

## 1 The Norman Conquest of England, 1066–1100

### 1.1 Why did William invade England?

Page 7: Knowledge Box

#### Saxon England

- Before 1066, England was ruled by **Edward** the Confessor. He was a Saxon King.
- He had a well-organised government and was supported by powerful **earls**.
- Saxon England was very rich.
- In 1066, Edward died and there were arguments over who should replace him.
- One of his earls, **Harold** Godwinson, took over as king.

#### The Normans

- The Normans were from Normandy (in Northern **France**).
- They were well known for their fighting skills, especially fighting on **horses**.
- England and Normandy (the area of France the Normans controlled) were closely linked by trade.
- Normandy was ruled by William, the Duke of Normandy.

Page 8: Match up the Explanation

Reason	Explanation
William had been good friends with Edward, the previous king of England.	Therefore, William believed he had a right to be king of England, and also that God was on his side because Harold had taken the throne from him.
England was just across the sea from Normandy.	As a result William could easily gather his army and sail quickly over the English Channel to attack.
William believed he had been promised the throne of England.	As a result, William knew how England worked and had the support of some other powerful people in England.
William was the <i>Duke</i> of Normandy, he was not a king.	This meant that England gave William an opportunity to be

	a king, which was a more respected position than duke.
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Page 8: Categorise Reasons

William had been promised the throne

William had been friends with the previous king

### 1.2 Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

Page 9: Explain Reasons

A. The wind changed in Normandy at the perfect time for William to set sail.	B. During the battle Harold was on foot not on horseback so he couldn't move around easily to control his men.	C. Some English soldiers chased some of William's Normans when they seemed to be retreating.
D. William rode over to the retreating soldiers and encouraged them to keep fighting.	E. Harold marched straight to Hastings when he could have waited in London to build up his army.	F. William's army were divided into different sections so he could attack in different ways.
G. William convinced his men that God was on their side.	H. When William landed, Harold had just had to fight a battle in the North of England.	I. The Normans had very skilled cavalry (soldiers on horseback).

William's leadership

William's luck

Harold's mistakes

### 1.3 How far did the Normans change the government of England?

Page 10: Describe Key Features

- King granted land to his supporters.
- Nobles had to swear loyalty and provide knights in return for land.
- Knights had to give military service in return for land.
- Peasants were able to work the land but did not own it, had to give some of what they produced in return for this.

Page 10: Interpretation

The Norman Conquest had a huge impact on all areas of life in England. Churches were destroyed and replaced by Norman style churches (5). The legal system of the country was overhauled. William changed the way the country was governed and gave himself more power (1). The only area where there was some continuity was in the English language (2) which survived for most people apart from nobles (4).

1. The way England was ruled was changed.
2. The English language didn't change as much.
3. ~~The Normans were bad for England.~~
4. Poorer people kept speaking English.
5. The Normans built churches in a new style.

Page 12: Write an Explanation Paragraph

*One impact of the Normans on government was that the King became more powerful. For example, William owned more of the land directly than the Saxon kings. This had an impact because William could give land in return for military service, so he had more supporters and an army to fight for him.*

## 2 Conflict between the King and the Church, 1066–1171

### 2.1 Why was there conflict between the King and the Church?

#### Page 13: Knowledge Box

- When William invaded England in **1066** he was supported by the **Pope** (the head of the Catholic Church).
- However, William's successors had some disagreements with the Church.
- These disagreements were usually about how **bishops** and other church leaders were chosen, or about which **courts** members of the Church should be tried in.
- In 1162, Thomas Becket was made **Archbishop** of Canterbury – this was the most important position in the English Church.
- He was given this position by the king, **Henry II**, who was his close friend.

#### Page 14: Key Terms

Pope	Head of the whole Church in Europe. Was based in Rome and gave orders to the Church in each country. Seen as God's representative on Earth.
Archbishop	The most powerful position in the English Church. The most important was at Canterbury. Often had disagreements with the King.
Bishop	Head of the Church in important cities such as Durham, and responsible for all of the churches in the surrounding area (called a diocese). There could be arguments about whether the King or the Archbishop chose these, and who they swore loyalty to.
Priest	Leader of one church or a small group of churches. There was one in almost every village in England.

#### Page 14: Explain Reasons

King's role	King and Church	Church role
A, E, J	B, D, H, G	C, F, I

*One reason why there were arguments between the King and the Church was because they disagreed about who had certain powers and responsibilities. For example, the King had courts which most people were tried in, but members of the Church would have a trial in a Church court. This caused disagreements because kings like Henry II wanted everyone to be tried in the King's court.*

## 2.2 Why was Thomas Becket murdered?

### Page 15: Knowledge Box

- Thomas Becket had been running the government for Henry II as his **Chancellor**.
- In 1162 he was made Archbishop of Canterbury.
- Henry tried to control the church by appointing his **supporters** as bishops.
- The Pope told Henry that he could not appoint bishops.
- Henry also tried to end Church courts. These were special courts where the **clergy** were put on trial.
- Punishments in Church courts were often less **severe** than in the King's courts.

### Page 15: Order the Events

- 1 Henry appointed his good friend Thomas Becket as Archbishop of Canterbury.
- 4 Eventually Henry and Becket made up and Becket returned from France. But soon after he returned Becket got rid of lots of bishops from the Church.
- 2 Becket quickly took his job more seriously than Henry was expecting. He refused to let him take control of Church courts.
- 6 Henry did not want Becket to be killed, and when he heard what the knights were planning to do he tried to stop them. He was too late, and the knights went to Canterbury and murdered Becket.
- 7 Becket was made a saint, but the King kept the power to choose bishops.
- 8 Henry was forced to apologise for the murder of Becket, and he agreed to be whipped by the monks of Canterbury to show how sorry he was.
- 5 When Henry heard that Becket had betrayed him again, he flew into a rage. Some of his knights overheard him complaining about Becket and thought that they would please Henry by murdering Becket.
- 3 Becket then expelled (kicked out) one of Henry's friends from the position he had been given in the Church by Henry. Henry was so angry that Becket ran away to France.

