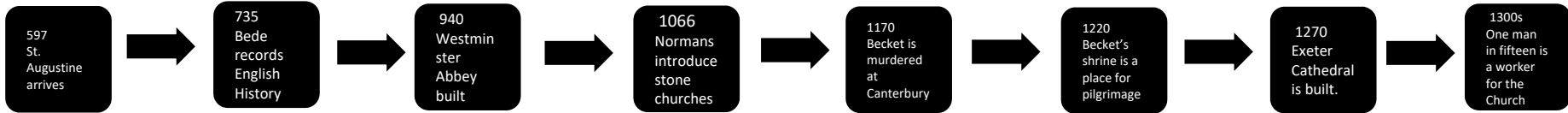


Why was Religion so important in Medieval England?



	Key Word	Definition
	Catholic	A type of Christian beliefs. Follows the teachings of the Pope.
	Crusades	Wars to reclaim Jerusalem.
	Excommunicated	Banned from Church. This means that people could not get to heaven.
	Monastery	A religious building where monks live.
	Monk	A man who lives his life devoted to God.
	Nun	A woman who lives her life devoted to God.
	Pilgrimage	A religious journey to an important place e.g. The Shrine of Thomas Becket.
	Pope	In charge of the Catholic Church. Lives in the Vatican City in Rome.
	Purgatory	A place between heaven and hell where your soul is cleansed.
	Tithe	A tax payable to the Church.

They say that the past is another country; they do things differently there. But just how differently did the medieval world approach life's great rites of passage; births, marriages and death. The way we handle these fundamental moments of transition in our lives reveals a lot about how we think and what we believe in. For the people of the Middle Ages, this life mattered, but the next life mattered more. Heaven and Hell were real places and the teachings of the Catholic Church shaped thoughts and beliefs across the whole of Western Europe. It had huge importance.
Helen Castor, Births Marriages and Deaths



	Knowledge Milestones	Extra Knowledge	Expert Knowledge
	England had been Catholic since Roman Times. The Normans built big stone churches and cathedrals.	Exeter Cathedral was largely rebuilt between c.1270 and c.1350.	Monks founded Westminster Abbey in 940AD. Since 1066 all monarchs have been crowned here.
	The Church taught people about heaven, hell and purgatory through Doom Paintings.	Purgatory was a place between heaven and hell where their soul was cleansed.	People used special pardons (indulgences) and chantries to speed up their time in purgatory.
	The church was very powerful and had a lot of control.	The Pope in the Vatican city in Rome was in charge of all Catholic Churches.	Archbishops and bishops were advisers to the monarchs.
	The conflict between Thomas Becket and Henry II showed that the Church was more powerful than the king.	In 1170 four of Henry II's knights murdered Becket in Canterbury Cathedral. Henry felt Becket was challenging his power.	Europe was shocked by the murder. Henry II had to do penance. He walked barefoot to the tomb and prayed there for twenty-four hours.
	Monasteries were established for monks to pray. They occupied an important role in society.	The first monastery was established in the 6th century at St. Augustine	By 1530 there were 825 monasteries in England.
	The Church controlled fun through holy days	It is estimated that there were up to 80 holy days a year.	These included Candlemas Day and Lamas Day.



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



READ



[St Hild of Whitby | English Heritage \(english-heritage.org.uk\)](https://www.english-heritage.org.uk)



WATCH

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tbT6ikMQxck&list=PLx2QMoa1Th9crjDlbz9eJEW4j12bjfuP&index=6>



LISTEN

<https://www.historyextra.com/period/medieval/thomas-becket-murder-emily-guerry-podcast/>



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?		USING SOURCES: What do I need to know?	
	Make sure you include more than once cause when asked to explain WHY something happened.		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!
	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.		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?
	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.		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?
	Include ANALYSIS that measures the importance of each reason- are they long/short term? Which impacts more people? Are the reasons/points connected?		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
	Say which reason is most important, or whether you agree or disagree with the statement. This can be done as 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?