

MEDIEVAL MONARCHS

YEAR FIVE

SPRING I

LESSON TWO

*WHO WAS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE DEATH
OF THOMAS BECKET?*

Review

1. Who were the main three contenders to be King of England in 1066?

a. _____

b. _____

c. _____

2. Who fought in the Battle of Stamford Bridge?

3. What was the purpose of the Domesday Book?

a. To list all of William's enemies who were living in England.

b. To survey the land and property of the people of England and Wales.

c. To tell the story of William's victory at the Battle of Hastings.

d. To survey the land and property of the people living in Scotland.

4. Why had Edward the Confessor spent his early life in Normandy?

5. Who did Edward supposedly name as his successor on his deathbed?

a. Harald Hardrada

b. Harold Godwinson

c. Tostig

d. William

Review

1. Who were the main three contenders to be King of England in 1066?
 - a. Harold Godwinson
 - b. Harald Hadrada
 - c. William, Duke of Normandy
2. Who fought in the Battle of Stamford Bridge?

Harold Godwinson, the Saxon King of England, versus his brother Tostig and Harald Hadrada, King of Norway.

3. What was the purpose of the Domesday Book?
 - a. To list all of William's enemies who were living in England.
 - b. **To survey the land and property of the people of England and Wales.**
 - c. To tell the story of William's victory at the Battle of Hastings.
 - d. To survey the land and property of the people living in Scotland.
4. Why had Edward the Confessor spent his early life in Normandy?

His father Æthelred the Unready had ordered the St Brice's Day Massacre, which led to Sweyn the Forkbeard, King of Denmark invading England and forcing Æthelred and his family to flee to Normandy.

5. Who did Edward supposedly name as his successor on his deathbed?
 - a. Harald Hadrada
 - b. **Harold Godwinson**
 - c. Tostig
 - d. William

1042 - 1066	Edward the Confessor
1066 - 1066	Harold Godwinson
House of Normandy	
1066 - 1087	William I (the Conqueror)
1087 - 1100	William II
1100 - 1135	Henry I
House of Blois	
1135 - 1154	Stephen
1141 - 1141	Matilda
House of Anjou	
1154 - 1189	Henry II
1189 - 1199	Richard I (the Lionheart)
1199 - 1216	John
House of Plantagenet	
1216 - 1272	Henry III
1272 - 1307	Edward I
1307 - 1327	Edward II
1327 - 1377	Edward III
1377 - 1399	Richard II
House of Lancaster	
1399 - 1413	Henry IV
1413 - 1422	Henry V
1422 - 1461	Henry VI
House of York	
1461 - 1470	Edward IV
House of Lancaster	
1470 - 1471	Henry VI
House of York	
1471 - 1483	Edward IV
1483 - 1483	Edward V
1483 - 1485	Richard III
House of Tudor	
1485 - 1509	Henry VII
1509 - 1547	Henry VIII
1547 - 1553	Edward VI
1553 - 1553	Jane
1553 - 1558	Mary I (Bloody Mary)
1558 - 1603	Elizabeth I