### Page 16: Identify the Meaning of a Source

The Church is more powerful than the King.	<del>The King should not control the courts.</del>	Only the Church can give orders to bishops.
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Page 16: Usefulness of Sources

*The source is useful because it gives one reason why Becket was murdered. It tells us that Becket tried to limit the power of the King and tell Henry what he could and could not do.*

*Becket and Henry had lots of disagreements, for example when Becket expelled bishops from the Church that Henry had appointed.*

### **2.3 What was the impact of Becket's death?**

Page 17: Explain Impact

*On the other hand, the murder did have a big impact. For example, Henry had to agree to be whipped by the monks at Canterbury. This was important because it was one of the first times that a King of England had allowed themselves to be under the power of the Church.*

## 3 Medieval life before the Black Death, 1066–1348

### 3.1 What was life like in a medieval village?

Page 18: Knowledge Box

- The **feudal** system ensured that all land in England was controlled by the King.
- At a local level the King's land was called a manor and was owned by the **Lord** of the Manor. His land was farmed by **villagers** living on his land.
- One type of villager called a **freeman** paid rent to the lord to farm their land but was free to **move** and work on another lord's land if they wanted.
- Another type of villager called a **villein** worked on the lord's land and was given a small amount of land to farm for themselves. They were never free to move.

Page 19: Make Inferences from Sources

*The source demonstrates that women worked hard. I know this because it shows women washing and drying sheets by hand.*

### 3.2 Why was the Church so important to medieval people?

Page 20: Knowledge Box

- The word 'church' can just mean a **building** but it is often used to refer to the organisation that all Christians belong to.
- During the medieval period all Christians were members of the **Catholic** Church.
- Most villages had a parish church with a **priest** who looked after it. The people who went to it were his parishioners.
- The priest tried to help them live a good life so they would go to **heaven**.
- Monks and nuns were slightly separate from the rest of the Church but still controlled by the Pope.
- Monks and nuns lived in **monasteries** and **nunneries**.
- Their lives were devoted to **praying** and sometimes doing good deeds in the local community.

Page 20: Knowledge Check

Left-hand side: God – **Pope** – Archbishop – **Bishop** – **Priest** – People

Right-hand side: God – Pope – **Monasteries and Nunneries** – People

## Page 21: Explain Importance

Feature	Explanation 'This meant the Church was important because ...'
<b>A Afterlife:</b> People believed that if you lived a good life you would get to heaven. If you did not your soul would end up in hell in agony for ever. They also believed in purgatory – an unpleasant waiting room for heaven where sins would be burnt away.	<b>5</b> ... people were desperate to live a good life to avoid hell and purgatory.
<b>B Church courts</b> punished people for committing sins. Punishments included being forced to pay a fine for not going to church.	<b>4</b> ... if people didn't obey the Church's teachings they could be punished by the priest.
<b>C Latin:</b> The Bible and church services were in Latin, which ordinary people would not understand. The priest was able to understand it.	... the priest was the only person who had the power to teach people how to get to heaven.
<b>D Archbishops</b> often worked closely with the king and advised him on the running of the country.	... they were involved with the governing of the country.
<b>E Monks and nuns</b> cared for the poor, sick and elderly at a time when there was no one else to help them. They also provided education to children from rich families.	<b>3</b> ... monasteries and nunneries carried out a vital role in the local community.
<b>F Rituals:</b> In every village priests carried out weddings and funerals. The priest even kept the time of day by ringing the church bell.	<b>7</b> ... priests were important figures in the lives of ordinary people.
<b>G Holy sites:</b> People thought that the relics of saints had special powers.	<b>2</b> ... people went on pilgrimages to touch these relics.

## 3.3 Why would medieval people want to go on a Crusade?

## Page 22: Knowledge Box

- The Crusades were religious wars fought between **Christians** and Muslims.
- The Crusades started in **1095** and ended in 1291.
- The wars were fought to take over the **Holy** Land in the Middle East.



- Thousands of people from across England and Europe made the long **journey** to the Holy Land to take part in the Crusades. This was despite the dangers of starvation, **disease** and war.

#### Page 22: Categorise Motives

- Getting to Heaven – A, C, F
- Land and Wealth – D, H
- Adventure and Bravery – B, E, G

#### Page 23: Explain motives

Medieval knights trained for war regularly and practised jousting and sword fighting in tournaments. This made knights want to join a Crusade *because they would be able to put their fighting skills into practise in a real war.*

Medieval peasants worked hard but did not own land, were very poor, and could not travel freely. This made peasants want to join a Crusade because *they would be wealthy once the war was over.*

#### Page 23: Analyse the Message of the Source

Source A clearly supports the idea of going on a Crusade. I know this because it encourages people to *'drive out these foul creatures' from the Holy Land. This shows support for Crusading because the Pope wants people to join in the struggle to reclaim land back for the Christian people.*

## 4 King John and Magna Carta, 1199–1216

### Page 24: Knowledge Box

#### King John

- John had tried to steal the throne from his brother King **Richard** the Lionheart when he had been out of the country.
- John made peace with his brother and became **king** when Richard died in 1199.
- John spent much of his reign fighting wars against the **French** for control of Normandy. The wars began in **1202**.

