



# Primary History

## Medieval monarchs

Name:

Class:

# Knowledge organiser

Major monarchs	
William (the Conqueror) 1066–1087	A Norman (French) duke who defeated the English King Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings
Henry II 1154–1189	Ruled much of France as well as England, Wales and Scotland; partly responsible for the murder of Thomas Becket
Richard I (the Lionheart) 1189–1199	Led several Crusades in the Middle East. Only spent six months of his ten-year reign in England
John 1199–1216	Unsuccessful in battles and forced to sign the Magna Carta

Vocabulary	
Baron	A noble who owned land, which would be worked by peasants
Clergy	Members of the Church
Crusades	A series of European military campaigns to recover the Holy Land from the Muslims in the 11th, 12th and 13th centuries
Ecclesiastical	Related to the Church; ecclesiastical courts were special courts where members of the clergy were put on trial for crimes
Feudal system	A social system in which peasants rented and worked land belonging to nobles in exchange for loyalty
Knights	Warriors who protected the barons' land and fought for the monarch in times of war
Magna Carta	Literally the 'Great Charter', this document set out certain rights, for barons and the Church, and forced the monarch to follow the law
Monarch	A king or queen
Peasants	The poorest people in medieval England, usually farmers
Successor	Someone who will take over the throne when a monarch dies

Important people	
Harold Godwinson	Was crowned king in 1066, but only ruled for ten months before he was defeated by William at the Battle of Hastings
Harald Hardrada	Another contender for the English throne in 1066; he was defeated by Harold Godwinson
The Pope	The head of the Church: an extremely powerful figure who could (in theory) command the monarch
Thomas Becket	Chancellor (advisor) to Henry II before becoming Archbishop of Canterbury in 1162; murdered in 1170 after a long conflict with Henry
Saladin	Sultan of Egypt and Syria, and a great military leader who commanded the Muslim armies that Richard I fought against in the Third Crusade

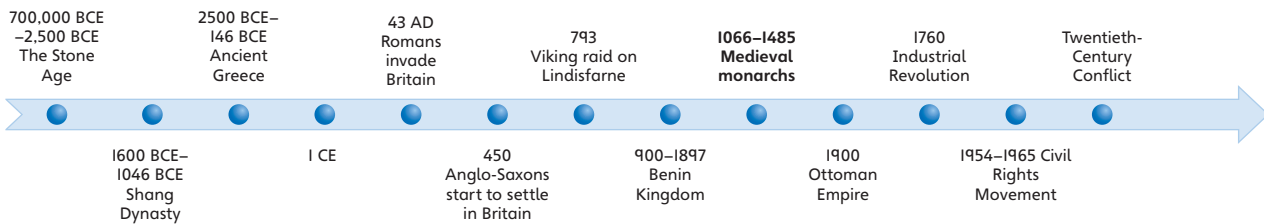


# Learning review

Lesson	Lesson question	You will learn...	Learning review
1	Why was there a succession crisis in 1066?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who Edward the Confessor was.</li> <li>• What William, Harold, and Harald's claims to the throne were.</li> <li>• What happened at the Battle of Hastings.</li> </ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
2	Who was responsible for the death of Thomas Becket?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why Henry II needed to restore order.</li> <li>• What the ecclesiastical courts were.</li> <li>• What events led up to Thomas Becket's death.</li> </ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
3	Which king was worse, John or Richard?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What the main events of King Richard's rule were.</li> <li>• What the main events of King John's rule were.</li> <li>• What the Magna Carta was.</li> </ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
4	What makes a great medieval monarch?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What qualities medieval monarchs needed.</li> <li>• How we can compare four medieval monarchs.</li> <li>• What their strengths and weaknesses were.</li> </ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
5	How did power change during the medieval period?	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why there was conflict between the monarchy, the barons and the Church.</li> <li>• Why the Magna Carta was important.</li> <li>• How the power of the monarch changed during the medieval period.</li> </ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
6	Assessment: Who was the greatest medieval monarch?		<hr/> <hr/>

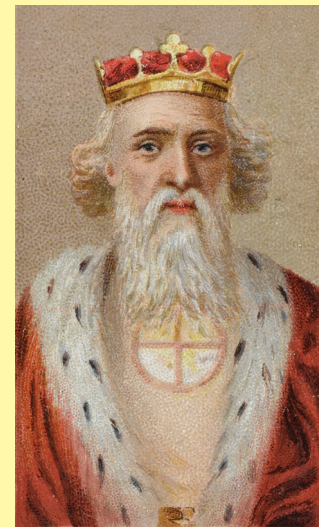
# Lesson 1

## Why was there a succession crisis in 1066?



### Edward the Confessor

In 1042, Edward became King of England. He was known as ‘the Confessor’ because he was very religious and regularly confessed his sins in church. He never married or had children. This meant that he had no **successor** to rule England after his death. When Edward died in 1066, there were three people who all thought that they should be king.



