



# KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

2021-22

# History HT3

## Topic

### Medieval Religious Beliefs

#### Monks

Monks are men that decided to devote their whole lives to God. They left their families, homes and possessions and moved into a Monastery as a Monk. Monks first arrived in England in the sixth century when Saint Augustin a Benedictine monk, built the first Monastery.

A Monk's life was not an easy one. They could not be married, ate very simple food and worked hard and their lives were dominated by prayer; every three hours; day & night!



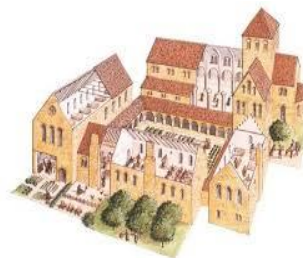
#### Nuns

Women could become nuns, lived in Nunneries and lived lives that were similar to Monks. Nunneries were often built next to monasteries. There were not as many Nuns as Monks though, and they hardly ever worked with books or manuscripts. Usually, women had to pay to become a nun. Sometimes a family might pay a fee called a dowry to a Nunnery so that one of their daughters could become a nun. Nuns were important to unmarried women who might not be supported otherwise



## Monasteries

Monasteries were the buildings which were devoted to God where monks lived. Nuns lived in similar buildings called nunneries. The monastery also included a library and were one of the few places where people could read and write. They also looked after the sick and the poor and provided work for people in the community



### Was The Church Central To Peoples Lives?

#### Evidence that the Church was central to people's lives

Medieval people went on pilgrimages, visiting holy sites in the hope of curing illness and gaining entry into Heaven after they died. People went on Crusades, fighting to claim back the Holy Lands from the Muslims. The Crusades were long and dangerous. Doom paintings showed scenes from the Afterlife, and encouraged Medieval people to behave properly so they could enter Heaven. Most people believed they could not go to Heaven if they did not follow the church's rules

#### Evidence that the Church was not central to people's lives

Some people went on pilgrimages for non-religious reasons. Sometimes they hoped to make money and sometimes they just wanted adventure. The Crusaders could steal and loot from the Holy Lands. Some Crusaders acted violently towards the people in the Holy Lands. There were some people who did not have a strong Christian faith. Near the end of the Medieval period some people began to question the church's teachings.

## Key Terms

<b>Pope</b>	Leader of the Catholic church. People believed the Pope was chosen by God and so was infallible (Could not make mistakes)
<b>Archbishop</b>	The head of the church in England. Had the power to crown kings and run the church courts
<b>Bishops</b>	Officials who helped the archbishop run the Catholic church
<b>Parish Priest</b>	Led individual churches in small communities
<b>Excommunicate</b>	When the archbishop or the Pope banned someone from the Catholic church. If you were excommunicated, people believed you could not go to heaven
<b>Latin</b>	The language that was used for church sermons (talks) and for the bible
<b>Pilgrimage</b>	A long journey, usually to an important religious site
<b>Doom painting</b>	A large painting in a medieval church, usually showing scenes from Heaven, Hell and the Afterlife
<b>Crusade</b>	Expedition (long trip) made to take back the Holy Lands, especially Jerusalem, from the Muslims
<b>Relic</b>	An object thought to have religious importance, like a cross owned by a saint
<b>Purgatory</b>	The place where a sinner goes before his or her soul is allowed to enter Heaven
<b>Mass</b>	An important religious ceremony for Catholics
<b>Superstition</b>	A belief based on magic and the unknown, like good and bad luck
<b>Tithe</b>	A tax of 10% of people's income that was paid to the church each year

## Topic

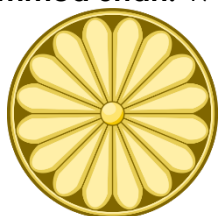
**Were the Mughals more successful than the Tudors?**

## Key Words

Akbarnama  
Administration  
Empire  
Conquer  
Exile  
Fort  
India  
Pakistan  
Afghanistan  
Rajputs  
Revenge  
Siege  
Patronage

## Key Rulers

- **Babur:** 1526 – 1530
- **Humayun:** 1530- 1542
- **Akbar:** 1542 – 1605
- **Jahangir:** 1605 – 1627
- **Shah Jahan:** 1627- 1658
- **Aurangzeb:** 1658- 1707
- **Muhammed Shah:** 17-19 – 1748



## Key Questions

**You will need to consider each of the following in your comparison between Elizabeth I and the Mughals**

### Religion:

The Mughals had to rule a Hindu population while being Muslim themselves. How did they manage this and how successful were they? Elizabeth I had to deal with the conflict between Catholics and Protestants. Who dealt with their religious problems more successfully?

