



Year 7 History Knowledge Organiser

History – Worldviews c.1000: Topic Checklist

■ Historical Understanding

- **How do historians measure time?** – BCE/CE, timelines, centuries
 - **Constantinople** – What does the city reveal about trade, religion, and power?
 - **Baghdad's location** – Why was it important to the Muslim world? (*Self-Assess*)
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■ Islamic Golden Age

- **House of Wisdom** – What was it and why was it important?
 - **Development of knowledge** – Philosophy, maths, medicine, astronomy
 - **Science** – Contributions to chemistry, optics, and engineering
 - **Medieval Baghdad** – Cultural and intellectual achievements (*Peer Assess*)
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
■ Christian Worldview – St Foy

- **Story of St Foy** – Who was she? Why was she important?
 - **St Foy and Christianity** – Beliefs, miracles, and pilgrimage
 - **St Foy's Journey** – Spread of her relic and influence
 - **Cult of Foy** – Importance of relics and sainthood (*Teacher Assessed*)
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■ Global Connections

- **How connected was the world in 1000 AD?** – Trade, religion, knowledge
Compare different regions (Islamic world, Christian Europe, East Asia, Africa)
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 Key Vocabulary	 Common Misconceptions	 Key Questions
BCE/CE Caliphate Pilgrimage Relic Sainthood House of Wisdom Trade route Monotheism Timeline	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The Islamic world was not advanced in science or technology during the medieval period.• Europe was the only significant centre of religious belief in 1000 AD.• Trade between regions like Asia, Africa, and the Islamic world was minimal.• Christianity and Islam had no cultural or intellectual achievements during the Middle Ages.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. How did religion shape societies and knowledge in the year 1000?2. In what ways did different civilisations contribute to global learning and development?3. How interconnected was the world in 1000 AD and what does this tell us about early globalisation?



History – The Norman Conquest: Topic Checklist

■ England Before and During 1066

- What was England like in 1066?
 - Who were the claimants to the throne after Edward the Confessor's death?
 - What happened at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?
 - What happened at the Battle of Hastings and why did William win?
 - Was William lucky to win, or was it due to planning and skill?
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■ Controlling England

- How did William gain and maintain control of England?
 - How did William use castles as a method of control?
 - How did William take control peacefully (e.g. oaths, land grants)?
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
■ The Role of the Church and Society

- How did William use the Church to reinforce his rule?
 - What was Anglo-Saxon England like before the conquest? (*social structure, laws, economy*)
 - Compare life in Anglo-Saxon England with life under Norman rule
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■ Impact of the Norman Conquest

- How much did England change under William's rule? (*laws, land ownership, language, culture*)
 - Did England really change or were there continuities? (*Debate and conclusion*)
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 Key Vocabulary	 Common Misconceptions	 Key Questions
Claimant Conquest Feudal system Oath of loyalty Motte and bailey castle Domesday Book Anglo-Saxon	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• William immediately had full control after the Battle of Hastings.• The Normans completely replaced Anglo-Saxon culture and systems.• The Domesday Book was just a list of people's names.• Castles were only built for defence, not for control or intimidation.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">4. Was William's success in 1066 more about luck, skill, or timing?5. Did William rule through fear, fairness, or a combination of both?6. How far did the Norman Conquest change England?



History – Medicine, Pandemics & Public Health Through Time

■ Medieval Medicine and Public Health

- Who was Hippocrates and what were the Four Humours?
 - How hygienic were people in the Medieval Times?
 - How hygienic were Medieval towns compared to the countryside?
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■ The Black Death (1348)

- How did the Black Death begin?
 - What was it like to have the Black Death?
 - How did people try to cure the Black Death?
 - Why did the Black Death spread so quickly and what was its impact?
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■ Revolts, Plagues and Change Over Time

- Why did the Peasants' Revolt happen and what were the effects?
 - How similar was the Black Death to the Great Plague of London (1665)?
 - Are there any similarities between the Black Death, the Great Plague, and Covid-19?
 - How far has medicine changed over time in dealing with pandemics?
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Key Vocabulary

Four Humours
Miasma
Pestilence
Flagellants
Quarantine
Apothecary
Sanitation

Common Misconceptions

- People in the Middle Ages had no understanding of disease prevention.
- The Black Death and the Great Plague were caused by completely different things.
- Medieval people didn't care about hygiene at all.
- Covid-19 was the first global pandemic in history.

Key Questions

1. How did beliefs and knowledge about medicine affect how people responded to pandemics?
2. To what extent did the government and public health systems change between 1348 and today?
3. Have societies learned from pandemics, or do similar mistakes repeat over time?