Edward the Confessor



1. By what name was Edward known? Write your answer.

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2. What does ‘successor’ mean? Write your answer.

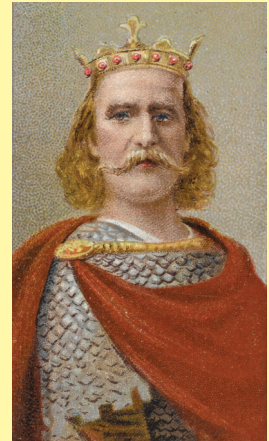
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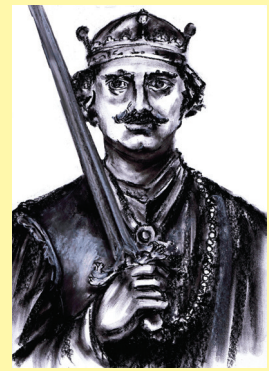
## Harold Godwinson

Harold Godwinson came from a noble family that had ruled over much of southern England for many years. He claimed that Edward had promised him the throne on his deathbed. Harold had a lot of support in England from other nobles and also from the **clergy**. They crowned him king the day after Edward's death.



## William of Normandy

William was the Duke of Normandy (in northwest France). Like Harold, he claimed that Edward had promised him the throne. He also claimed that Harold himself had promised to support him. William had the backing of the Pope, an important religious leader.



## Harald Hardrada

Harald Hardrada was King of Norway. He claimed that his father had been promised the English throne by Edward's predecessor (the king before him). Harald also had the support of Tostig, Harold Godwinson's brother.



3. Which of these people do you think had the strongest claim to the throne? Write your answer.

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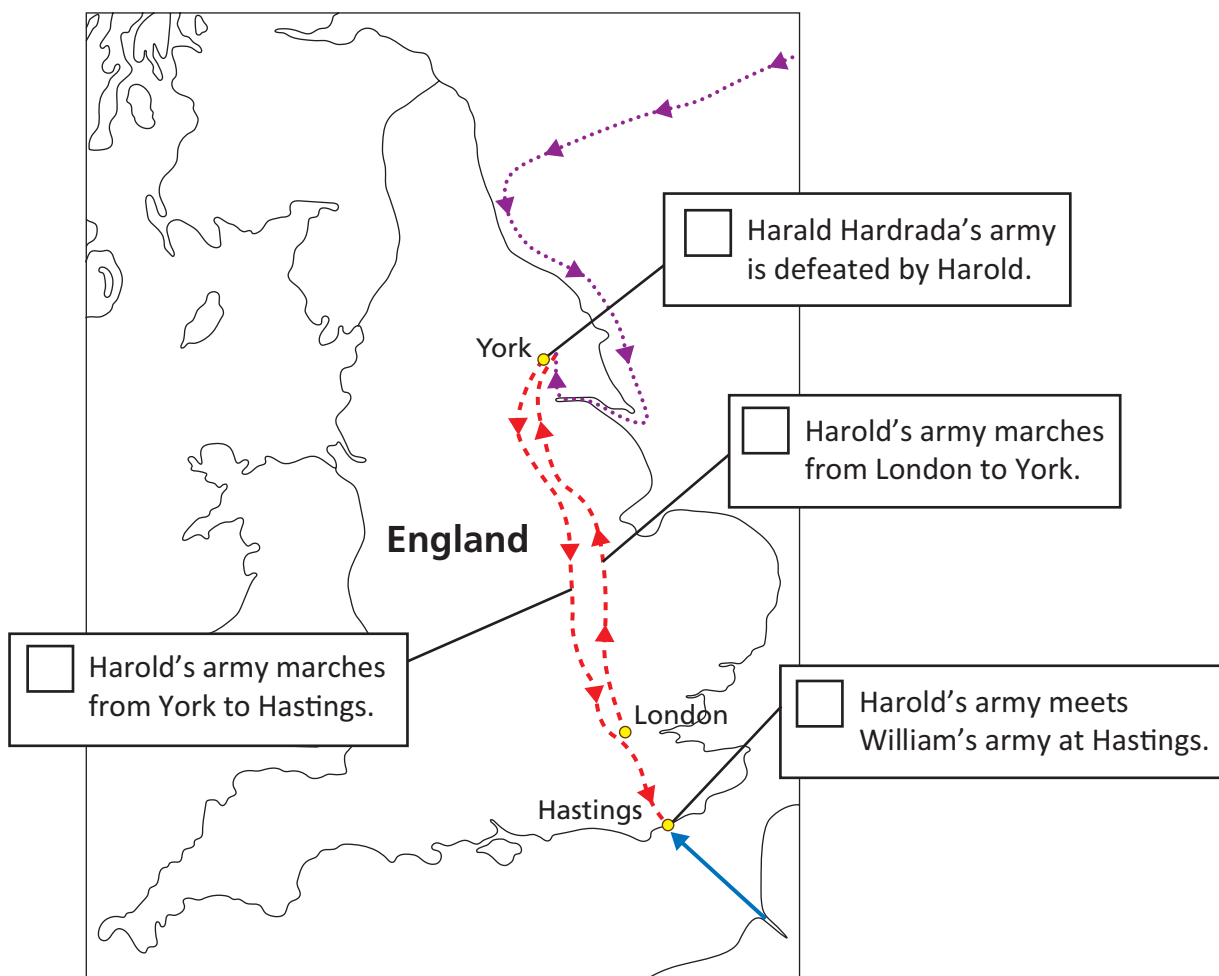
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## Harald vs. Harold

