



Foxford Learning Plan

YEAR 7 Topic – How much power did ordinary people have in the Middle Ages?

Summer 1

Key Vocabulary

Magna Carta	An agreement signed between King John and the barons of England, limiting the powers of the monarchy (Kings and Queens).
Baron	A medieval land-owner and a member of the noble class. Barons have been given their title and status by a King or Queen and are expected to be loyal to the monarchy.
King John	King of England from 1199 to 1216. Regarded by some Historians as England's worst ever King.
King Henry III	King of England from 1216 to 1272, son of King John. He became King at the age of 9. Defeated the Barons in the 2 nd Barons' War.
King Edward I	King of England from 1272 to 1307, son of Henry III. He made lots of changes to English law and conquered Wales.
1 st and 2 nd Barons' Wars	Two rebellions (1215-1217 and 1264-1267) by the Barons to overthrow the monarchy. Both rebellions were unsuccessful.

Over the course of the topic, I will be able to: -

Key Skills

Describe specific details of Magna Carta and explain how it limited the power of the monarchy.

Explain how the Barons reduced the power of Henry III

Explain how Edward I restored the power of the monarchy.

Identify the causes of the Peasants' Revolt and describe the events of the Peasants' Revolt.

Evaluate to what extent the Peasants' Revolt was a threat to the power of the monarchy.

I will Understand

1. Why the Barons were eager to limit the powers of the monarchy.
2. Assessment Skill - That Magna Carta was designed as a check to the power and authority of the monarchy.
3. That Edward I made lots of changes to the law to restore the power of the monarchy.
4. Whether the Peasants' Revolt was really a threat to the monarchy compared to the threats posed by the Barons or the Church.
5. Assessment skill – To explain why the Peasants' Revolt took place.