#### King John and the barons

- King John's reign is famous for his power struggle with his **barons**.
- Barons were the most powerful people in the country and looked after large amounts of **land** for the King.
- Barons were meant to be **loyal** to the King and provide him with **knights** whenever he needed them for war.

### 4.1 Why were people unhappy with King John?

#### Page 25: Build an Explanation

Reasons	Explanation start	Explanation end
From 1208 to 1213 the Pope banned all church services in England as John refused to back down in his argument with the Pope.	This upset all Christians in England because ...	... they were worried that if they could not go to church they would end up in hell.
John went to war against the French king twice and was badly beaten. He lost all the land his father had gained in France.	This upset the entire country because ...	... a strong medieval king was meant to win glory through war.
John raised the amount of tax barons had to pay so he had money for his wars in France.	This upset the barons because ...	... they did not want to pay high taxes for John's failed wars.
John fined barons who would not pay their taxes. He even took the family members of barons hostage to ensure their loyalty!	This upset the barons because ...	... they felt they were not being treated with respect.

## 4.2 What mistakes did John make?

### Page 26: Describe Events

The Signing of the Magna Carta, 1215

*After the rebellion, King John met with the barons at Runnymede, near Windsor. This led to the signing of the Magna Carta on the 15 June 1215. This agreement, meaning 'Great Charter', set out the rules for monarchs when running the country. However, within three months of signing the Magna Carta war broke out again.*

### Page 27: Write an Account

*John's reign became a crisis because he argued with his barons. John's high taxes and harsh treatment of his barons forced them to rebel and capture London in 1214. This led to the signing of the Magna Carta in 1215, where John promised to rule more fairly but he quickly broke these promises and war broke out again within three months. This was a major crisis because John's actions had forced the country, and turmoil and his breaking of the Magna Carta only worsened the split between the barons and the king.*

## 4.3 How did Magna Carta change England?

### Page 28: Explain Change

- The King: Unhappy because he doesn't have control over the Church and the barons held control over taxes and the running of the country.
- The barons: Pleased because they can now supervise the King's decisions and ensure he is taxing the country fairly.
- The Church: Pleased because they now have control over the running of the Church.
- Freemen: Pleased because they are no longer restricted on where they can travel to.
- Villeins: Unhappy because their rights haven't changed in any meaningful way.

## 4.4 How do historians see King John?

### Page 29: Summarise an Interpretation

Answer = B

Three supporting facts:

- John taxed his barons heavily to pay for his failed wars against France.
- John declared war again on his barons after signing Magna Carta.
- Freemen were allowed to travel where they liked after Magna Carta.

## 5 The Black Death and its consequences, 1348–1381

### 5.1 How did people explain the Black Death?

#### Page 32: Knowledge Box

- In 1348, the Black Death arrived in England. It was bubonic plague carried from Asia on boats that were **trading** goods.
- In the Middle Ages, people did not know that **germs** caused disease.
- There were many theories about what caused illness at the time. Many people believed that illnesses were a punishment from **God**.
- Some people believed that **bad air** could cause disease.

#### Page 33: Categorise Ideas

#### Explanations of the Black Death

Natural explanations	Supernatural explanations
Bad air Jews poisoning water supplies	The planets God

Carrying flowers, herbs or spices. (Bad air)	Many people prayed or confessed to a priest. (God)	Some people called <b>flagellants</b> whipped themselves as a punishment for their sins. (God)	Burning fires to purify the air. (Bad air)	In some places Jews were arrested and even tortured. (Jews)
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## 5.2 What was the impact of the Black Death in England?

### Page 35: Judge Impact

*Although the Black Death had a huge impact on England, some of the consequences were short-term. For example, the lack of priests which meant that during the worst years of the disease there were not enough priests to bury the dead.*

*However, there were some very important long-term consequences, such as the availability of cheap land. This meant that many people could now own their own land.*

*Peasants benefited most from the Black Death, because they could now try to sell their services to other lords and receive higher wages for their work.*

*This was an important change because it allowed many peasants to gain their freedom for the first time.*

### Page 36: Explain what a Source Shows

*In the source you can see a number of bodies lying around in the streets. This suggests the Black Death caused so many deaths that it was impossible to keep up with burying the bodies. This is convincing because the Black Death killed over one-third of the population of England, and there were so many deaths that there was a shortage of priests to bury the dead.*

	The Black Death, 1349–50	The Great Plague, 1665
Cause	An outbreak of bubonic plague (but may have been pneumonic)	An outbreak of bubonic plague
Impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Spread across most of the country</li> <li>- Killed over one-third of the population of England</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- It was mainly London that was affected</li> <li>- Killed around 100,000 people</li> </ul>
Treatments used at the time	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Herbs or strong-smelling concoctions</li> <li>- Fires</li> <li>- Jews were arrested or tortured</li> <li>- Flagellants</li> <li>- Prayer</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When the plague was reported in Europe, there was an attempt to introduce a <b>quarantine</b></li> <li>- Ale houses were closed and a committee was set up to investigate ways to stop the spread</li> <li>- Lots of dogs and cats were killed as people believed they spread the disease</li> <li>- Giant bonfires were also lit in London to prevent bad air from spreading the disease</li> </ul>
Consequences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Reduced the number of peasants, there were not enough to work the land</li> <li>- Land became available</li> <li>- More peasants became free or got land</li> <li>- Laws were passed to keep peasants unfree</li> <li>- This led to disturbances and many would argue even caused the Peasants' Revolt</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- When London was rebuilt after the Great Fire (in 1666) streets were widened and open sewers were removed to make London more healthy</li> <li>- Prices of food went up in the years after the plague</li> <li>- There was violence against Jews and other minorities</li> </ul>