Harald Hardrada invaded England with an army from Norway, joining forces with Harold Godwinson's brother Tostig. They landed near York, in northern England. However, Harold Godwinson rushed his army north from London, surprising the Norwegian forces. In the battle, both Harald and Tostig were killed, and Harold was victorious. Now he and William were the only ones with a claim to the throne.

## 1066: The Battle of Hastings

Meanwhile, William had invaded England. His Norman army camped at Hastings, in the south. Harold's army had to rush back from York to meet them. By the time they arrived, they were exhausted.





During the battle, a rumour spread that William had been killed. To stop his army panicking, William removed his helmet and rode through his troops, shouting that he was alive. His **knights** pretended to retreat, but at the last moment they turned back and surrounded Harold's men. Their clever tactics worked. Harold was killed, either by an arrow in the eye or by William's knights. William had won.



4. Look at the map. Label the events in the order that they happened, from 1–4 (with 1 as the first event and 4 as the last).



5. Why was Harold Godwinson's army so tired when it arrived at Hastings? Write your answer.

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6. Put the events of the Battle of Hastings in order from 1–8 (with 1 as the first event and 8 as the last). Two answers have been completed for you.

	William removes his helmet and rides through his troops, shouting that he is alive.
	Harold's army rushes south from York.
8	William is victorious.
	In the middle of the battle, a rumour spreads that William has been killed.
	Harold and William's forces meet and fight in the Battle of Hastings.
1	William's army invades England.
	Harold is killed, either by an arrow in the eye or by William's knights.
	William's troops begin to retreat, but this is a trick.