### Warfare:

Both the Elizabeth I and the Mughals fought great battles and expanded their empire beyond the borders of their original land. How did each manage this and who do you think was the most successful?

### Money Matters:

One of the most important jobs for a ruler is working out how to pay to run their country or empire. Think carefully about how to do this successfully. Who was more successful in money matters?

### Government:

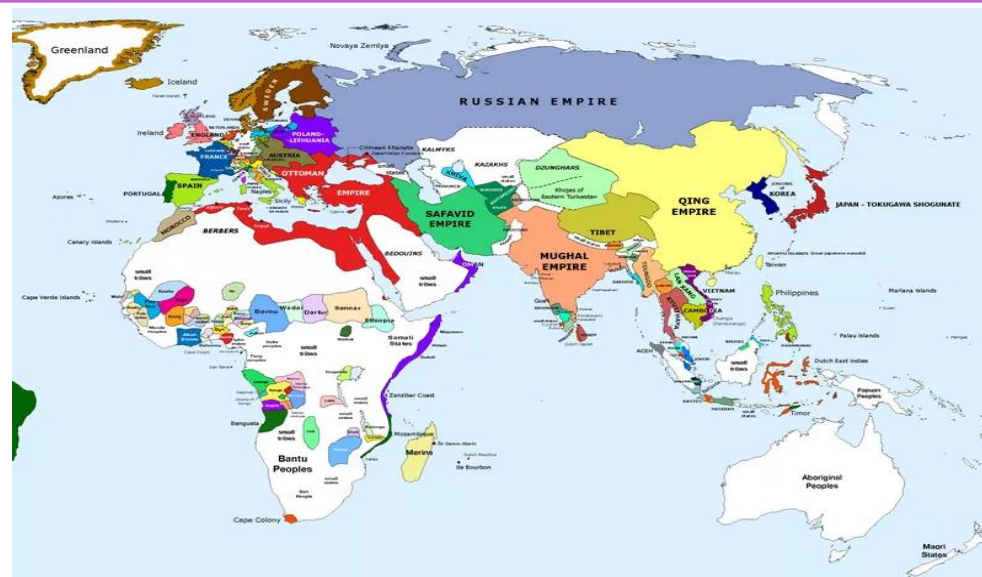
Each leader had to try to find ways to make the people of the country respect them and run their country with authority. Think about how each ruler accomplished this. Was it better to rule on his or her own or to share power and what were the results of their choices? Were rebellions a sign of weakness?

## Background

The Mughal Empire was located in modern day India and Pakistan and was in existence from 1526- 1858. This was the at the same time as the Ottoman Empire and the Tudors and Stewarts in Europe. They ruled over 200 million people had had a rich culture in art, architecture and trade. It was one of the most powerful empires in the world.

## Overview

This topic will focus on a comparison with the rule of Elizabeth I of England with Akbar the great of Mughal India. You will learn about how Akbar came to power, the challenges he faced, how he overcame them, how he ruled over different religious groups and how art and architecture flourished during his reign.









