

# Medieval Monarchs and The Mali Empire | Year 7 History | Spring 1 Jan - Feb

Medieval Monarchs in England			The Mali Empire		Vocabulary		
1	<b>Thomas Beckett</b>	Henry II named Thomas Beckett <b>Archbishop of Canterbury</b> in 1162. He was murdered by Henry II's knights for not agreeing to the laws he passed	1	<b>The Mali Empire</b> <b>The Mali Empire</b> was an empire in West Africa from c. 1226 to 1670. The empire stretched from the Sahara Desert to the Atlantic Ocean.	1	<b>Tax</b>	Money that is collected from peasants to pay for war
2	<b>King John 1199-1216</b>	King John charged his Barons high taxes for his unsuccessful wars in France. The Barons began to become very restless as John's military failures were losing them money and land in France.	2	<b>Mansa Musa's pilgrimage</b> Accompanying him were 60,000 people, including many armed cavalymen. 500 slaves - captured in Mali's wars - marched ahead, each carrying a staff of pure gold. Behind trudged 80 camels, each laden down with gold dust weighing a total of 21,000 kilograms.	2	<b>Archbishop of Canterbury</b>	Leader of the Church of England
3	<b>Black Death 1346-1353</b>	A plague that spread across <b>Europe and Africa</b> . The plague killed between 30-40% (2 million) of the entire population of England.	3	<b>Gold</b> $\frac{3}{4}$ of all the gold in the world came from Mali. In Africa salt would be traded for gold, especially in the South.	3	<b>Baron</b>	A member of British nobility
4	<b>Magna Carta 1215</b>	This was a document signed by <b>King John</b> limiting the power of kings. It was the first time that a set of rules had been written for the king.	4	<b>Songhai Empire</b> In 1326, <b>Mansa Musa's</b> army defeated a powerful neighbouring empire: the	4	<b>Empire</b>	Several territories ruled by one powerful country
5	<b>Peasants' Revolt 1381</b>	In 1381 revolt, peasants were hit with several new taxes, prompting a <b>violent uprising</b> in the summer of 1381. Peasants <b>burned tax and court records</b> , stormed London, and demanded reforms from <b>King Richard II</b>	5	<b>Mansa Musa's soldiers</b> Mali had an army of over 100,000 soldiers, including 10,000 cavalymen, dressed in thick cloth turbans and chain mail armour.	5	<b>Mansa</b>	King or Emperor
			6	<b>Trading with the Mali Empire</b> Merchants from distant lands <b>import silk, spices, metal goods and horses</b> . In exchange the Mali Empire exported salt, gold and cotton	6	<b>Sahara Desert</b>	Desert in Africa
					7	<b>Merchant</b>	Someone who makes a living by trading goods
					8	<b>Mecca</b>	A place for pilgrimage and one of the Islamic world's new centres of learning
					9	<b>oral histories</b>	History that is passed down through stories, songs and poems (speech)
					10	<b>Import</b>	Goods coming into a country
					11	<b>Export</b>	Good that are leaving a country and going to another

# Break with Rome | Year 7 History| Spring 1 Jan - Feb

Timeline Henry VIII and Cromwell			Reasons for the Break with Rome			Vocabulary		
1	1936 The Execution of Anne Boleyn	Cromwell was worried that Anne had more influence over Henry than he did. He made up a rumour that Anne was having affairs with five different men. Cromwell convinced Henry to believe the story. Henry ordered Anne to be <b>beheaded</b> .	1	Henry wanted an heir	Henry had been married to <b>Catherine of Aragon</b> for over 20 years. He was annoyed that they hadn't had a son. He needed a male heir to carry on the Tudor <b>dynasty</b> . Henry felt that the marriage was cursed because <b>Catherine</b> had previously been married to Henry's older brother, <b>Arthur</b> .	1	<b>Annul</b>	Cancel a marriage The split in Christianity between Catholic and Protestant
						2	<b>Beheaded</b>	Had their head chopped off
2	1936 – 1940 The Dissolution of the Monasteries	Cromwell told Henry he would make him 'the richest prince in Europe'. This appealed to Henry because he needed money to pay for war with France. Cromwell did this by shutting down 800 <b>monasteries</b> and selling the land for £1.3 million.	2	Anne Boleyn	In 1527, Henry VIII fell in love with <b>Anne Boleyn</b> . She insisted that Henry should <b>annul</b> his marriage to Catherine and marry her, unlike her sister, who had agreed to be Henry's <b>mistress</b> . However, the Pope refused to let Henry <b>annul</b> his marriage to Catherine. Catherine also defended herself.	3	<b>Church of England</b>	Henry's Protestant Church that was not part of the Catholic Church
						4	<b>Dissolution</b>	Shutting down
3	1539 English Bibles	<b>Cromwell</b> himself had given £400 for the printing of an English bible. <b>Cromwell</b> saw English bibles as a way it as a way to make England more Protestant. Henry was also keen on an English <b>Bible</b> . The <b>Great Bible</b> made Henry look powerful.	3	Religion	Anne gave Henry a copy of <b>William Tyndale's Obedience of a Christian Man</b> which argued that kings should run their own churches, rather than listen to the <b>Pope</b> . This persuaded Henry that he could <b>break from Rome</b> and set up his own Church: the <b>Church of England</b> .	5	<b>Indulgences</b>	Certificates that forgave your sins
						6	<b>Mistress</b>	A lover who is not married to you
4	Power and Money	Henry believed that Cromwell was making England too Protestant. Henry began to reopen some <b>monasteries</b> and introduced the <b>Act of Six Articles</b> , which brought back some <b>Catholic</b> beliefs. In 1540, Henry ordered <b>Cromwell</b> to be beheaded.	4	Power and Money	The Church owned a vast amount of land and over 800 wealthy <b>monasteries</b> . If Henry made himself head of the church he would get this land. Henry also liked the idea of being the most powerful person in the country. He named himself <b>Supreme Head of the Church</b> .	7	<b>Monasteries</b>	Wealthy church buildings where monks lived
						8	<b>Pope</b>	The head of the Catholic church
						9	<b>Reformation</b>	The split in Christianity between Catholic and Protestant