# Lesson 2

## Who was responsible for the death of Thomas Becket?

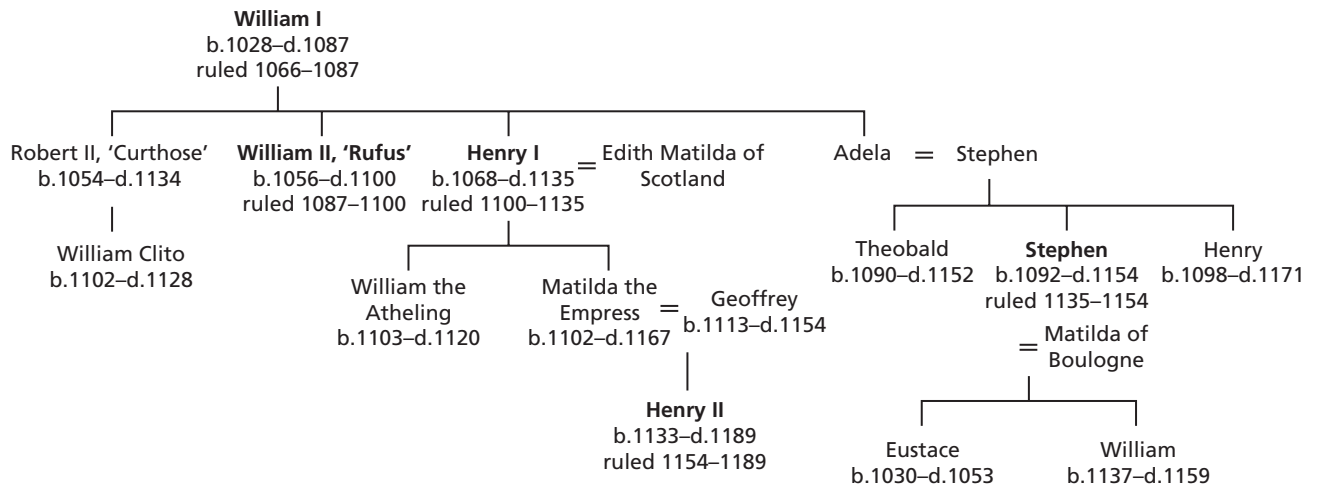


### Quiz

1. Fill in the blanks to complete this sentence.  
Edward the \_\_\_\_\_ died in 1066. He had no children, which meant that there was no clear \_\_\_\_\_ to rule after his death.
2. Who were the three main contenders to be King of England in 1066? Write your answers.
  - a. \_\_\_\_\_
  - b. \_\_\_\_\_
  - c. \_\_\_\_\_
3. Before he became King of England, where was William the duke of? Tick the correct answer.
  - a. Sicily ☐
  - b. York ☐
  - c. Burgundy ☐
  - d. Normandy ☐
4. In 1066, there was an important battle in which Harold Godwinson was killed. Where did this take place? Write your answer.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_
5. During the battle, why did William remove his helmet? Write your answer.  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_



## From William I to Henry II



- I. Study this family tree, which shows the succession of English **monarchs** from William I to Henry II, with their names in **bold**. Using a coloured pen, draw arrows to show the line of succession.

## King Henry II

Henry II became king after a period known as 'the Anarchy', which means chaos. There had been many years of conflict over who should rule England. Henry's mother, Empress Matilda, was heavily involved in this conflict and helped him to become king. Henry was crowned in 1154 and his first job was to restore law and order across the country. He often asked Matilda for advice during his early years of being king until her death in 1167.



Henry II

## Becket the Chancellor

To help him restore order, Henry appointed a man called Thomas Becket to be his chancellor (chief advisor). The two men became good friends and used to hunt and play chess together.

One change they made was to improve the justice system. People who had been accused of a crime would now be tried in a court by a jury, which was a quick and fair system.

However, one problem was that the clergy did not have to go to the same courts as other people. They were tried by special **ecclesiastical courts**, where they would get less severe punishments for their crimes.



2. Which people were tried in ecclesiastical courts? Write your answer.

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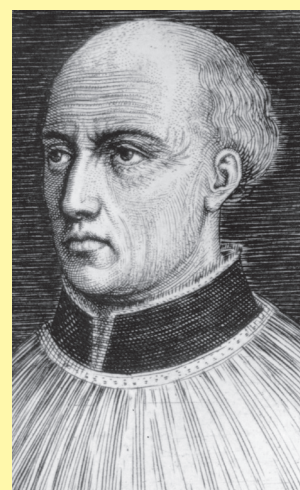


3. Why was the justice system unfair? Complete these sentences by underlining the correct word or phrase in each pair.

The problem with the **king's court** / **ecclesiastical court** was that members of the **Church** / **public** could be given **softer** / **harsher** punishments for their crimes.

## Becket the Archbishop

In 1162, Henry made Becket Archbishop of Canterbury, which was the most senior position in the English Church. Matilda warned him not to, but Henry thought that putting his friend in charge would give him more control over the Church.



Thomas Becket



However, once he was Archbishop, Becket became more deeply religious. When Henry asked Becket to sign an agreement that the clergy would be tried in the same courts as everyone else, Becket refused. Instead, he fled to Normandy in France, leaving behind a furious Henry, who took away all of Becket's land and property.

Although Becket was now out of the country, he was still Archbishop. He had support from both the clergy in England and the Pope (the head of the Church in Rome).



4. What is the Archbishop of Canterbury? Write your answer.

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5. How did Henry punish Becket for refusing to sign the agreement? Write your answer.

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## Becket's death

In 1170, Becket finally returned to England. He banned three bishops who supported Henry from the Church. In a rage, Henry shouted about how he wanted to be rid of Becket. Four of his knights assumed that Henry wanted Becket killed. They rode to Canterbury and murdered Becket in front of the cathedral altar. When Henry heard what had happened, he was deeply sorry.



6. Who was responsible for the death of Thomas Becket? Use the information on pages 10 and 11 and make notes in the table below.

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Hints to support your case:

Becket refusing to sign the king's agreement	Henry's shouting and complaining about Becket	the risk to the knights if they did not obey the king
the unfairness of the court system	Becket banning the bishops who agreed with Henry from the Church	



7. Who do you think was most responsible for Becket's death? Fill in the blanks to complete this sentence.

I think that \_\_\_\_\_ was most responsible for Becket's death because: \_\_\_\_\_