Major Monarchs

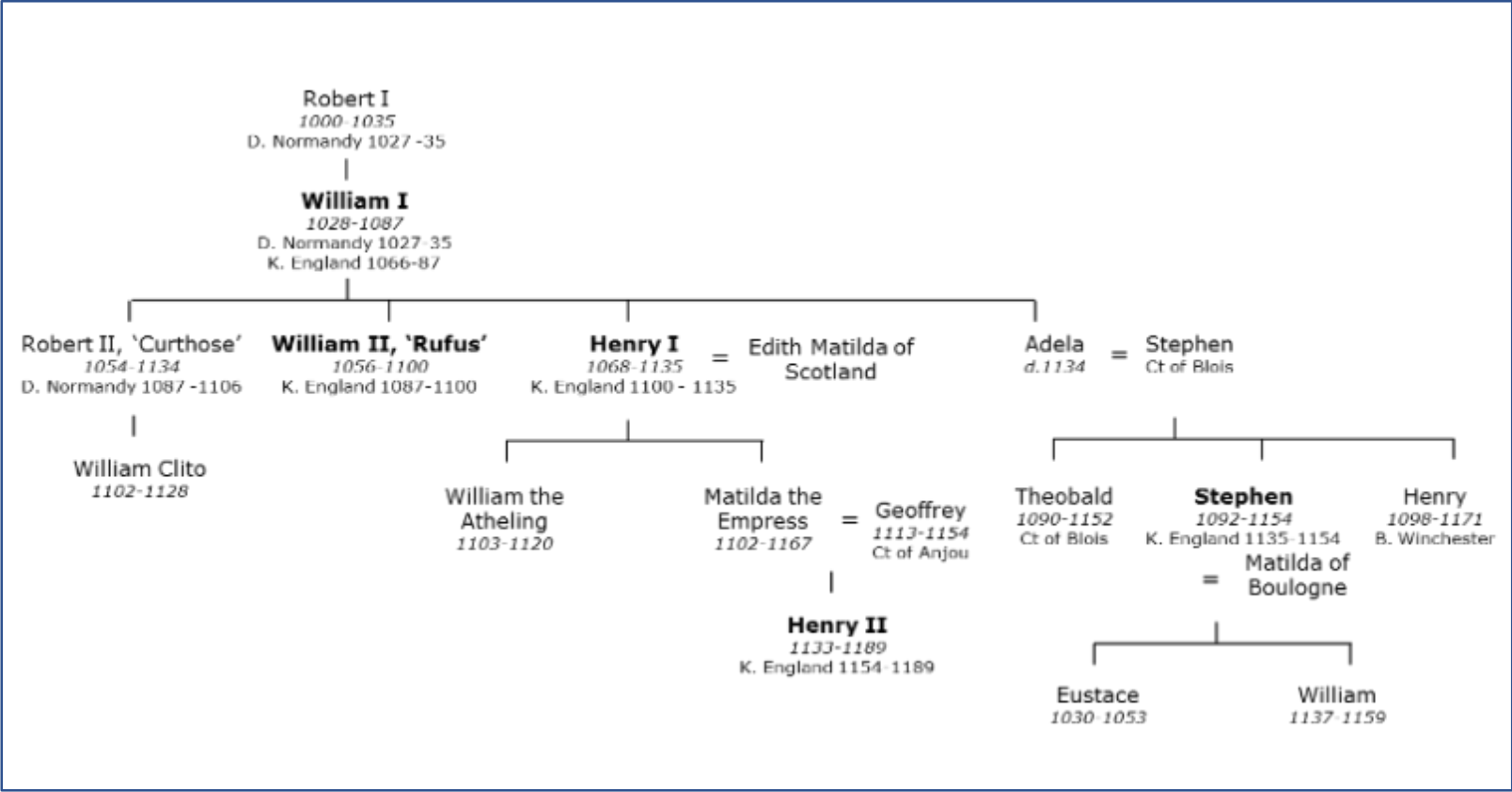
1	William I (William the Conqueror)	A Norman (French) Duke who defeated English King Harold at the Battle of Hastings .
2	Henry II	Ruled much of France as well as England Wales and Scotland. Responsible for the murder of Thomas Beckett .
3	Richard I	Led a number of 'Crusades' in the Middle East. Spent only six months of his reign in England.
4	King John	Forced to sign the Magna Carta and ended up fighting a war with the barons.
5	Edward I	Reforming King who made lots of laws. Great military leader who defeated the Welsh and the Scots and built lots of castles.
6	Richard III	Last King of the House of York. Rumoured to have murdered his nephews, the 'Princes in the Tower'. Defeated in the Battle of Bosworth.
7	Henry VII	Defeated Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth, the final battle in the War of the Roses. First King of the House of Tudor.
8	Henry VIII	Separated the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church as part of the English Reformation. Had six wives.
9	Elizabeth I	Defeated the Spanish Armada and oversaw the flourishing of English drama including Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe.

