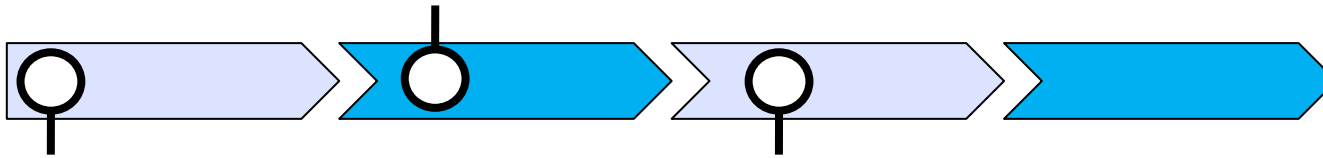


- Norwich was a bustling centre of trade and commerce. Merchants and artisans played a key role in the economy, producing and selling goods. It had marketplaces and fairs.
- Most people in medieval Hellesdon were peasants, working as farmers or laborers. Their daily routine revolved around agricultural work, with tasks changing according to the seasons.
- They relied on a barter system for goods and services and attended the local church, which was the center of social and religious life.

What was life like in medieval Norwich & Hellesdon (1000-1500)?



What were the key features of King John's England, including the Magna Carta (1215)?

- King John's reign was marked by heavy taxation and conflict with the barons.
- The Magna Carta, signed in 1215, limited the king's power and established certain legal rights.
- It laid the foundation for constitutional governance and the rule of law in England.

What were the key features of Mansa Musa's Mali Empire (1312-1337)?

- Mansa Musa's Mali Empire was known for its immense wealth, especially in gold.
- It was a major center of Islamic learning and culture, with Timbuktu being a renowned city of education.
- Mansa Musa's pilgrimage to Mecca showcased the empire's wealth and boosted trade and diplomatic relations.

baron A powerful lord who was granted land by the King.



democracy A type of government where people have a say in the way their country is run.



dynasty The line of monarchs, all from the same family.



empire name for a group of countries ruled by a single person, government or country



migration To move from one country to another to live or work.



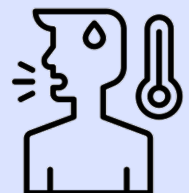
parliament A collection of people representing the whole country, who approve or refuse laws.

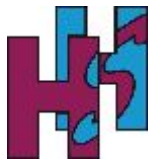


plague A disease which kills a large number of people



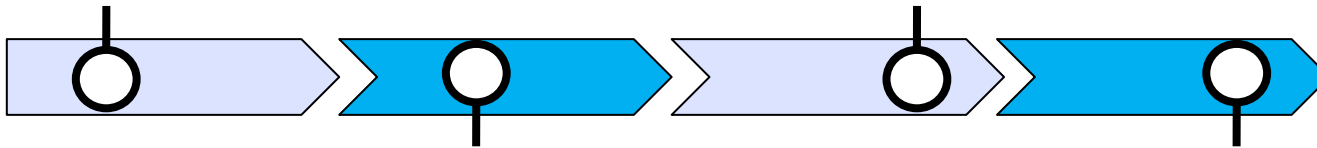
symptoms Signs of an illness or disease.





- Oppressive taxes, hardship, and resentment against feudal lords led to the peasants' revolt where peasants demanded better living conditions and the end of serfdom.
- Though initially unsuccessful, it led to long-term social changes and the decline of the feudal system.

What were the causes and consequences of the Peasants' Revolt (1381)?



What were the Wars of the Roses (1455-1487), and why did they occur?

- The Wars of the Roses were a series of civil wars between the houses of Lancaster and York for the English throne.
- They took place from 1455 to 1487, culminating in the rise of the Tudor dynasty.
- The conflicts were fueled by power struggles, weak kingship, and economic distress.

- The Princes in the Tower were Edward V and his brother Richard, Duke of York. Their uncle, Richard, Duke of Gloucester, sought to secure his position as King Richard III, and needed to eliminate potential rivals.
- The princes disappeared in 1483 after being confined in the Tower of London. Their fate remains a mystery.

Why did the Princes in the Tower disappear in 1483?

What was the significance of Richard III?

- Richard III's reign was marked by his controversial rise to power and the disappearance of his nephews, the Princes in the Tower.
- His defeat at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485 ended the Wars of the Roses and marked the beginning of the Tudor era.
- Richard III's legacy remains debated.

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