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# Lesson 3

## Which king was worse, John or Richard?



### Quiz

1. When did Henry II become king? Write your answer.  
\_\_\_\_\_
2. What job did Henry II first give Thomas Becket? Tick the correct answer.
  - a. Archbishop of York ☐
  - b. Chancellor ☐
  - c. Knight ☐
  - d. Archbishop of Canterbury ☐
3. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.
  - a. Ecclesiastical courts were unfair. True ☐ False ☐
  - b. Ecclesiastical courts gave out severe punishments. True ☐ False ☐
4. What did Becket do when he returned to England in 1170? Tick the correct answer.
  - a. He crowned himself king. ☐
  - b. He banned three bishops who supported Henry. ☐
  - c. He raised an army and overthrew Henry. ☐
  - d. He became too ill to be Archbishop. ☐
5. What happened to Becket? Tick the correct answer.
  - a. He was put on trial and sentenced to be hanged. ☐
  - b. Henry killed him in a duel. ☐
  - c. He was murdered in Canterbury Cathedral by four knights. ☐
  - d. He starved himself to death. ☐

## Richard the Lionheart

Richard I was a son of Henry II. He became king in 1189 and reigned for ten years. He was a great military leader and commanded his first army aged 16. People called him Richard the Lionheart because of his courage in battle.

However, Richard could also be cruel and merciless. Under his rule, English Jews were persecuted (treated badly). Jews were not allowed to attend Richard's coronation, and when some Jewish leaders arrived with gifts for him, he had them whipped. Under Richard's rule, many Jews were killed or forcibly baptised (forced to convert to Christianity).



Richard I



I. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.

- |   |                               |                                |
|---|-------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| a. Richard commanded his first army aged 12.                    | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| b. Richard was the son of Henry II.                             | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| c. Under Richard's rule, English Jews were treated kindly.      | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |
| d. Richard was known as 'the Lionheart' because of his bravery. | True <input type="checkbox"/> | False <input type="checkbox"/> |

## The Third Crusade

The **Crusades** were a series of religious wars in the Holy Land (now Israel, Palestine and Jordan). Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria, and a Muslim leader, had recaptured Jerusalem, an important holy city. However, he had allowed Christians who lived there to stay if they paid a fee. Richard joined the Third Crusade, which aimed to bring the city back under Christian control.

Richard needed money to pay for the war, and he taxed the English people heavily to raise funds. He was said to have declared, "I would have sold London if I could have found a buyer". Soon after he was crowned king, Richard set off for the Holy Land. He had some early victories, but was not able to recapture Jerusalem. On his way back to England, he was kidnapped by the Duke of Austria, who refused to release him until England paid a huge ransom – almost 50,000 kg of silver!



Saladin



2. Who was Saladin? Write your answer.

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## The end of Richard's reign

Overall, Richard only spent a few months in England during his reign. His mother, Eleanor of Aquitaine, ruled in his place while he was away. When he returned from the Crusades, he did not stay long before leaving to fight in Normandy. He was killed there by a crossbow bolt in 1199.

Richard was a popular king among the English people, who saw him as a victorious knight. However, he left behind a country that had spent most of its money on foreign wars.





3. In your opinion, did Richard deserve to be known as 'the Lionheart'? Circle your opinion, then write your answer.

In my opinion, Richard **did** / **did not** deserve to be known as 'the Lionheart' because: \_\_\_\_\_

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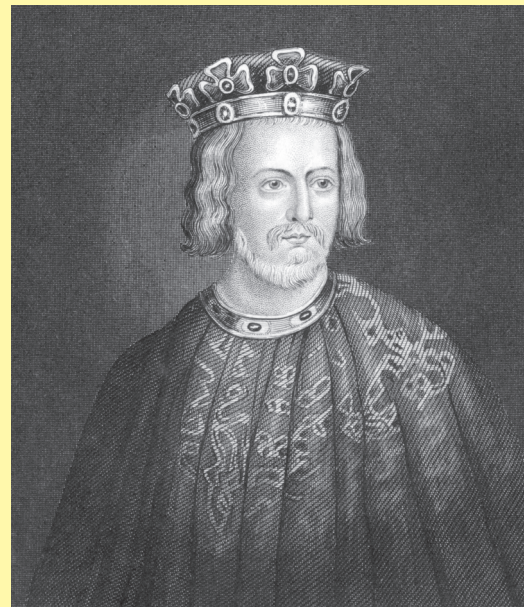
## Bad King John

John was Richard's younger brother. Unlike his brother, he was not a popular king. He was said to be vain, jealous and revengeful. While Richard was away fighting in 1194, John plotted to take the throne for himself, but was unsuccessful.

John finally became king in 1199, after Richard's death. He inherited the problem of money: Richard had spent a lot on the Crusades. To raise money, John introduced new taxes. This made him unpopular


with the **barons** (nobles who owned land and collected the taxes). John also took away some of the barons' land and gave it to his son, which made him even more unpopular. It showed that he did not have to follow the same laws as everyone else.

John was also unpopular with the Church. He disagreed with the Pope over who should be Archbishop of Canterbury, so the Pope banned John from the Church in 1209.



John



-  4. Why did England not have a lot of money when John became king? Write your answer.

