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| **Knowledge organiser for Year 6 History – Cornwall – Peaceful or Rebellious?**  **Curriculum Statement:** a local history study  **Overall enquiry question:** Cornwall - Peaceful or Rebellious? Was the Cornish rebellion of 1497 justified?  **Links to prior learning**: Tudor period  **Links to locality:** Cornish Heritage, Geevor, Cornish Mining.  **Core knowledge is bold.** | | | Disciplinary Concepts to be taught:   * Significance * Continuity and change * Cause and consequence * Similarity and difference | |
| **Overarching questions** | **Questions for monitoring** | **Knowledge** | | **Vocab** |
| What was life like in Cornwall in the 1400s?  Who were the main protagonists?  To be able to distinguish between different sources e.g. different versions of the same story and recognise historical bias. | **What is a source?**  **What is a primary source?**  **What is a secondary source?**  **What jobs did the people of Cornwall do at this time?**  **Who were the main characters (protagonists) in the Cornish Rebellion?** What were the jobs of An Gof and Flamank?  What led to the Cornish Rebellion? | * **A source is something which tells us about a period of history it could be a written source, a picture, a recording, or a physical artefact.** * **A primary source comes from the time period being studied itself or from someone who was there.** * **A secondary source is information that has been created about the time period after the event.** * **Jobs performed in Cornwall in the 1400s included mining, farming and fishing.** * **Michael Josef (Also known as An Gof) who was a blacksmith; Thomas Flamank who was a Lawyer and MP and Henry VII were the protagonists.** * Henry VII changed the law so that Cornwall no longer had its own parliament called a Stannary Parliament. This meant the Cornish no longer had as much independence. He also increased taxes to fight a battle with Scotland which Cornwall had no part in. | | government, stannary parliament, parliament, prior, rebellion, taxes, injustice.  An Gof, Flamank, Gwary, tinners, nobles, vagabonds, beggars, yeomen, craftspeople, poll tax, Cornubia, Kernow |
| Did people think of themselves as ‘Cornish or English’?  Continuity and change | Who was An Gof?  What do we know about An Gof?  How has Cornwall changed on a Map since the 1400s?  What had happened chronologically in the lead up to the Cornish Rebellion?  Did An Goff see himself as Cormish or English? Why does this matter? | * Michael Josef (An Gof) was a Cornish Blacksmith during the Tudor period. * Early maps showed Cornwall as a large, prominent and distinct region clearly separated from England. * Britain had lived through lots of invaders and settlers in the proceeding several centuries and was now in a period of poverty (Middle ages) and civil war. * An Gof believed himself to be Cornish not English. This meant he resented the Stannary Law being removed and Cornish taxes being used to fight English Battles. | | bias, viewpoints, misinformation, opinion, continuity, government, infamous, liberation, parliament, advocateexpansion, rebellion, taxes, taxation, injustice.  An Gof, Flamank, poll tax, Cornubia, |
| Why was An Gof angry and what did he do?  Offer reasoned explanations for the cause of effect of main events, situations and changes in the period studied  *Cause and consequence* | **What caused the rebellion?**  What are taxes?  **What part did taxes play in the Cornish Rebellion?**  **Was AN Gof a hero or a villain?**  What is causation? | * **Henry VII changed the law so that Cornwall no longer had its own parliament called a Stannary Parliament. This meant the Cornish no longer had as much independence. He also increased taxes to fight a battle with Scotland which Cornwall had no part in. The Cornish were poor and struggling and the increased taxation made them suffer. They called a meeting where An Gof spoke up against the taxes and the king. The meeting decided to bring its concerns to Thomas Flamank, an MP, Lawyer and collector of taxes.** * **An Gof could be seen as a hero because he stood up for the poor, expressed others thoughts and opinions, supported the stannary law and fought against English oppression.** * **An Gof could be seen as a villain because he stood against his King and country, tarnished the Crnish name and led hundreds to thir deaths.** * Causation is a historical term we use to look at what caused something to happen. | | opinion, government, infamous, liberation, parliament, advocate, prior, expansion, rebellion, taxes, taxation, injustice.  An Gof, Flamank, Gwary, tinners, nobles, vagabonds, beggars, yeomen, craftspeople, poll tax, Cornubia, |
| Was the Cornish Rebellion Justified?  What happened at Blackheath?  Understand historical bias  To be able to distinguish between different sources e.g. different versions of the same story and recognise historical bias How did Henry VIII punish the leaders?  Will ‘An Gof’ have a name perpetual  Understand and explain an historical event of significance in the local area (Cornish Rebellion)  *Significance* | **What happened at Blackheath?**  **What happened to the leaders of the Rebellion?**  Was the rebellion justified?  **What is bias?**  Could bias play a part in how we view the Cornish Rebellion?  Will An Gof have a name ‘perpetual’ (be remembered forever)? | * **Blackheath was an area on the outskirts of London where the Cornish army, led by An Gof, met the king’s army to battle. Many Cornish men died here. Reports say anything from a few hundred to a thousand. Many are also reported to have fled when they saw they were losing the battle.** * **An Gof was hung, drawn and quartered. This means his body had its internal organs removed (disembowelled), his penis was cut off (emasculated) and he was beheaded and his body cut into four parts to be displayed as a warning.** * Some would argue the changes in laws and taxes caused the Cornish people to live in poverty and therefore that the rebellion was justified. Others would say the huge loss of life of the Cornish and their defeat show it was unwise. * **Bias is when you have a reason to favour one side or argument over another and show favouritism towards that point of view.** * Some accounts of the battle said the Cornish turned and fled. Others said they were courageous and fought but were porrly led and equipped. This is an example of bias as the Cornish would be more likely to speak of the courage of those battling whereas the English would want to belittle them. * As Cornish people we may feel empathy for the Cornish suffering under taxes and feel the rebellion was justified whereas an English person may disagree. This may lead to bias. * In Cornish history An Gof is a significant person who will probably be remembered forever. His name is everywhere in Cornwall – street signs and monuments – but elsewhere in Britain, he is a less significant historical figure. | | bias, viewpoints, misinformation, opinion, infamous, liberation, parliament, advocate, rebellion, injustice.  An Gof, Flamank, |
| **End of unit check.**  Employ a wide range of historical vocabulary when presenting information about the past. | Cornwall– peaceful or rebellious?  Was the Cornish rebellion of 1497 justified?  Read the narrative and complete the knowledge check and final overarching question. | See above content | | bias, viewpoints, misinformation, opinion, continuity, government, infamous, liberation, stannary parliament, parliament, advocate, prior, expansion, rebellion, taxes, taxation, injustice.  An Gof, Flamank, Gwary, tinners, nobles, vagabonds, beggars, yeomen, craftspeople, poll tax, Cornubia, |