocracy- the highest class in certain societies/ countries

Artefact- an object made by a human being, typically one of cultural or historical interest

***Chronological-** in a time order in which they occurred

***Conflict-** a prolonged armed struggle

Conquer- overcome and take control of (a place or people) by military force.

Conscripts- enlist (someone) compulsorily (without choice), typically into the armed services

***Dilemma-** a situation in which a difficult choice has to be made between two or more alternatives

Duke- is the member of nobility that ranks just below the monarch

Feudal system- a system in which the king exchanged land for loyalty of noblemen.

Fyrd- free men called upon to take up arms in service of their king. These were mostly farmers who were strong yet had little skill for war

***Heir-** a person legally entitled to the property or rank of another on that person's death (e.g. heir to the throne)

***Historian-** an expert in or student of history, especially that of a particular period, geographical region, or social phenomenon

***Historical Interpretation-** the process of describing, analysing and evaluating to inform a judgement made on past events/ historical characters based on primary and secondary sources

Imperialism- a policy of extending a country's power and influence through taking over other countries by use of military force, or other means

Inference- a conclusion reached on the basis of evidence and reasoning

Invade- enter (a place or situation) in large numbers, especially with malicious intent

Militarism- the belief that a country should maintain a strong military capability and be prepared to use it aggressively to defend or promote national interests

Nationalism- identification with one's own nation and support for its interests, especially to the exclusion or damage of the interests of other nations

Nobleman- belonging by rank, title, or birth to the aristocracy

Norman- a native or inhabitant of Normandy, France

Parliamentarians - a supporter of the parliament, in opposition to the king, during the English Civil War

Pillaging- steal (something) using violence, especially in wartime

Propaganda- information, especially of a misleading nature, used to promote a point of view/ convince others of a mistruth.

Royalist - someone who supports the monarchy or a certain monarch

Tapestry- a piece of thick textile fabric with pictures or designs formed by weaving coloured weft thread

Unification- the process of being united or made into a whole

Witenagemot- an Anglo-Saxon national council or parliament. The name is Old English and means council of the wise men

