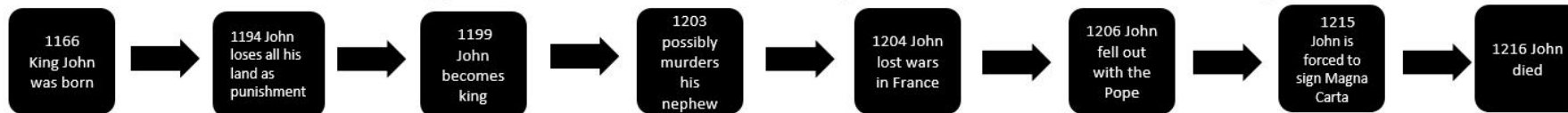


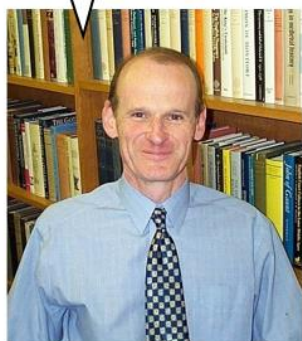
Does King John deserve his reputation as a bad king?



Key Word	Definition
Barons	Leading noblemen
Crusade	Holy wars that were fought to control Jerusalem.
Magna Carta	A document that said the king had to obey the law.
Excommunicate	To throw someone out of the Catholic church
Richard the Lionheart	John's brother who led the Third Crusade
Lackland	John's nickname as he had land taken away from him.
Pope	Head of the Catholic church.
Rochester Castle	Place where there was a battle between John and his barons.

What happened at Runnymede in 1215 was by any standard a landmark event and a defining moment in England's constitutional history.
Nigel Saul

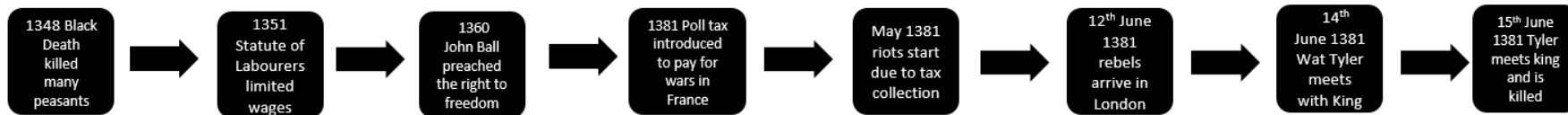
While there are debates about Magna Carta's importance, these are nothing compared with the historical disputes over the monarch himself: bad King John or misunderstood, unfairly maligned King John?
Sean McGlynn



What do I need to know?	
	John was the son of Eleanor of Aquitaine and Henry II. His brother was Richard the Lionheart- so called because he led The Third Crusade. John ruled England whilst Richard was away, but tried to overthrow his brother and had his land taken away as punishment.
	John became unpopular because he fell out with the Pope and was excommunicated, which meant that neither he, nor the people of England could get to heaven. He also lost land in France and raised taxes to pay for the wars.
	Robin Hood stories are set in the time of King John. These stories make John out to be a bad and ruthless king, but later historians claim that John was actually a good king and politician.
	John fell out with his barons as he preferred to get advice from foreign advisors. In 1215 John laid siege to Rochester castle to take it back from rebels, he was successful and the rebels surrendered.
	In 1215 John was forced by his barons to sign the Magna Carta (which means "great charter") at Runnymede in Surrey. This was a list of rules that the king had to keep and limited the power of the king.

READ		https://www.bbc.co.uk/news/magazine-12603356
WATCH		https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=04ldD7qVqY
LISTEN		https://podtail.com/en/podcast/history-extra-podcast/king-john-medieval-monster/

The Peasants Revolt



Key Word	Definition
Wat Tyler	Leader of the revolt
John Ball	A priest who believed that all peasants should be free.
Richard II	King of England- Only 14 years old at the time.
Poll Tax	A tax payable by everyone over the age of 14 years old.
Revolt	An uprising against a powerful group or person.
Rebels	People who take part in a revolt or rebellion.
Serfdom	The idea from the Feudal System that peasants were owned by their lord.
Abolish	To get rid of or end.

Resentment among the peasantry was simmering when between 1377 and 1381, a number of taxes were levied to finance government spending. This prompted a violent rebellion in June 1381, known as the Peasant's Revolt. A large group of commoners rode on London, storming the Tower of London and demanding reforms from the young Richard II. The rebellion would end in failure. A number of prominent rebels were killed, including their charismatic leader Wat Tyler. Richard quelled the rebellion by promising reforms but failed to keep his word. Instead, punishments were harsh.