Vocabulary

1	Monarch	Another name for a King or Queen
2	Government	A group of people with the authority to be in charge of a country or state.
3	Democracy	A system of government in which all adults vote for who will be in charge.
4	Crusades	A series of campaigns made by Europeans to recover the Holy Land from Muslims in the 11 th , 12 th and 13 th centuries.
5	Domesday Book	The first (1086) major survey of people living in most of England and parts of Wales.
6	Magna Carta	Literally "The Great Charter", this document set out certain rights, protecting Barons.
7	Feudal system (feudalism)	A system in which people hold their land in return for working and fighting for their Lord.
8	Baron	A Lord, owning lots of land which would be worked by peasants.
9	Knights	Warriors who would protect the Barons land and fight for the King in times of war.
10	Peasant	The poorest people in medieval England, usually farmers.

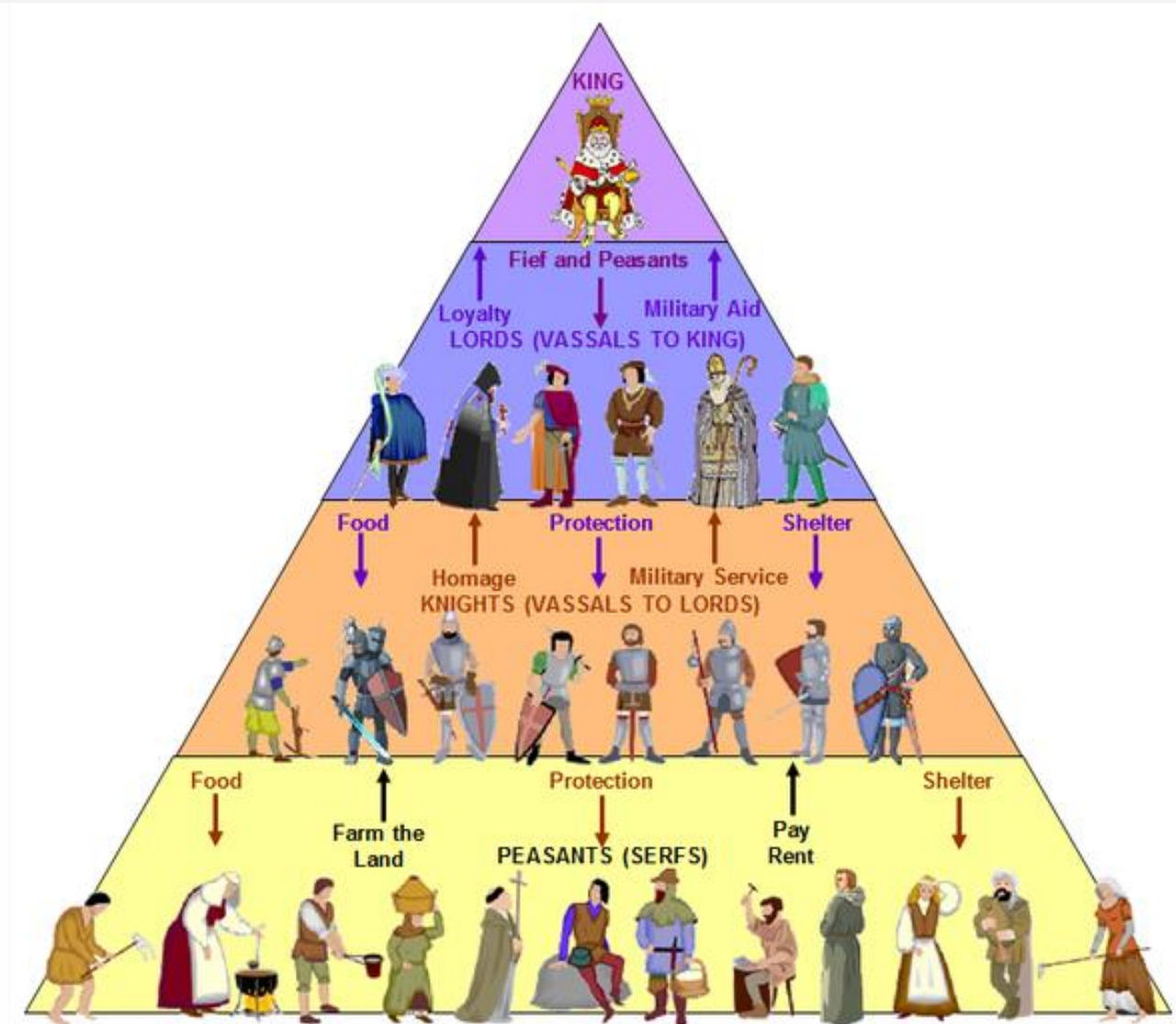
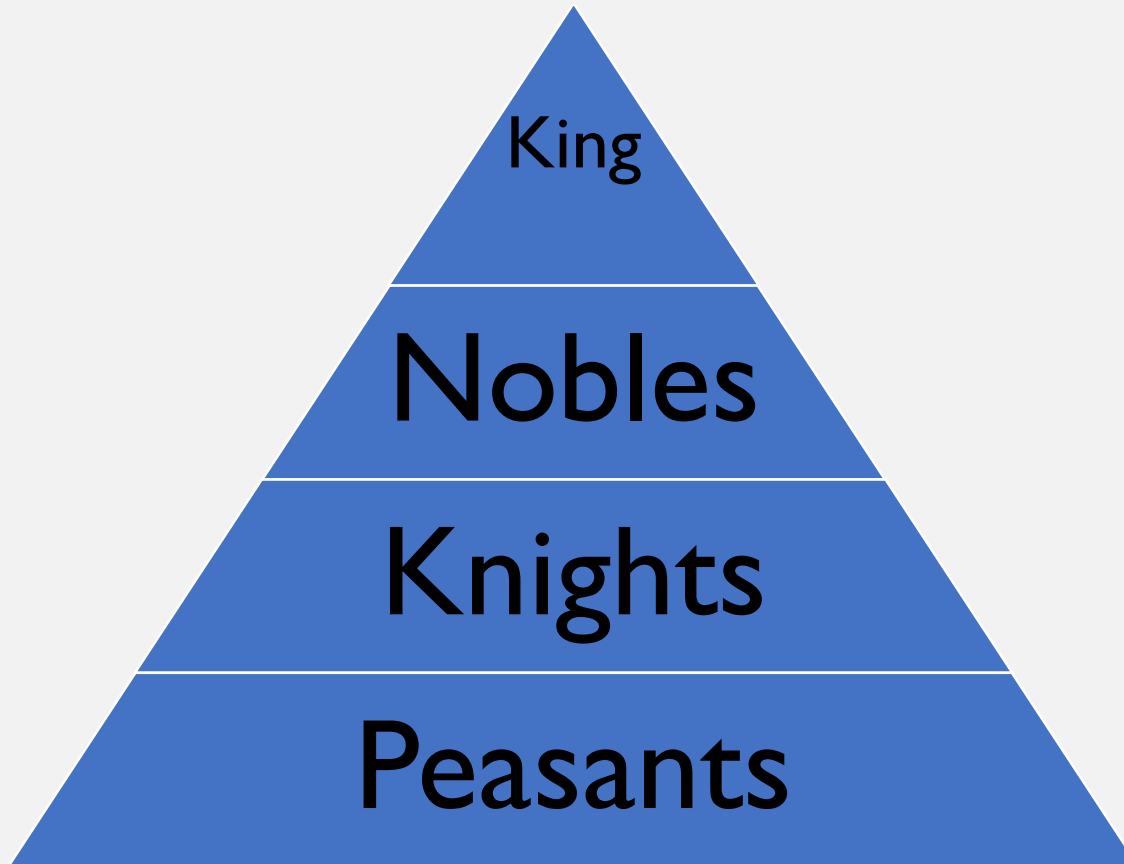
Who was responsible for the death of Thomas Becket?

