

Summary

So far from your learning in year 7 you should be gaining a picture of the medieval world, both in England and around the world. Having just learned about the power of Christianity, and therefore the power of the Church in England; we now turn our focus to the power of monarchs (kings and queens). The medieval period was a turbulent one, to say the least, and there are multiple stories of monarchs who struggled to stay in control due to their power or legitimacy. Through your learning, you should be able to explain what it was that medieval monarchs **needed to control England**.

Key Individuals

Henry I – King of England from 1100 until his death in 1135.

Also the grandson of William the Conqueror.

Empress Matilda – disputed Queen of England during the civil war with her cousin, Stephen.

King Stephen – King of England from 1135 until his death in 1154.

Henry II – King of England from 1154 until his death in 1189.

Eleanor of Aquitaine – Wife of Henry II, but ruler of the province of Aquitaine in France by birth right.

King John – King of England from 1199 until his death in 1216.

Henry III – King of England from 1216 until his death in 1272.

William Marshal – regent and protector of 9-year-old King Henry III.

Simon De Montfort – leader of the Barons' Revolt in 1264 until his death in 1265.

Edward I – King of England from 1272 until his death in 1307.

Edward II – King of England from 1307 until he abdicated in 1327.

Isabella of France – Wife of Edward II, regent of England for her son, the future Edward III.

Y7 History – Topic 6
What did medieval monarchs need to control England?



Key Vocabulary

Power – the ability or capacity to do something or act in a particular way.

Legitimacy – the right to rule, given by blood, the law, or God.

Heir – a person legally entitled to the property or rank of another on that person's death.

Monarch – a sovereign head of state; a king or queen.

Regent – a person appointed to administer a state because the monarch is a minor, is absent, or incapacitated.

Rebellion – an act of armed resistance to an established government or leader.

Parliament – a body of powerful people who help the monarch rule.

Penance – punishment inflicted on oneself to show their desire of forgiveness for a wrongdoing.

Cathedral – the principal church of a diocese, with which the bishop is officially associated.



Challenge

Was it possible for a monarch to rule England with **only power or legitimacy**?

1100-1135: King Henry I rules England.

1135-1154: King Stephen rules England.

1154-1189: King Henry II rules England.

1199-1216: King John rules England.

1216-1272: King Henry III rules England.

1272-1307: King Edward I rules England.

1307-1327: King Edward II rules England.

TIMELINE