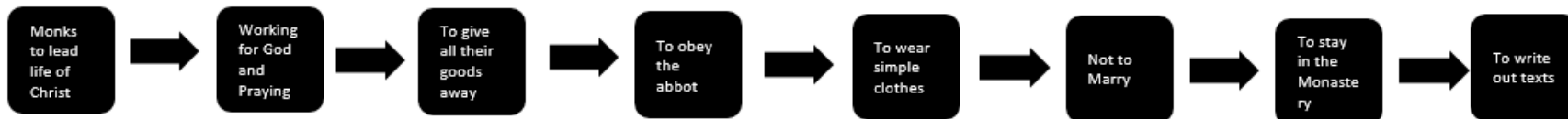
Alixé Bovey



What do I need to know?	
	After the Black Death there were fewer labourers to work the land, so the ones that were left started charging more money and would move to places that offered higher wages. The nobles were cross about this and so passed the Statute of Labourers law which limited peasant wages to pre Black Death levels. This made the peasants angry.
	England had been at war with France for a while, but it was not going well. When a Poll tax was introduced to all people over the age of 14 to pay for the wars the peasants did not want to have to pay it.
	The revolt started when a tax collector allegedly looked up the skirt of a young girl to see if she was 14 or not. The rebellion quickly spread to Essex and Kent and Wat Tyler became the leader. Up to 100,000 peasants joined.
	The peasants marched to London, freed prisoners and executed the archbishop of Canterbury. They met with the king who promised that he would meet their demands if they went home.
	The king went back on his word, he not only broke his promise to the peasants, but also made life worse for them and executed 100s of the rebels including Wat Tyler and John Ball.

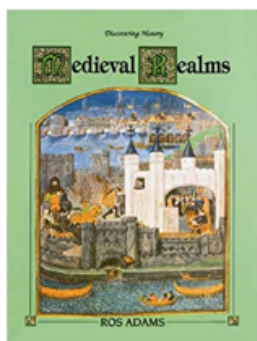
READ	https://spartacus-educational.com/Peasants_Revolt.htm
WATCH	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4ko9sbtFCR8
LISTEN	https://www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/p0038x8s

How much power and control did the Church have in the Middle Ages?



Key Word	Definition
Doom Painting	Artwork that showed Heaven and Hell in Churches
The Pope	God's Representative on Earth - Lived in Rome, Italy.
Archbishop of Canterbury	Pope's Chief Representative in England.
Bishop	Leader of a Church in a local area. i.e.. Exeter. -17 in England
Priest	Leader of a Church who ran the services for worshippers.
Cathedral	Large Church found in large cities like Lincoln.
Indulgences	A certificate people paid for to remove their sins.
Purgatory	Place where dead souls wait before they are judged to go to heaven or hell.

Many Men and Women became Monks and Nuns. They gave up everything to give their lives to God. This meant Praying working hard on the land and caring for others. Monks lived in Monasteries and Nuns in Nunneries. Cut off from the outside world, life was not meant to be easy. One could join to show that they are giving up everything to spend their lives pleasing God.



What do I need to know?	
	Medieval Monarchs believed they were appointed by God. People obeyed the King in the Middle Ages as he was appointed by God. At his coronation, bishops crowned the king. A sign God approved.
	Heaven and Hell were believed by people in Middle Ages. After death they believed angels would decide if you lived in heaven or hell for eternity. Heaven was the Kingdom of Jesus and reserved for those that lived a good life. Hell was for sinners who misbehaved where the Devil inflicted punishments.
	Doom paintings could be found within Churches. These were in place to educate and instruct worshippers how to behave. Through fear the Church hoped people would act saintly and lead good Christian lives. It was a way to control the people of England as well as their beliefs and practices.
	REMOVE SINS THROUGH PILGRIMAGE - Many Christians took trips to Holy Sites like Walsingham, to offer prayers or asking for forgiveness. This helped them spend less time in Purgatory
	REMOVE SINS THROUGH CRUSADE: To remove sin, the Church encouraged worshippers to go on Crusades. To fight for Christianity. The Pope would forgive their sins if they did this.

If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.

READ
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/znjnb9q/revision/2>

SCAN ME

WATCH
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=y9N3J15C5ZQ>

SCAN ME