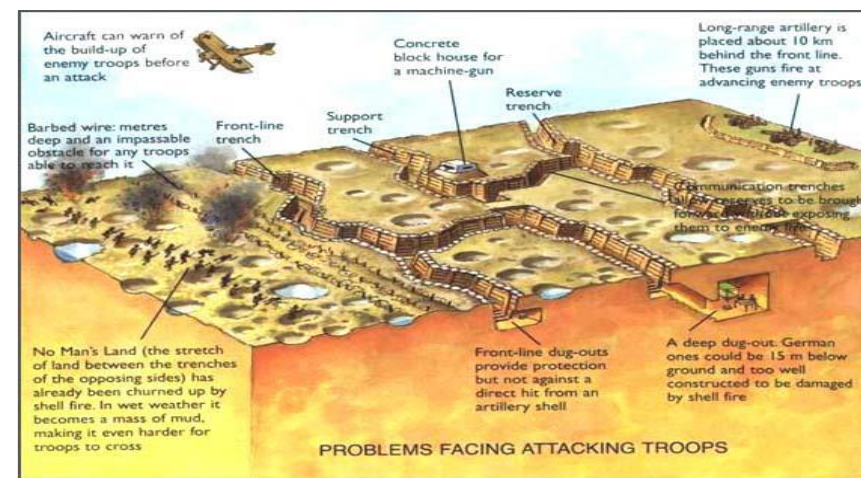
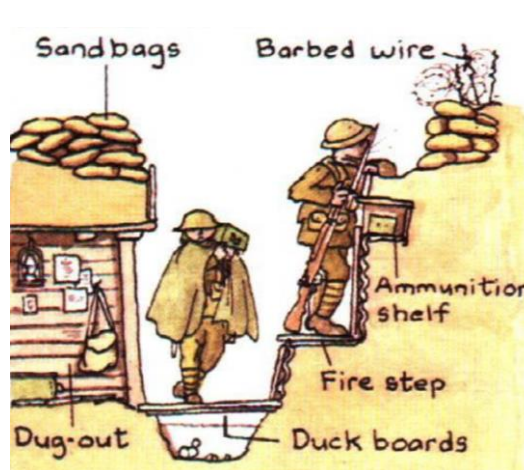
## Key Terms

<b>Militarism</b>	The opinions or actions of people who believe that a country should use armies and force to gain power and achieve its goals
<b>Alliances</b>	When countries or people join together because it helps all groups to do so – in the case of WWI for protection
<b>Imperialism</b>	The policy of taking control over other countries as part of an empire and to gain access to the resources of these countries
<b>Nationalism</b>	The belief that one's country is superior to other countries
<b>Propaganda</b>	Information, especially of a biased or misleading nature, used to promote a political cause or point of view and to convince people to form opinions which suit your point of view – often used by governments
<b>Stalemate</b>	A situation in which no one can win
<b>Attrition</b>	Very slow and gradual progress
<b>Shell shock</b>	An emotional or psychological condition brought about by long term experience of war
<b>Memorial</b>	A statue, structure or written piece created to remind people of a person or event

## Key events we study

Event	Image	Description	Date/s	Fact
Trench Warfare		To prevent enemy advances, both sides built large trenches, which stretched from the North Sea, through Belgium and France. As a result, neither side made much ground from late 1914 until early 1918. Attacks involved going across No Man's Land (in the middle) where attackers were open to machine gun fire, mines, and shells. Casualties were huge. Life in the trenches were awful, with diseases like trench foot rife. Mustard gas was a war agent used, causing blisters on skin and lungs. It caused excruciating pain and often death.	From September 1914 until November 1918 (the end of the war).	The enemy trenches were generally 50 to 250 metres apart. In between, No Man's Land was littered with barbed wire, mines, and bodies.
Battle of the Somme		The Battle of the Somme was the largest battle of World War I on the Western Front. More than 3 million fought in the battle, with more than 1 million killed or injured. At the end of the battle, the Allies had advanced 6km.	1 <sup>st</sup> July 1916 – 18 <sup>th</sup> November 1916	The battle is known for being the first use of the tank.
America Declares War		President Woodrow Wilson declared war on Germany, citing Germany's violation of its pledge to suspend unrestricted German warfare in the Northern Atlantic and Mediterranean. This had caused sinking of US ships.	6 <sup>th</sup> April 1917	The arrival of fresh US troops helped to turn the war.
Armistice of 11 <sup>th</sup> November		The Armistice of the 11 <sup>th</sup> November 1918 signaled the end of the fighting between the Allies and Germany. Previous armistices had already been agreed with the other central powers. It came into force at 11am. It marked a victory for the Allies and defeat for Germany although was not officially a German surrender.	11 <sup>th</sup> November 1918	The fighting ended on the 11 <sup>th</sup> hour of the 11 <sup>th</sup> day of the 11 <sup>th</sup> month in 1918.

## Trenches Cross Section





MADANI SCHOOLS FEDERATION