

KS3 Core knowledge booklet: Y7



Unit 1: Empires East and West

Year 7 - 1.2 Knowledge Test

1	What word describes a period of 100 years?	Century
2	What is meant by the term 'dynasty'?	A sequence of rulers from the same family
3	Which trade route connected China, the Middle East and Europe?	The Silk Road
4	Which religion did the people of China follow in c.1000?	Buddhism
5	Name one innovation of the Song dynasty	Movable type printing / Gunpowder / compass
6	People living during the Song dynasty believed disease was caused by an imbalance in what?	Yin and Yang
7	Which key term is used to describe the leader of the Islamic Empire?	Caliph
8	When did Al-Mansur start building Baghdad?	762 A.D
9	Where in Baghdad did scholars translate ancient Greek and texts	House of Wisdom
10	What is the name for schools that were built in Baghdad?	Madrasahs

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 7 1.2: Knowledge Test

1	What invention helped travellers to find their position using stars?	Astrolabe
2	When was the Roman Empire at its largest?	117 A.D
3	What Language did the Romans speak?	Latin
4	What was the capital of the Byzantine Empire?	Constantinople
5	Who ruled the Byzantine Empire in the 11 th Century?	Empress Zoe
6	What religion was Constantinople by the 12 th Century?	Christian
7	When was the Holy Roman Empire officially established?	962 A.D
8	Who was the first Holy Roman Emperor?	Charlamange
9	Who is the head of the Catholic Church?	The Pope
10	When did the Holy Roman Empire end?	1806

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Unit 2: Normans

Year 7 2.1: Fact test

1	Which Anglo-Saxon king died in 1066 leaving no clear heir?	Edward the Confessor
2	Which Anglo-Saxon earl was crowned by the Witan following the death of the king?	Harold Godwinson
3	Of which part of northern France was William the Duke?	Normandy
4	Which important Christian figure supported William's claim?	The Pope
5	Which Viking warrior king was a contender for the throne?	Harald Hardrada
6	Who invaded England in September 1066?	Harald Hardrada
7	What battle did Harold's army fight in the north?	Stamford Bridge
8	How many miles did Godwinson's army march to Stamford Bridge? And in how many days?	185 miles in 4 days.
9	What suddenly changed in September and allowed William to sail the Channel and invade?	The wind
10	In what month and year did the Battle of Hastings take place?	October 1066

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 7 2.2: Fact test

1	Why did Harold hurry into fighting the Normans?	He wanted to catch them by surprise
2	What was Harold's force of 3,000 professional soldiers called?	Huscarls
3	What were William's heavily armoured soldiers on horseback called?	Knights/Cavalry
4	Who had the stronger army at the start of the Battle of Hastings?	William
5	What did Harold's army form that William's army could not break through?	Shield wall
6	What tactic did William use to get the Saxons off from the top of the hill?	A false retreat
7	What did William and his troops do on their way to London after the Battle of Hastings?	Burnt crops and villages
8	When was William crowned king of England?	Christmas day 1066
9	What did William and his nobles build across England?	Motte and bailey castles
10	Where was a powerful castle built near Barnsley?	Pontefract

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 7 2.3: Fact test

1	What did William do with the land belonging to Anglo-Saxon nobles?	Gave it to the Norman knights
2	What happened in 1069, following a revolt in Durham?	The harrying of the north
3	Who was at the top of the Feudal System	The king
4	Were barons or knights higher in the Feudal System?	Barons
5	What important book was written in 1086?	Domesday Book
6	In what order do historians put historic dates into?	Chronological
7	What century was the Battle of Hastings in?	11 th century
8	What do we call a period of 10 years?	Decade
9	What does BC mean?	Before Christ
10	What do we call a period of 100 years?	A century

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Unit 3: Medieval religion and the Church

Year 7 3.1: Fact test

1	What religion was England?	Christian—specifically Catholic
2	Who is the head of the Christian church in the West?	The Pope
3	Who is the head of the church in England?	The Archbishop of Canterbury
4	Who had the power to excommunicate, even kings?	The Pope
5	How much land did the church control in England?	One third
6	Who did English kings believe had chosen them for their role?	God
7	What observance were ordinary parishioners expected to attend every Sunday?	Mass
8	What did people do to be forgiven of sin, cured of disease or receive good fortune?	Go on pilgrimage
9	What is a large impressive church that contains the seat of the bishop called?	Cathedral
10	What was the name of a 10% tax on income paid to the church?	A tithe

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 7 3.2: Fact test

1	Who did the church say caused disease?	God (as punishment for sin)
2	Who had the power to legally punish sinners, such as adulators and gamblers?	The church courts
3	Who were under a religious duty to care for the sick and terminally ill?	Monks and nuns provided a place for the sick to recover
4	What were the paintings called that represented the Day of Judgment?	Doom Paintings
5	Which place between heaven and hell did medieval people believe they would go in the afterlife?	Purgatory
6	In what language was Mass told?	Latin
7	What vows did monks have to make?	Poverty, chastity, obedience
8	Who called for the First Crusade?	Pope Urban II
9	Which Holy city were the Crusades fought about?	Jerusalem
10	When did the Muslims conquer the Holy Land?	638

