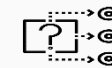



Knowledge Organiser: Why was the power of the monarchy challenged in the Middle Ages?



During the Middle Ages there was a continuing power struggle between the King, the Church, the Barons and the people. Ultimately it would result in the creation of Parliament and the King accepting that the Church should govern its own affairs.		Chronology: what happened on these dates?		Vocabulary: define these words	
		December 1170	Thomas Becket is brutally murdered in Canterbury Cathedral by 4 knights	Church	All the people who believe in Jesus Christ as their saviour.
Summarise your learning		1215-1217	The Barons rebel against King John plunging the country into civil war.	State	The government that have control over an area of land and population
Topic 1: Why was Thomas Becket murdered?	Henry II wanted to control the Church, using Thomas Becket to help him. Becket would not help and maintained the power of the Church and its courts. Henry II went into a rage, causing some of his knights to murder Thomas Becket in Canterbury Cathedral. This showed the conflict between the power of the Church and State.	1215	The Magna Carta is signed by King John which confirms the right of the barons to consult with and advise the king in his Great Council.	Archbishop	The leading <i>bishop</i> , responsible for all churches in a particular country
Topic 2: Why did the barons rebel against King John and create the Magna Carta?	The Magna Carta was a result of a successful rebellion by the Barons against King John who they viewed as a tyrant. The Magna Carta established the principle that Kings were not above the law and should consult with their subjects. This challenged the power of the monarch.	1258	Henry III is forced to sign the Provisions of Oxford by the barons.	Martyr	Someone who is willing to die for his or her beliefs.
Topic 3: How was the first Parliament created?	Simon De Montfort, Earl of Leicester, Montfort thought the king was a bad leader and thought the situation would only improve if the barons played a more active role in running the country. In 1265 he defeated Henry III in battle organized a new parliament. As well as barons and leaders of the church, two representatives from each town were invited to attend parliament. The monarch now had to start to share their power with Parliament.	1265	First sitting of a truly representative Parliament created by the Earl of Leicester, Simon De Montfort.	Baron	A rich nobleman who held large areas of land from the King
		1381	The Peasants Revolt	Magna Carta	A document that gave certain rights to the English people.
			Parliament	Is the legislature of the United Kingdom, helps to create and carry out government policies.	
Statute	Laws made by Parliament				
Revolt	To rise up and fight against the government or other authority				
Topic 3: What were the causes and events of the Peasants' Revolt?	The Peasants' Revolt was a popular uprising led by Wat Tyler and demanded rights and equality for common people. It was sparked by the unpopular Poll Tax, the wage restrictions placed on peasants after the Black Death through the Statute of Labourers, and the preaching of a priest, John Ball. It was crushed by the 14 year old King, Richard II, with Wat Tyler murdered the other leaders of revolt hanged. This popular uprising shows how the people challenged the power of the monarch by demanding more rights and equality.	Why was the power of the monarchy challenged in the Middle Ages?		Taxation	Money paid to a government, which the government uses to pay for its services to the people and to maintain itself.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Power • Religion • Economic • Social • Role of the monarch 					