*One similarity/difference between the Great Plague and the Black Death was in the way the disease was explained.*

*For example, in the Black Death some people thought the disease was caused by bad air, leading them to bury their dead away from town centres.*

*This was similar to the Great Plague because ideas about disease had not developed significantly in this time, and it would be another 200 years before germs were discovered. As a result, miasma was still an explanation of the cause of the disease, leading to huge bonfires being lit to purify the air.*

### 5.3 Why did the peasants revolt in 1381?

#### Page 38: Knowledge Box

- In 1381 people in Essex and Kent refused to pay new **taxes**.
- Several groups of peasants marched on **London**. The group from Kent made **Wat Tyler** their leader.
- There was a lot of violence in London. The Archbishop of **Canterbury** was killed by a group of peasants.
- The peasants demanded an end to **villein** status (being tied to a lord of the manor and forced to work for them). The King promised to grant them this, but when the protest settled down he went back on this promise.
- Hundreds of leaders were **executed**.

#### Page 38: Identify Long- and Short-term Causes

Short-term causes of the Peasants' Revolt	Long-term causes of the Peasants' Revolt
A new tax, the poll tax, was introduced	Many peasants were richer since the Black Death and wanted to be more important
A riot began in Fobbing in Essex	Price of food has increased
Priests like John Ball	War with France
New, young King	

#### Page 39: Use Evidence in a Source to Support an Explanation

##### 'It is by our labour' Source B

Peasants were doing all of the work but they didn't live as well as the rich.

**'bound to serve' Source A**

Peasants had to work for a lord. Their position had not improved since the Black Death.

**'receive only the wages traditionally paid' Source A**

Wages were fixed so that peasants did not get any more money after the Black Death.

**'we are beaten' Source B**

Peasants were treated badly by lords.

Page 40: Consider the Usefulness of Sources

NOTE: there is an error in the workbook. The question should read: Study Sources A and B (see page 39). Which source is more useful to a historian studying the causes of the Peasants' Revolt? The third sentence starter should read: This was an important reason for the Peasant's Revolt because...

Source B is useful because it tells us why some peasants were angry.

This is shown when it says 'It is only by our labour they live so well'.

This was an important reason for the Black Death because preachers like John Ball, and other Lollards, were preaching that God created all men equal, which encouraged many peasants to join the rebellion.

Overall, I think Source B is most useful because it gives us an idea of the reasons why peasants actually joined the rebellion, from one of the key individuals who was involved.

## 6 Religion in the Tudor period, 1517–1558

Page 41: Knowledge Box

### Catholic

- Catholicism was the only major form of **Christianity** in Europe before 1517.
- Catholicism was led by the **Pope** in Rome.
- Catholics believe that by praying regularly and performing good deeds a person's soul would spend less time in **purgatory** before entering **heaven**.

### Protestant

- Protestantism began as a **protest** against the Catholic Church.



- It was started by a German monk named Martin **Luther** in 1517 in the town of Wittenberg in Saxony.
- Luther opposed the selling of indulgences. Indulgences promised people less time in **purgatory** if they paid money.
- Luther started a new form of Christianity based on faith in God basing religion on what is in the **Bible**.
- Luther's protest spread across Europe in the **Reformation**.

## 6.1 Why did Henry VIII decide to break with the Church in Rome?

Page 42: Explain Causes

### Money

*A key reason for Henry's break with Rome was he wanted more money. Henry had fought expensive wars with France and needed money quickly. The Church was extremely wealthy as it owned a third of the land in England, collected taxes from the people called tithes and had wealthy monasteries. This led to Henry's break with Rome because it provided a perfect opportunity to take the Church's wealth and use it to fund his wars against France.*

### Power

*A key reason for Henry's break with Rome was that he wanted more power. The Pope had the power to appoint the Archbishops who led the Church in England. This issue had caused conflict for centuries and had even led to the murder of Archbishop Becket in 1170 during the reign of Henry II. The monasteries were also loyal to the Pope. This led to Henry's break with Rome because it would allow him to have total power over the country without anyone to question his actions.*

### The Tudor dynasty

*A key reason for Henry's break with Rome was that he wanted a male heir. Henry wanted to marry his mistress Anne Boleyn who he hoped would provide him with a son. However, the Pope would not grant him an annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon. This led to Henry's break with Rome because he desperately wanted the power to grant his annulment and marry Anne so any children she produced would be legitimate heirs to the throne.*

## 6.2 Who changed the Church the most: Henry VIII or Edward VI?

Page 43: Understand Key Features

Catholics	Protestants
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The Pope <b>leads</b> the Church.</li> <li><b>Churches</b> should be highly decorated.</li> <li><b>Priests</b> should wear decorated robes.</li> <li>Priests cannot marry.</li> <li>The <b>Bible</b> and church services should be in Latin.</li> <li>Good deeds get you to <b>heaven</b>, for example giving money to the church, worshipping saints.</li> <li>Monasteries have a key role.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The king or local ruler <b>leads</b> the Church.</li> <li><b>Churches</b> should be plain and simple.</li> <li><b>Priests</b> should wear simple robes.</li> <li>Priests can marry.</li> <li>The <b>Bible</b> and church services should be in the language of the local people.</li> <li>Faith alone should be enough to get you into <b>heaven</b>.</li> <li>No need for monasteries.</li> </ul>

Page 44: Explain change

*The church under Edward VI saw major change. Far more Protestant changes were introduced including church services in English. The Bible remained in English and anyone was now free to read it. Priests had to dress in simple robes and churches were kept plain. The monarch who most affected ordinary people was Edward, who introduced far more Protestant changes than Henry who had maintained many Catholic beliefs and only really made major changes to how the church was run.*

