



Year 4 History Knowledge Organiser: Monarchs from 1066



Subject Specific Skills

- Use evidence to describe what was important to people from the past.
- Use evidence to show how the lives of rich and poor people from the past differed.
- Describe similarities and differences between people, events and artefacts studied.
- Describe how some of the things I have studied from the past affect/influence life today
- Order significant events and dates on a timeline.
- Describe the main changes in a period in history
- Use a variety of sources to collect evidence about the past

Prior Learning

- Order events on a time line.
- Use a variety of sources to collect evidence about events during other areas of History studied such as Victorians.
- Explore the idea that there are different accounts of History.
- Use evidence to describe clothes, people and buildings from the past

Key Vocabulary

- **Assassination** - The murder of someone important.
- **Commonwealth** - A group of countries, including the UK, which have agreed to work together and have a joint set of values.
- **Invade** - To raid or enter another area as an enemy.
- **Magna Carta** - A list of promises that would make England a safer and fairer place to live.
- **Monarch** - A person who rules over a place, usually a king or queen.
- **Rebels** - A group of people who disobey or fight against a government.
- **Reign** -To rule over a country as the monarch.
- **Revolt** -To join with others to fight against the government.

Key Knowledge:

William the Conqueror – reigned 1066-1087

- William believed that when King Edward died, he would be named as the next King of England.
- Edward announced Harold Godwinson as the next King and William was not happy.
- William invaded England from France in order to defeat Harold in battle and become King.
- William used fear to control the people of England and ordered them to pay huge taxes.

Timeline:

Date	Key Event
1066	William the Conqueror won the Battle of Hastings.
1215	King John signs the Magna Carta in Runnymede.
1531	King Henry VIII became head of the Church of England.
1707	Queen Anne was responsible for uniting Great Britain as a United Kingdom
1880	Queen Victoria passed a law stating that all children in Britain went to school
1953	Queen Elizabeth's coronation
2017	Queen Elizabeth celebrates her sapphire anniversary (65 years on the throne)

Key Individuals:

1066-1087	William the Conqueror
1199-1216	King John
1491-1547	King Henry VIII
1702-1714	Queen Anne
1837-1901	Queen Victoria
1952 – present day	Queen Elizabeth II

Key Knowledge:

King John – reigned 1199-1216

- King John charged the English people high taxes so he could afford more weapons and soldiers for battles.
- The people got so fed up with this that they began to revolt.
- The rebels took control of London and made King John approve Magna Carta.

King Henry VIII – reigned 1491-1547 .

- While he was King, Henry wanted the next monarch to be male so that England would be in the strongest hands (he believed a daughter would not be clever enough to keep the peace). His first two wives gave birth to daughters and it wasn't until he married Jane Seymour that he finally got a son.
- Catherine of Aragon (divorced) Anne Boleyn (beheaded) Jane Seymour (died) Anne of Cleves (divorced) Kathryn Howard (beheaded) Katherine Parr (survived)

Queen Anne – reigned 1702-1714

- Some people questioned whether Queen Anne was healthy enough to run the country as she suffered from terrible illnesses.
- She was a strong and calm leader who joined Wales, Scotland and England together as Great Britain.

Queen Victoria – reigned 1837-1901

- Victoria survived seven assassination attempts. She had become unpopular for hiding away after her husband's death.
- During her reign, Britain became the most powerful country in the world.

Queen Elizabeth II

- Elizabeth became Queen in 1952 and has reigned for almost 70 years.
- Titles include: British Sovereign, Head of The Commonwealth, Head of the Armed Forces and Supreme Governor of the Church of England.