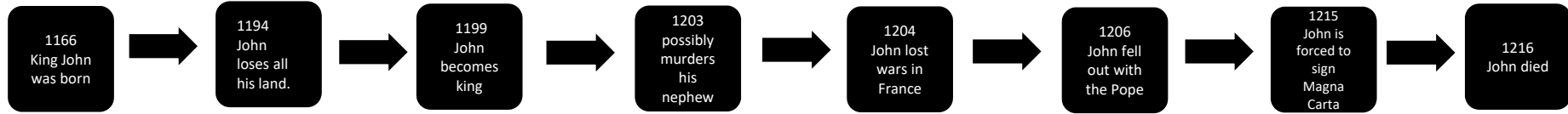


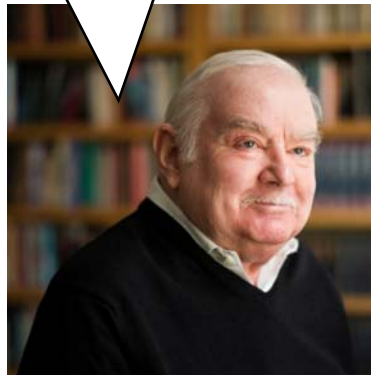
How significant was the Magna Carta?



	Key Word	Definition
	Archbishop	In charge of the Church in England.
	Baron	Wealthiest men in England.
	Crusade	Wars to reclaim Jerusalem.
	Democracy	Everyone is able to vote for their government.
	Excommunicated	Banned from Church. This means that people could not get to heaven
	Feudal	Everyone owed loyalty to the King in return for land
	Government	Runs the country. During the Middle Ages it was the monarch.
	Magna Carta	Document agreed by John. Restricted the power of the monarchs.
	Parliament	A law-making assembly
	Pope	In charge of the Catholic Church. Lives in the Vatican City in Rome
	Rebellion	Rise up against the monarch.
	Siege	Surround a castle or town. Force it to surrender.
	Tax	Money to be paid to the King.

But this was not a new code of law. It was not even a summary of the great principles of legislation. It was essentially an attempt by the barons to return to the state of affairs before the dominance of the Angevin kings. It did not represent a spirit of "progress" or development in human affairs. None of the participants would have known what those words meant. It was in part a reactionary document. Villeins and slaves, the most numerous portion of the kingdom, were never mentioned. The unfree were of no consequence. Their "progress" over the century was slow and uncertain.

Peter Ackroyd, Foundation



	Knowledge Milestones	Extra Knowledge	Expert Knowledge
	Medieval kings were not used to having their power challenged.	Everyone owed their land in return for loyalty. These made kings very powerful.	This was called the feudal system.
	John fell out with the Pope and raised taxes.	The Pope banned John from Church. This is called excommunication.	They disagreed over who had the power to appoint Archbishops.
	The barons rebelled against John.	They were angry that he had lost the French empire.	By May 1215 the barons occupied London.
	John was forced to agree to Magna Carta.	The Magna Carta was agreed on June 15 th 1215.	The Magna Carta contained 63 clauses or promised that John agreed to.
	The Magna Carta was important because it limited the King's power.	Taxes had to be agreed and the liberties of the Church restored.	Today three declarations of Magna Carta still remain on the statute book.
	In the short term very little changed as a result of the Magna Carta.	The barons forced John to sign the charter so it reflected their concerns.	There was no provision for villeins or slaves in the Magna Carta.
	The Magna Carta is the basis of our democracy today.	Every English monarch has agreed to Magna Carta.	It is also reflected in the US Constitution and the UN Declaration of Human Rights.

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/news/magazine-12603356>



WATCH

<https://www.b1.uk/magna-carta/articles/magna-carta-an-introduction>



LISTEN

<https://podtail.com/en/podcasts/history-extra-podcast/king-john-medieval-monster/>



Writing good History: Key skills

Chronology
The order in which events happen. The big "story".

Change/ Continuity
Whether things have changed or remained the same over time.

Similarity/Difference
What events or situations have in common, and how they are different.






Cause
The reasons that something happens- long term or trigger cause.






Consequence
Things that happen as a result of an event. Can be good or bad.

Significance
Whether an event is important or not. The impact it has had on people. How it has changed the world.

Sources
Information that comes from the time studied, or that was produced by someone who was there at the time.






Interpretations
The views of people who were not there at the time but have researched the event.

EXTENDED WRITING: What do I need to know?	
	Make sure you include more than once cause when asked to explain WHY something happened.
	If asked if you AGREE you need to include arguments for why you do agree (SUPPORT the statement) and arguments for why you disagree (CHALLENGE the statement). This called having a BALANCED ARGUMENT.
	Try to use the PEE structure- make a POINT that answers the question, add DETAILED EVIDENCE (examples) to support your point, and then EXPLAIN how these are linked.
	Include ANALYSIS that measures the importance of each reason- are they long/short term? Which impacts more people? Are the reasons/points connected?
	Say which reason is most important, or whether you agree or disagree with the statement. This can be done as a conclusion.

USING SOURCES: What do I need to know?	
	Inferences- to make an inference you need to state what you can learn, or work out from a source. Make sure you take note of the focus of the question!
	Utility- when looking at how USEFUL a source is, you first must state what information the source gives you about the topic in the question. This is the CONTENT of the source. Does the source SUPPORT or CHALLENGE your own knowledge?
	Utility- You next need to look at the PROVENANCE of the source. This means looking at who wrote the source, when it was written, what type of source it is and why it might have been produced. Do these things make the source RELIABLE?
	If answering a "how useful" question you need to make a judgement- How useful is it? Extremely? Quite? Not very? Not at all? You can do this in a CONCLUSION
	Whenever you use written sources you must QUOTE from the source, if using a picture source you must mention something you can SEE in the picture.

Suggested Vocabulary: What do I need to know?		
To show importance	To agree/disagree	Linking points
The primary reason...	The evidence supports the view that...	This meant that...
The most significant cause...	This view is convincing because...	The impact of this was...
A crucial role was played by...	One reason to agree is...	In addition to this...
Of lesser importance was...	An alternative view is...	This acted as a catalyst for...
A key factor was...	A less supported view is...	This led to...
The fundamental cause...	A less convincing argument is...	An immediate consequence was...
A less significant reason...	It is clear that...	Long term this was significant because...



USING INTERPRETATIONS: What do I need to know?	
	When looking at the similarities or differences between interpretations make sure you mention the point of view given in BOTH interpretations.
	If you are asked to suggest reasons WHY the interpretations have different views think about whether they FOCUS on different things, or whether one is POSITIVE and the other NEGATIVE, might the authors have done different RESEARCH?
	To decide how far you AGREE with an interpretation, use your own knowledge- does this SUPPORT or CHALLENGE the view given in the interpretation?
	You can also use sources to help you decide whether an interpretation is VALID- do the sources support or challenge the view in the interpretation? Are the sources RELIABLE?
	Remember to always include QUOTES from the interpretations, and include a JUDGEMENT in the conclusion- do you agree?