## 6.3 Does Mary I deserve her reputation as 'Bloody Mary'?

Page 45: Summarise an Interpretation

Interpretation A: *The main argument of Ridley is that Mary I was a terrible ruler who brought 'suffering and death' and led to a long-lasting dislike of Catholics in England.*

Interpretation B: *The main argument of Haigh is that Mary was responsible for a strong recovery of Catholicism in England.*

Page 46: Compare interpretations

*The most convincing interpretation of Mary's religious changes is provided by Haigh. This is because Haigh correctly suggests that the Catholic Church showed 'health' under Mary as she recruited new, better educated priests and brought the church back under the control of Rome in 1555. Though Ridley is correct to draw attention to the 283 martyrs that died at Mary's hands, the majority of the country was Catholic at this time and many people probably supported Mary's actions.*

## 7 The reign of Elizabeth I, 1558–1603

Page 48: Knowledge Box

### Problems facing Elizabeth within England

- When Elizabeth came to the throne at the age of **25** many people were concerned at the prospect of another female ruler.
- Elizabeth was a **Protestant** and wanted to reverse the Catholic changes made by her sister Mary. This worried many Catholics in England.

### Problems facing Elizabeth from outside England

- Elizabeth's cousin **Mary** Queen of Scots wanted to take the English throne and she knew she would have a lot of support from **Catholics** in England.
- Philip of Spain wanted to **marry** Elizabeth but she turned him down early in her reign. He wanted England for himself and was going to return the country to Catholicism.
- In 1570 the **Pope** excommunicated Elizabeth. This meant she was banished from the Catholic Church and this encouraged many Catholics to plot against her.

## 7.1 What was important about Elizabeth’s religious changes?

Page 48: Explain significance

Event	Immediate consequence	Long-term consequence
<b>A</b> In 1559 Elizabeth made herself Supreme Governor of the Church, replacing the Pope in Rome.	<b>4</b> Elizabeth’s power was strengthened in England as she was in charge of the Church, not the Pope.	The Pope excommunicated Elizabeth in 1570 and encouraged Philip of Spain to invade England. This would cause many years of turmoil for Elizabeth.
<b>B</b> The royal Injunctions of 1559 got rid of many traditional Catholic ideas such as pilgrimages. Every church had to have a Bible in English.	<b>1</b> Many Catholics in England were left worried by the Protestant changes.	There was a major rebellion called the Northern Rebellion in 1569. Many of the rebels were Catholics in the North of England who were angered by the attacks on their way of life.
<b>C</b> The Act of Uniformity of 1559 allowed some Catholic beliefs. A key one instructed priests to wear robes.	<b>2</b> Strong Protestants, called Puritans, were angered that Elizabeth’s changes did not go far enough.	In 1566, 37 priests had to leave their jobs for refusing to wear robes. This shows Elizabeth was forced to protect her religious changes.
<b>D</b> Elizabeth’s settlement held both Protestant and Catholic elements and allowed a degree of religious freedom. Elizabeth promised not to make ‘windows into the souls of men’.	<b>3</b> The majority of the population largely supported Elizabeth’s ‘middle way’ and fines for not attending church services were rarely given out.	The changes established by Elizabeth laid the foundations for the Church of England, which lasts to this day.

*The Elizabethan religious settlement was important as it established a form of Christianity which contained both Protestant and Catholic elements and allowed a degree of religious freedom as long as people remained outwardly loyal to the church. This resulted in the majority of the population largely supporting Elizabeth’s ‘middle way’ and attending church services. In the long term this meant that Elizabeth helped end years of religious turmoil and helped lay the foundations of today’s Church of England.*

## 7.2 Why did the Spanish Armada fail in its invasion of England?

Page 49: Write an Account

1	2	3
On 28 May 1588 the Spanish <b>Armada</b> set sail. It was the largest fleet ever seen with 130 ships packed full of soldiers ready to invade England.	Between 20 and 27 July the Spanish fleet sailed up the English Channel. It was attacked by English ships that did little damage.	The Armada anchored off France at Calais. On 27 July, the English attacked with <b>fireships</b> , which caused panic and forced the Spanish fleet to scatter.
4	5	6
On 28 July the English attacked the Spanish fleet which was in disarray and defeated them at the Battle of Gravelines. Around 1000 Spaniards were killed.	The Spanish fleet tried to sail back to Spain but was hit by terrible storms. About 44 ships were sunk.	The remaining Spanish fleet was forced to return home by sailing round Scotland and Ireland. Only half made it home as many ships sank on the dangerous coastline.

Page 50

*The first stage at which the Spanish plan began to fail was when the English used fireships. On the 27 July the Spanish fleet was anchored at Calais. The English sailed flaming ships at the Spanish fleet which forced them to scatter. This harmed the Spanish plan because the massive Armada fleet was forced to split up which made the ships more vulnerable to an English attack at Gravelines the next day, which saw 1000 Spaniards killed.*

*The second stage of the failure was when storms hit the Spanish fleet. About 44 ships were sunk as the Spanish fleet tried to return to Spain. This harmed the Spanish plan as the terrible weather forced them to sail north round Scotland and Ireland and half the ships were lost on the dangerous coastline.*

### 7.3 How do historians view Elizabeth’s reign?

#### Page 51: Evaluate an Interpretation

*Elizabeth’s reign was a Golden Age for England due to the success of the religious settlement, exploration achievements and a blossoming of literature and fashion.*