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-  5. What did John and the Pope argue about? Write your answer.

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## Magna Carta

In 1215, a large group of barons threatened to rebel if the king did not agree to their demands. These demands were written down in a document called the **Magna Carta** (which means 'Great Charter'). The most important demand was a promise from the king that the law of the land would apply to him, meaning that he could no longer simply do whatever he wanted.

John signed the Magna Carta at Runnymede, in Surrey, on 15 June 1215. The document can be seen as the first declaration of basic rights. It gave the Church protection and limited the amount of tax the king could take from the barons. It also promised swift and fair justice for freemen (men who were not **peasants**). It was a first step towards putting limits on the power of the monarch.

-  6. List three things that the barons demanded King John agree to. Write your answer.

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# Unit progress check in

1. Name the king whose death in 1066 caused a succession crisis. Write your answer.

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2. Match the three contenders to the throne to their descriptions. Draw a line between them.

Harald Hardrada	The Duke of Normandy, who claimed Edward had promised him the throne years earlier.
William	An English noble who claimed that Edward had promised him the throne on his deathbed.
Harold Godwinson	Already King of Norway, he claimed that Edward's predecessor had promised the throne to his father.

3. William defeated Harold Godwinson near which English town? Tick the correct answer.

- a. London ☐
- b. York ☐
- c. Dover ☐
- d. Hastings ☐

4. What position did Thomas Becket hold? Tick the correct answer.

- a. the Pope ☐
- b. Archbishop of Canterbury ☐
- c. Mayor of London ☐

5. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.

- a. Thomas Becket was killed by Henry II in a duel. True ☐ False ☐
- b. The ecclesiastical courts were quick and fair. True ☐ False ☐
- c. Henry was sorry for Becket's death. True ☐ False ☐

6. What does Magna Carta mean? Tick the correct answer.

- a. 'Key Agreement' ☐
- b. 'Large Scroll' ☐
- c. 'Great Charter' ☐
- d. 'Major Census' ☐

# Lesson 4

## What makes a great medieval monarch?



### Quiz

1. What was Richard I's nickname? Tick the correct answer.
  - a. Richard the Brave ☐
  - b. Richard the Lionheart ☐
  - c. Richard the Generous ☐
  - d. Richard the Dragon ☐
2. Richard took part in a series of wars in the Holy Land (modern Israel, Palestine and Jordan). What were these wars called? Write your answer.  

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3. How did Richard die? Tick the correct answer.
  - a. He was killed in battle by the Muslim leader Saladin. ☐
  - b. He was captured by the Duke of Austria and executed. ☐
  - c. He died of old age in Canterbury. ☐
  - d. He was shot with a crossbow bolt in Normandy. ☐
4. In what year did John sign the Magna Carta? Write your answer.  

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5. Give two reasons why John was considered a bad king. Write your answer.  

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## What qualities did medieval monarchs need?

A medieval monarch needed many good qualities. Some were great military leaders who defended the country and led their armies to victory in battle. Others were skilled at listening to people's problems and resolving conflicts without bloodshed. A good monarch could keep the peace and avoid war.

Monarchs also had to think about their successor: who would take the throne when they died. This was usually simple if a monarch had children. However, where a ruler had no children, there would be a dispute over who should take the throne.



- I. Match the qualities of medieval monarchs with the reason each one is important. Draw a line between them.

Have a clear successor
Be a great military leader
Be a skilled administrator
Keep the peace and resolve problems

to win battles and defend the country against invaders.
to avoid long or expensive wars and keep the people happy.
to avoid disputes over who the next monarch should be.
to keep the country running smoothly.

## Who was the best administrator?

Being a good administrator meant keeping the country in order. Soon after William was crowned, he organised a survey of everyone living in England. This was called the Domesday Book. It recorded how many people lived in each area, as well as what land and animals they owned. The information was used to work out how much tax William should collect from each area. It was the first time such a detailed record had been made.

Richard spent a lot of time away from England, leaving his mother Eleanor to rule in his place. The barons got used to running things without a king to instruct them. Later, this meant problems for King John. He struggled to control the barons and was eventually forced to sign the Magna Carta, which limited his power.





2. How did creating the Domesday Book make William a good king? Write your answer.

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## Who was the best military leader?

In Henry's later years, he struggled to keep his five sons happy. All of them wanted to become king, and Henry did not want the country to fall apart when he died. Henry's son Richard (later Richard I) raised an army to rebel against his father. He managed to defeat Henry's forces, and Henry had to agree to name him as his successor.

Richard had a reputation as a great military leader. He won many battles, but ultimately failed in his aim to recapture Jerusalem in the Third Crusade. His brother John, however, was unlucky in war, losing key battles and territory in Normandy (France).