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 7 3.3: Fact test

1	What did the Pope promise European knights if they went on Crusade in his speech in 1095?	An indulgence that would provide forgiveness of all previous sins
2	What did the Muslims launch against the Christians in the Second Crusade?	A Jihad
3	What symbol did Crusaders wear on their clothes?	The cross
4	What motivated professional knights to go on Crusade?	Their code of chivalry
5	Who paid for knights to go on Crusades	They had to pay for themselves and often had to sell their land and home
6	What motivated the poor to Crusade?	The opportunity to seize land and for booty
7	What happened to the power of the Barons after the Crusades?	The Barons were weakened in the Feudal System
8	How did the Islamic world improve European understanding of maths?	Modern European numerals (1,2,3) came via the Islamic world and algebra which comes from the Arabic word 'al-jebr'.
9	How did Europeans benefit economically from the Crusades?	By trading in goods from the East, including lemons, dates and olive oil
10	How did the Church benefit from the Crusades?	It became richer and more powerful and the Pope became more influential

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Unit 4: Challenges to Medieval Monarchs

Year 7 4.1: Fact test

1	What position did Henry II give to Thomas Becket?	Archbishop of Canterbury
2	How did Becket change when he was appointed?	Becket became intensely religious
3	Who murdered Becket?	Four knights
4	How did Henry II cause the murder?	He cried out 'will no one rid me of this troublesome priest?'
5	When was Becket killed?	1170
6	What did Becket become on his death?	A martyr
7	What nickname was given to King John?	Bad King John
8	How did John pay for his failing wars in France?	By increasing taxes on the nobility
9	How did John try to run the country?	On his own without the advice of his nobility—a tyrant
10	What promise was made to freemen in the Magna Carta in 1215?	No imprisonment without a proper trial by jury

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 7 4.2: Fact test

1	Which group were not promised any rights in the Magna Carta?	Peasants
2	The King needed to get agreement from the Great Council to do what?	Raise tax
3	When was the Magna Carta passed?	1215
4	When did the Black Death arrive in England?	1348
5	What did most medieval people think had caused the Black Death?	God
6	Why did doctors use herbs when treating the plague?	To prevent miasma (bad air)
7	Which group whipped themselves to try and avoid plague?	Flagellants
8	What proportion of England was killed by the Black Death?	Over one third of the total population
9	What happened to peasant wages after the Black Death?	They increased due to the decrease in labour
10	Why was the Statute of Labourers passed in 1351?	To limit wages to peasants to pre Black Death levels

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 7 4.3: Fact test

1	What tax was demanded in 1381 to pay for wars in France?	The Poll Tax
2	What happened in Essex when a royal official attempted to collect tax?	The Essex peasants refused to pay, killing the official's clerks and sending him fleeing back to London
3	Who was the leader of the Peasants revolt?	Wat Tyler
4	When was the Peasants Revolt?	1381
5	What did Richard do to John Ball and the rebellious peasants?	He had them all hanged, drawn and quartered as an example
6	In the long-term, historians have said the revolt led to what crumbling?	The Feudal System
7	What happened to the poll tax?	It was never enforced again (until 1989)
8	What is it called when Kings believed they had been appointed by God?	Divine right of Kings
9	Putting events in date order is known as what?	Chronological order
10	What century is 1450 in?	15 th

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Unit 5: Medieval Mali

Year 7 5.1: Fact test

1	When was Mansa Musa born?	1280
2	Which empire did Mansa Musa rule?	Mali Empire
3	When did Mansa Musa go on Hajj to Mecca?	1324
4	Where did he build an intellectual centre of trade?	Timbuktu
5	Which river did Mansa Musa extend his empire around?	River Niger
6	What Islamic building of worship did he build on Hajj?	Mosque
7	Which Medieval map had Mali at the centre?	Catalan Atlas
8	What resources helped make Mali wealthy?	Copper mines, gold mines and salt.
9	How many slaves did Mansa Musa take on Hajj?	Over 12.000
10	What religion did Mansa Musa follow?	Islam

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

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Unit 6: Medieval gender

Year 7 6.1: Fact test

1	Who was Matilda's father?	Henry I
2	How was Stephen influential to Matilda's father?	Knight, ally and friend.
3	When did Henry die?	1135
4	How long did the Anarchy last?	17 years
5	Who were the two husbands of Eleanor of Aquitaine?	Louis VII of France and Henry II of England
6	How do we know Eleanor's father valued her?	Gave her a good education.
7	During which event did Eleanor present herself as the Duke of Aquitaine?	Second Crusade
8	For how many years was Eleanor imprisoned?	16
9	What was William Marshalls job?	Knight
10	During what event did William Marshall protect England?	French invasion

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.