<p>The religious settlement laid the foundations of today’s Church of England.</p> <p><i>Supports</i></p>	<p>Attempts to start a new colony in North America had failed by 1590.</p> <p><i>Goes Against</i></p>	<p>Shakespeare is England’s most famous writer and wrote 38 plays during the period.</p> <p><i>Supports</i></p>	<p>Elizabeth did much to help the poor during her reign by introducing new Poor Laws.</p> <p><i>Supports</i></p>
<p>Sir Walter Raleigh brought back potatoes and tobacco to England.</p> <p><i>Supports</i></p>	<p>Elizabeth executed her sister Mary Queen of Scots in 1587 for plotting against her.</p> <p><i>Goes Against</i></p>	<p>The religious settlement angered both Catholics and Puritans.</p> <p><i>Goes Against</i></p>	<p>Elizabeth was the first queen to order high-heeled shoes.</p> <p><i>Supports</i></p>

#### Page 52: Compare Periods

*One way in which Henry VIII and Elizabeth I was similar was in the religious change they brought to England. A major change Henry VIII made was establishing himself as the leader of the Church in England. The Act of Supremacy in 1534 made him Supreme Head of the Church which saw him replace the Pope. Similarly, Elizabeth I undid the work of her sister Mary and made herself Supreme Governor of the Church in 1559. This once again replaced the Pope in Rome. Their changes were similar because they both made moves to ensure the monarchy held power over the Church rather than Rome.*

## 8 Causes of the English Civil War, 1628–1642

### 8.1 What caused conflict between Charles and Parliament?

Page 53: Knowledge Box

- **Elizabeth** died in 1603 with no children. She was the last of the **Tudor** monarchs.
- James I, a **Stuart**, took over as king. When he died in 1625 he was replaced by his son, Charles I.
- Charles ruled until 1649, when he was **executed**.
- Charles believed in the **Divine Right** of King. This was the idea that kings got their power from **God**.
- There was a growing number of Puritan **MPs** in Parliament. They held strongly **Protestant** beliefs.

Page 54: Identify Features

Charles I	Parliament
The only person the King needs to answer to is God. No one else can tell the King what to do.	Many of us would like to see the Church of England changed to make it more Protestant.
I am a Protestant but I would like to change the Church of England to make it more like the Catholic Church. I am married to a Catholic	The king or queen should only raise taxes with permission.
Being able to fight wars abroad is important, even if it costs a lot of money.	We are used to being asked our advice on how to rule.
Puritans are too extreme in their beliefs. They can't be trusted.	We have become more important since the reign of Henry VIII. We want to protect our new power.

Money

Power

Religion

The only person the King needs to answer to is God. No one else can tell the King what to do.	Many of us would like to see the Church of England changed to make it more Protestant.	I am a Protestant but I would like to change the Church of England to make it more like the Catholic Church. I am married to a Catholic.	The King or Queen should only raise taxes with permission.
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We have become more important since the reign of Henry VIII. We want to protect our new power.	We are used to being asked our advice on how to rule.	Being able to fight wars abroad is important, even if it costs a lot of money.	Puritans are too extreme in their beliefs. They can't be trusted.
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### Page 55: Explain Reasons

One reason for conflict between Charles and Parliament was disagreements about money. For example, Charles wanted to raise taxes to pay for war with Spain. This could lead to conflict because Parliament didn't want to grant these taxes, but Charles thought they didn't have the right to refuse him.

Another reason was power. For example, Charles believed he got his power from God, and didn't need any advice. This could lead to conflict because during the Tudor period Parliament had got used to being asked for their advice, and they didn't think Charles should be able to rule on his own.

A final reason was religion. Although Charles was a Protestant, he tried to make some changes to Church services. Many of the MPs in Parliament were puritans and they hated his changes because they thought they were too catholic.

## 8.2 Why did war break out between Charles and Parliament?

### Page 56: Identify Turning Points

In 1625, Charles **dismissed** (got rid of) Parliament and decided to rule on his own. He had fallen out with Parliament too many times. This was called 'Personal Rule'

In 1637, Charles tried to force the Scot to use the English Prayer Book. He had to send an army to try to force them to agree. However his army was defeated.

By 1640 Charles was desperate for money to continue the war against the Scots. He turned to Parliament for help.

Parliament made a list of demands:

- Regular meetings of Parliament
- Reverse the changes made to the Church
- Don't raise taxes without Parliament's support

Charles agreed to most of the demands but refused to accept the changes to the Church.

In November 1641 a group of extreme Puritan MPs who were not happy with this compromise demanded that MPs should choose all of the King's advisers and that the Church was changed to be more Protestant. Charles was furious.

January 1642 – Charles tried to arrest five MPs who had gone against him. Many people in Parliament turned against Charles and were afraid he would dismiss Parliament again.



March 1642 – Parliament took control of the army. They did this so that Charles could use the army against them.

June 1642 – The Nineteen Propositions. This was a new list of demands by Parliament which said that Charles could only rule with Parliament’s permission. Parliament was divided between supporters of the King (Royalists) and his opponents.

Charles rejected this agreement and rode to Oxford. He declared war on Parliament.

Money

Power

Religion

### 8.3 Why was Charles executed?

Page 57: Compare Sources

NOTE: currently there is an error in the workbook. The first question in the table should read: What reason does the source give for why Charles was executed?

What reason does the source give for why Charles was executed?	Charles caused the war by trying to rule on his own.	Charles refused to accept that Parliament had any power over him.
What knowledge do you have which supports this?	Charles ruled without Parliament for 11 years from 1629.	Charles believed in the Divine Right of Kings.  Even when he was captured he tried to restart the war.  He refused to accept the legitimacy of the trial.