EVERYBODY READS



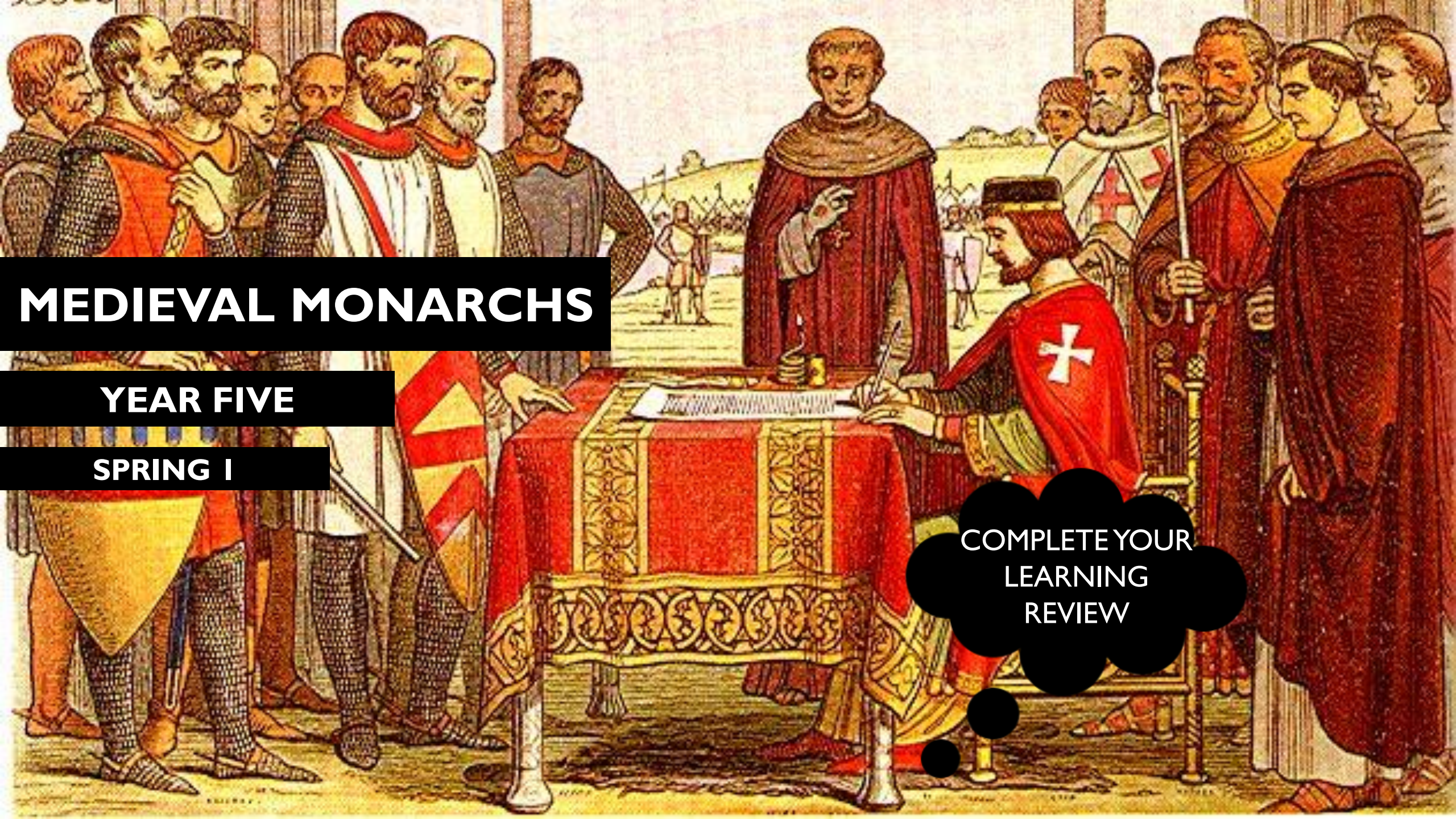
THE FEUDAL SYSTEM

God | Pope | Church



THE MURDER OF THOMAS BECKET (1170)





MEDIEVAL MONARCHS

YEAR FIVE

SPRING I

COMPLETE YOUR
LEARNING
REVIEW