Lesson 3: Henry III and parliament!

Lesson 3: Henry III and parliament

Teacher Knowledge: When King John I died in 1216, his nine year old son, Henry III took the throne. Like his father, Henry III also alienated the barons and they rose up against him. The barons felt that the king was being too generous to his friends and family, at the expense of the country. They wanted to limit his power and this resulted in a civil war. At the battle of Lewes in 1264, the powerful baron called Simon de Montfort captured the king and set up a parliament. Simon de Montfort's parliament first met in 1265, and included the barons and representatives from different parts of the country. Although Simon de Montfort was killed shortly after he set up his parliament, the representatives of the towns and counties of England continued to be called to parliament to make decisions about the country. This eventually formed 'The House of Commons' in the fourteenth century. ***See page 143 of 'What your Year 1 Child Needs to Know'***

Knowledge Objective	Task	Lesson Detail	Vocabulary
I know that a parliament was set up to make decisions for the country **Knowledge goals** I know that Henry III didn't want to listen to the barons and this made them angry I know that Simon de Montfort captured Henry at the Battle of Lewes and set up the first parliament I know that the parliament had representatives from towns and counties in England	**Task:** To role play an important event **Suggested success Criteria:** I can work with my team to act out what happened I can use speech and pretend to be someone else to act out a scene I can use my knowledge of Henry III and parliament to explain what happened **Step for depth:** Order the events that took place. Why is Simon de Montfort remembered today?	**Prior Learning:** What sort of King was John I? Why did the barons get angry with him? Look at the Knowledge Organiser and point out King John and Henry III. **Vocabulary:** Introduce the key vocabulary and recap words the children are familiar with **Teach:** Explain the story that when King John died, his son became king. Explain that like his father, Henry III also upset the barons. Go through the 5 main points of the story below. **Talk task:** Why were the barons angry at the king? Who was Simon de Montfort and why is he so important? **Task:** In groups, the children can be given parts of the story to act out. The children should perform their part to the class, who can explain what is happening and why it was important. Alternatively, the children could draw pictures of what happened. 1. King John I dies in 1216 and Henry III comes king 2. Henry III gives power and money to his friends and family, making the barons jealous 3. The barons fight the king at the Battle of Lewes 4. Simon de Mon fort captures the king 5. In 1665, Simon de Montfort sets up a parliament with representatives from across the country **Partner teach/ plenary:** After watching all of the parts of the story, the children need to order the parts and tell their partner what happened.	Parliament Representatives Power Tax Civil war Baron Battle of Lewes Simon de Montfort King Henry III
Suggested resources: slips with the parts of the story for the role play			

Year 1
Spring 2
Lesson 3

Henry III
And
parliament.



Prior Learning

What sort of King was John I?

Why did the Barons get angry with him?





What did they make him sign?

What did he promise?

Our Knowledge Organiser

Knowledge Organiser- Kings, Queens and Leaders (History Year One)

Key Vocabulary	Definition
Throne	A special chair for a king or queen, or another very important person
Sceptre	An ornamented (decorated) rod carried by rulers on special occasions
Majesty	A royal person
Reign	The time/ period that a person is in charge and rules over the country
Barons	An important person who has land
The Magna Carta	A written agreement (charter) that was sealed by King John
Civil war	A war between people who live in the same country
Coronation	When a king or queen is given the crown











King John signed the Magna Carta in 1216

Simon de Montfort captured Henry III and set up a parliament

Charles I was executed in 1649

Oliver Cromwell was the Lord Protector

Charles II returned from hiding in France to be the king in 1660

Key Vocabulary

- Throne
- Sceptre
- Majesty
- Reign
- Barons
- The Magna Carta
- Civil war
- Coronation

L.O: I know that a parliament was set up to make decisions for the country.



Success Criteria:

- I can work with my team to act out what happened.
- I can use speech and pretend to be someone else to act out a scene.
- I can use my knowledge of Henry III and parliament to explain what happened.

Here are today's key words:

Parliament

Power

Tax

Civil war

Barons

Simon de Montford

Battle of Lewes

King Henry III

Teach

Today we are going to focus on the story of Henry III.

Henry III was King John's son.
He also upset the Barons.

5 key points about Henry III's reign…

1. His dad (King John) dies in **1216** and Henry III becomes king.
2. Henry gives money to his family and friends making the Barons jealous.
3. The Barons fight the King at the **BATTLE OF LEWES**
4. **Simon de Monfort** captures the king.
5. In **1265**, Simon de Montfort sets up a parliament with people from across the country.

Talk Task

Discuss....



Why were the Barons angry with King henry III?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=4CFEy9jZIeA&list=PLSegY__gUYIc9thzASw-kSxj5J1rid4FV

Who was Simon de Montford?

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=uBnkTpxnNH4

Why was he so important?

Task



In groups act out one of the 5 main parts of Henry III's life.

Then perform your part to the rest of the class.

And finally…

<u>Can you put the parts of Henry III's life in order?</u>



Task:

Read the information on Henry III.
Draw a picture of each of the most important events of Henry III life.

LA - Place the pictures in order

King John (his dad) dies in 1216 and Henry III becomes king. Henry was only 9 years old. William Marshell a popular knight took control of the country, kicked the French rebels out and stabilised the country.	
William Marshell dies 1219 and Henry took over the country at the age of 20. He started to give money to his family and friends making the Barons jealous. He reissued the Magna Carta.	
The Barons fight the King at the BATTLE OF LEWES. Fed up the barons fought the King for rights and power over the land.	
Simon de Monfort captures the king on 14 May 1264.	
In 1265, Simon de Montfort sets up a parliament with people from across the country. Henry wanted peace and spent the next 5 years coming to arrangements with the people to resolve the issues of the country.	
Henry died on 16 November 1272. His son Edward I became king.	