*Overall, Source B is most useful because it comes from Charles himself, showing clearly how his attitudes contributed to his own execution. Charles refused to accept the authority of the court and even when he had been captured he had continued to try to restart the Civil War. This led to more MPs supporting his execution.*

Page 58: Explain Reasons

*Another reason why the Civil War started was because of disputes over power. Charles believed in the Divine Right of Kings and refused to accept the authority of Parliament. This led to him dismissing Parliament when they refused to grant him taxes for his war with Spain. When he was forced to recall Parliament, they tried to limit his power which Charles refused to accept, causing conflict.*

*Another reason why the Civil War started was money. Charles needed taxes for wars, particularly after the war with Scotland began when he tried to impose a new prayer book. Parliament expected to be consulted on new taxes, and as a result they used this as an opportunity to limit the King’s power in return for approving taxes. Charles responded by trying to arrest five MPs, sparking the Civil War.*

## 9 The Restoration era, 1660–1685

### 9.1 How did the Restoration change England?

#### Page 63: Knowledge Box

- King Charles I was **beheaded** in 1649.
- At first the country was ruled by **Parliament** but it did little to solve the country's problems.
- **Cromwell** took over the ruling of the country in 1653. His title was **Lord** Protector.
- Cromwell used the **army** to enforce his strict rule, which made him unpopular.
- Cromwell was a **Puritan**.
- In 1658 Cromwell died and his **son** took over but in 1659 the army forced him out of the job.
- In 1660 the army invited Charles I's son to become **king**. He was crowned Charles II and the monarchy was restored.

#### Page 64: Identify Changes

Life under Cromwell	Changes brought by Charles II
<b>A</b> Strict Puritan laws were introduced. These included the banning of theatres. No games or sports were allowed on Sundays. Horse-racing was forbidden and alehouses closed.	<b>3</b> Charles ended the Puritan laws. Life returned to how it had been before Cromwell and there was far more freedom.
<b>B</b> Catholics had been persecuted and were not allowed to practise their religion.	<b>1</b> Catholics were allowed far more freedom to practise their religion, though they still were not allowed to become MPs. The king himself was secretly a Catholic.
<b>C</b> Puritans had made up the majority of MPs in the House of Commons and had introduced strict changes as a result.	<b>5</b> Puritans were not allowed to be MPs. They were also not allowed to study at universities or teach in schools.
<b>D</b> Cromwell had ruled England by dividing the country into 11 areas. Each area had been ruled by a Major-General from the army.	<b>2</b> Life returned to normal as military rule was ended.
<b>E</b> Women and girls should dress in a proper manner. Make-up was banned and soldiers would scrub off any make-up found on unsuspecting women. Clothes that were too colourful were banned.	<b>4</b> Restrictions on clothing and make-up for women were removed. Women wore colourful clothes based on the fashion at Charles II's court.

### Page 64 Understand the Complexity of Change

**Puritan:** 0 *Puritans had gone from holding control over the running of the country to not being allowed to be MPs and being prevented from attending universities and teaching at schools.*

**Moderate Protestant:** 5 *The Puritan changes had been removed and ordinary people no longer had to live under strict rules.*

**Catholics:** 3 *They had been persecuted under Cromwell but now they were allowed some degree of religious toleration, even if they couldn't become MPs.*

### Page 65: Explain Change

*One way that the lives of people in England changed was how they were governed. The Rule of the Major-Generals was ended and Puritans were no longer allowed to be MPs. This was a major change for the people of England because previously the Puritans had made up the majority of MPs in the House of Commons. This control over Parliament ensured they could make strict changes whereas under Charles II they held no power in the country at all. Though these changes were welcomed, Catholics remained disappointed that they were also not allowed to play a role in the running of the country as they were banned from being MPs.*

*A second way that the lives of people in England changed was in the freedom they were allowed in their daily lives. Charles ended the strict Puritan laws. This was a major change because under Cromwell games and sports, such as horse-racing, had been banned and women weren't allowed to wear make-up or colourful clothing. The people were allowed little freedom whereas under Charles II, life returned to normal as restrictions were lifted.*

## 9.2 How has Charles II's rule been viewed?

### Page 66: Support or Challenge an Interpretation

#### Supporting Knowledge:

<b>A</b> Charles II ended the rule of the army and ended Puritan restrictions on people's lives.	'years of Cromwell's strict rule'
<b>B</b> Charles II did not maintain strict religious laws and protected Catholics from persecution.	'return to normality', 'attitude to England's eternal religious divide was one of live and let live'
<b>C</b> Crowds lined the streets to welcome Charles at the time of his coronation in 1660.	'people welcomed Charles II's return'
<b>D</b> Charles II had at least 16 children from 8 different mistresses.	'pleasure-seeking king'
<b>E</b> Charles II was given £1.2 million a year to live on but usually spent £400,000 more than this.	'enjoyed a taste for the finer things in life'

<b>F</b> The Great Plague and the Great Fire both devastated London.	'ruling through the two great crises of the 17th century'
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### Challenging Knowledge:

<b>G</b> Charles II was widely criticised for fleeing London during the Great Plague of 1665.	'ruling through'
<b>H</b> Puritans were not allowed to become MPs, study at university or teach in schools.	'attitude to England's eternal religious divide was one of live and let live'
<b>I</b> Charles II dissolved Parliament in 1679 and ruled without it in his final years. He was fed up with them disagreeing with him over who would rule after he died.	'popular king'
<b>J</b> The Great Plague and Great Fire were terrible for London but had less impact on other areas of the country. The seventeenth century also included the Civil War.	'two great crises'

## 9.3 Why was the Great Fire of London important?

### Page 66: Order the events

<b>6</b>	By Sunday night the fire had spread to the east and north of Pudding Lane. The streets were full of people fleeing the city. Charles II ordered houses should be pulled down to stop the fire's spread.
<b>4</b>	At 2.00 a.m. on Sunday 2 September a fire started at a bakery on Pudding Lane. The baker and his family fled leaving only the maid who was killed by the fire.
<b>10</b>	By the evening of 6 September the fire was finally out. Over 13,000 homes had been lost and 87 churches destroyed.
<b>3</b>	A drought hit London for ten months before the fire. The city was very dry and water supplies were running low.
<b>8</b>	September 4 proved to be the most destructive day of the fire. St Paul's Cathedral was one of many buildings destroyed.
<b>1</b>	For centuries London had been a large city mainly made up of houses built from wood and straw, which were tightly packed together in narrow streets.
<b>9</b>	On 5 September the wind crucially dropped. Fire fighters were able to stop the spread of blaze by destroying houses at Cripplegate.