3. Why were Henry's five sons a problem? Write your answer.

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## Who kept peace and resolved problems?

Some people did not accept William as their king. They rebelled against him, but he defeated and punished them. He also built over 100 castles around the country. Lords who were loyal to William lived in these castles to help control each area.

Henry's long conflict with Thomas Becket was never resolved and led to Becket's murder at the hands of Henry's knights.

John angered the barons by raising taxes and taking away their land. He was eventually forced to listen to them when they threatened to rebel against him. When he agreed to their demands in the Magna Carta, it kept things peaceful and avoided war.



4. How did building castles help William keep the peace? Write your answer.

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5. Using the information on pages 20 and 21, fill in the table below.  
Use bullet points to note down examples.

	Was he a great military leader?	Was he a skilled administrator?	Did he keep the peace and resolve problems?
William			
Henry II			
Richard I			
John			

# Lesson 5

## How did power change during the medieval period?



### Quiz

1. What qualities made a good medieval monarch? Tick three correct answers.

- a. arguing with the Church ☐
- b. being a great military leader ☐
- c. keeping the peace and resolving problems ☐
- d. raising taxes ☐
- e. not cooperating with the barons and nobles ☐
- f. having a clear successor ☐

2. Who was Eleanor of Aquitaine? Write your answer.

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3. What was the Domesday Book used for? Tick the correct answer.

- a. recruiting people to fight in William's armies ☐
- b. calculating how much tax William was owed ☐
- c. tracking migration within England ☐
- d. recording the addresses of criminals ☐

4. How did Richard I spend most of his reign? Tick the correct answer.

- a. fighting abroad ☐
- b. arguing with the Pope ☐
- c. living in Scotland ☐
- d. hosting feasts ☐

5. How were Richard and John related? Write your answer.

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## Who held power in the medieval period?

In medieval times, monarchs were much more powerful than they are today. However, there were key points throughout the medieval period, when people (or groups of people) fought to gain or keep power.

## Women in power

The four monarchs you have learned about were kings. Women who married kings were called 'Queen' but rarely held power. However, some had influence over how the country was run through their relationship with the king. You have learned how Empress Matilda (Henry II's mother) helped him become king and advised him during his reign, and how Eleanor of Aquitaine (Richard I's mother) ruled while he was away during the Crusades.

## The feudal system

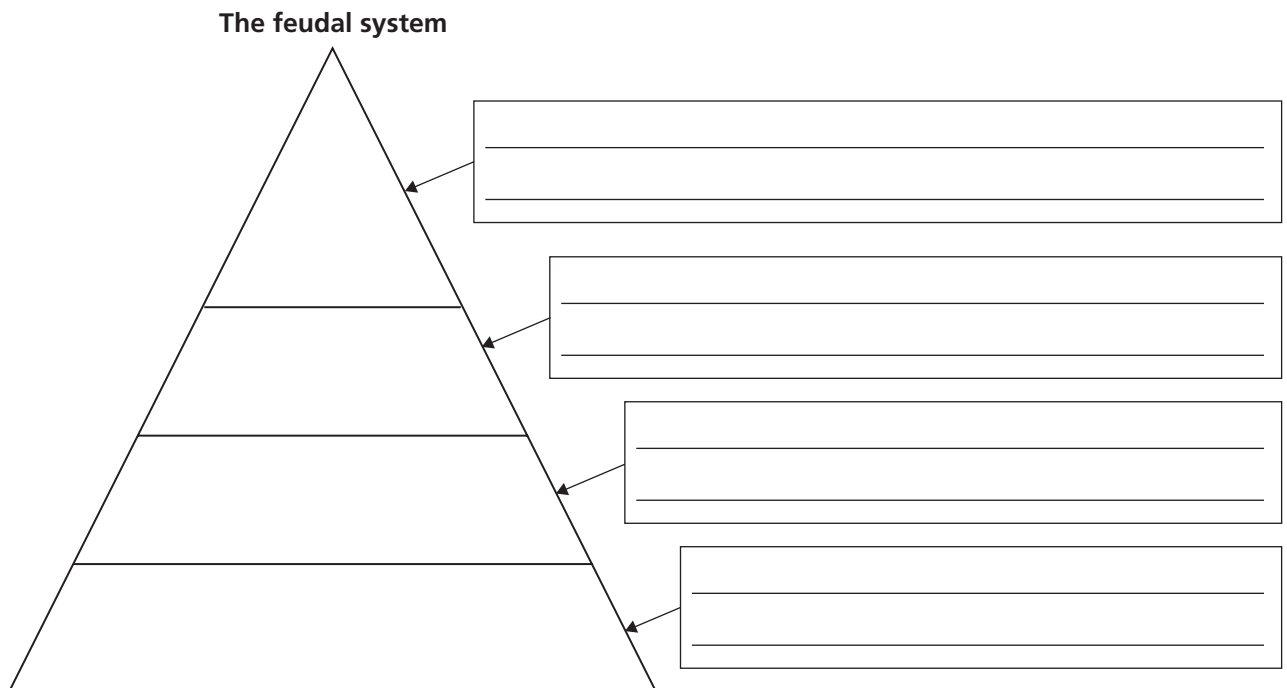
Medieval society in England was organised as a **feudal system**. This can be thought of as a pyramid, with the king or queen at the top, with the most power. In theory, the Church was above the monarch, but this often led to conflict.