5	The fire spread from the bakery to nearby buildings in the tightly packed streets. The mayor was woken from his sleep but said 'a woman might piss it out'.
7	On 3 September the fire continued to spread due to the wind blowing from the east. The Tower of London was saved from the blaze.
2	Just before the fire there was a large storm which blew a strong east wind across the city.

Page 68: Categorise Importance

Importance at the time: A, B, C

Importance after: D, E, F, G, H

Page 69: Explain Importance

*One reason the Great Fire of London was important for Restoration England was it caused great destruction to the capital city. Over 13,000 homes were destroyed and around 100,000 people were left homeless. The cost of the damage was around £10 million. This was important because in the short term the devastating fire disrupted London's trade and caused widespread homelessness and psychological trauma. Charles II knew that these problems would need to be solved by rebuilding the capital.*

*The second reason the Great Fire of London was important for Restoration England was it led to the rebuilding of a more modern capital city. Wooden houses were replaced red brick and white stone buildings. Canals were built and roads were widened. Fifty-one churches and other important buildings were rebuilt by famous architects, such as Christopher Wren. This was important because in the long term London was rebuilt as a city that was better protected against fire and disease and the legacy of this can still be seen today.*

## 10 Thematic study: – The changing power of the monarch, 1066–1685

### 10.1 How did the power of the monarch change?

Page 70: Describe Key Changes

	Power of the monarch	Limits to the power of the monarch
<b>Henry II (1154)</b>	<p>Introduced legal changes, royal judges regularly travelled the country to pass judgments</p> <p>Controlled an empire in France</p>	<p>Archbishop Becket refused to reduce the power of Church courts</p> <p>Henry was publicly whipped for his role in Becket's murder</p>
<b>John</b>	<p>Eventually won the support of the Pope who declared Magna Carta invalid</p> <p>Could fine barons without any real limits</p>	<p>Had to fight a war against the barons</p> <p>Magna Carta limited his power and his right to raise taxes</p>
<b>Henry VIII</b>	<p>Was extremely powerful and passed laws granting him extra power through Parliament</p>	<p>Faced opposition to the dissolution of the monasteries</p>
<b>Elizabeth I</b>	<p>Was popular, especially after her victory over the Spanish Armada</p> <p>Gained wealth from piracy, trade and exploration</p>	<p>Had to work with Parliament to rule effectively</p> <p>Faced constant threats due to religious differences</p>
<b>Charles I (1625)</b>	<p>Ruled without Parliament for 11 years</p> <p>Believed in the Divine Right of Kings</p>	<p>Parliament tried to limit power, refused to raise taxes</p> <p>Was put on trial for treason and executed</p>
<b>Charles II</b>	<p>Was a popular king, known as the 'Merry monarch'</p> <p>Was praised for his response to the Great Fire of London</p>	<p>Was at war with the Dutch which was very expensive</p>

## 10.2 Why did the power of the monarch change?

### Page 74: Explain the Significance of an Individual

*One important short-term impact of the reign of King John was the conflict between the King and the barons.*

*For example, after a series of military defeats in Normandy and raising taxes like scutage, the barons eventually refused to support the King, leading to a Civil War.*

*This was significant because it showed that the King could rule effectively without the barons. John was forced to make concessions to win back their support as he did not have the military power to defeat them.*

*An important long-term impact of John's reign was the Magna Carta.*

*For example, this charter established some important ideas about kingship, such as the idea that taxes had to be raised by consent, and that royal justice had to be fair.*

*This was significant because it was the first formal attempt to limit the power of the King. Although John ignored the charter, every other monarch had to at least agree to these ideas in principle, and it was often used in later protests about the power of the king.*

### Page 74: Factor Essay

*Religion was one reason why monarchs lost power in this period. For example, Henry II came into conflict with the Church when his Archbishop refused to help him reduce the power of Church courts. This led to a conflict which saw the Archbishop murdered, and Henry was forced to do penance by agreeing to be whipped. Henry VIII also faced some challenges to his power, such as the Pilgrimage of Grace, where protestors tried to prevent Henry from closing monasteries, although he was able to deal with this rebellion. Charles also faced major problems when he tried to impose a new prayer book on Scotland, which led to war with Scotland. This forced him to seek the support of Parliament which led to the Civil War.*

You could use some of the examples below for your other paragraphs:

Money reasons:

- John charged taxes like scutage which angered the barons
- Charles I was unpopular because of ship tax
- Henry VIII closed monasteries to access their land and wealth

War:

- John lost a major battle in Normandy in 1214 which led to the barons rebelling
- Elizabeth I increased her power due to her successful defeat of the Armada
- Charles I needed taxes to pay for wars with Scotland and Spain

Individuals:

- Henry II had a short temper which contributed to the murder of Becket
- John was unable to manage the barons, he was cruel and bullied them
- Charles I believed he got his power from God and he was unwilling to compromise