Next came the nobles, who were wealthy and owned land, which the monarch gave them in return for their loyalty. Their job was to provide the monarch with an army when it was needed. Below the nobles were the knights: trained soldiers who would fight in an army when needed. Some of them owned land that was given to them by nobles. Lastly, at the bottom of the pyramid were the peasants, who made up the majority of the population. These were ordinary people who farmed the land and paid rent to knights or nobles. In return, they received protection during times of war.





1. Complete this diagram of the feudal system. Label each level of the pyramid, then write a sentence about the **responsibilities** of each section of society.



2. If you lived in a feudal system, who would you want to be and why? Write your answer.

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## **Flashpoint 1: The Norman conquest**

In 1066, William, Duke of Normandy, defeated Harold Godwinson at the Battle of Hastings to become William of England. The country had a new king, but for many people, life went on as before.

## **Flashpoint 2: Henry II's dispute with Thomas Becket**

Henry II chose his friend Thomas Becket to be Archbishop of Canterbury in the hope that they could control the Church. However, this led to a rift between the two men. Henry wanted Becket to sign an agreement to reduce the power of the Church, but Becket refused. Later, Becket was murdered by four of Henry's knights in Canterbury Cathedral.

Becket's death was a disaster for Henry. The Pope made Becket a saint in 1173, and Henry showed he was sorry by walking barefoot to Canterbury Cathedral and allowing the monks there to flog (whip) him. He had lost the chance to reduce the power of the Church.

## **Flashpoint 3: Richard I's Crusades**

Richard I only spent a few months of his ten-year reign in England. While he was away, the barons and nobles became used to ruling without a king. This caused problems for John when he came to the throne.

## **Flashpoint 4: The Magna Carta**

John had several conflicts with the nobles during his reign. He raised taxes and took away some of their land. The nobles were worried that the king had too much power over them, and they wanted some protection. In 1215, they forced John to sign the Magna Carta, which put limits on the king's power. John had to agree to be subject to the law of the land, meaning that he could no longer do whatever he wanted.



3. For each flashpoint, fill in the table to show who gained or lost power as a result.

Flashpoint	Who gained power?	Who lost power?
The Norman conquest	    	    
Henry II's dispute with Thomas Becket	    	    
Richard I's Crusades	    	    
The Magna Carta	    	    



4. Read the statements below. Tick 'True' or 'False' for each one.

After the Norman conquest, the Church was given more power.

True ☐ False ☐

During the medieval period, the monarchy gradually lost power.

True ☐ False ☐

Nobles had more power at the end of the medieval period than at the start.

True ☐ False ☐

Henry II was able to limit the power of the Church.

True ☐ False ☐

The Magna Carta gave more power to peasants.

True ☐ False ☐

# Lesson 6

## Unit check out



1. Write an answer to this question: Who was the greatest medieval monarch?

### Key words

baron	Battle of Hastings	clergy
Crusades	Domesday Book	ecclesiastical
feudal system	Magna Carta	monarch
successor		

<b>Title:</b> Who was the greatest medieval monarch?	<hr/> <hr/>
<b>Introduction</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Who were some major medieval monarchs?</li><li>• What makes a great medieval monarch?</li></ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<b>Paragraph 1</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Who wanted to be king in 1066?</li><li>• Who won the Battle of Hastings and how did it make him a great military leader?</li><li>• What was the Domesday Book and how did it help William to rule well?</li></ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



<p><b>Paragraph 2</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Who was more powerful in medieval England, the Church or the monarch?</li> <li>• Why did Henry II clash with Thomas Becket? Did he solve the problem?</li> </ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><b>Paragraph 3</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Where did Richard spend most of his time and what effect did this have?</li> <li>• Why did King John sign the Magna Carta?</li> <li>• Did the Magna Carta help keep the peace?</li> </ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><b>Extension</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What role did women play in medieval monarchies?</li> </ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
<p><b>Conclusion</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• What made a great medieval monarch?</li> <li>• Which monarchs were not great, and why?</li> <li>• Who was the greatest, and why?</li> </ul>	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/> <hr/>

## Medieval monarchs

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## Medieval monarchs

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