



HARTFORD
CHURCH OF ENGLAND
HIGH SCHOOL

Knowledge Organiser

Year 7 HT1



Ancient World (Including the Celts)



Overview

The Bronze Age

The Bronze Age is the name given to the time period when bronze replaced stone as the preferred material for making tools and weapons. This, along with other developments, helped to influence big changes in the ways that people lived.

The Bronze Age is the period of time between the Stone Age and the Iron Age. It is difficult to give an exact time period for when the Bronze Age occurred, as it was discovered in different places at different times. However, most experts suggest that the Bronze Age started around 3300BCE and ended in most regions by 1200BCE.



Bronze Age Civilisations

Ancient Egypt



The Ancient Egyptians are perhaps the most well-known of the Bronze Age civilisations. They settled around the Nile River (now Egypt) around 3100BCE right up until 332BCE. They built the pyramids that still exist today, and contributed a great deal to the fields of medicine, maths, and farming. They were also amongst the first to record information, using hieroglyphics drawn on paper made out of papyrus.

Mycenae



Mycenae was a Greek civilisation that was based around 75 miles south-west of modern day Athens. Mycenae is known for having a large palace complex, its trade with other civilisations and its pottery and jewellery. The period of Greek history between 1600BCE and 1100BCE is called Mycenaean because of the dominance of Mycenae.

Shang Dynasty

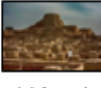
The Shang Dynasty was the first Chinese dynasty for which there is written and archaeological evidence. It appeared towards the end of the Bronze Age, between 1600BCE and 1046BCE, before it was succeeded by the Zhou Dynasty. It originally centred around the Yellow River in north-eastern China, however moved its capital several times over the years. The Dynasty had a number of master craftsmen, which had made it famous for its bronze and jade work – many beautiful artefacts have been recovered from their tombs. They believed in a supreme god named Shang Di, and also in an afterlife. Their society was broken up into different social classes.

Mesopotamia



Mesopotamia is the region in which the rivers Tigris and Euphrates meet (mostly modern-day Iraq). Here, the Ancient Sumer civilisations lived – this was a number of city states which each had their own patron god/goddess and a ruling priest king. The Sumerians were around from before the Bronze Age (5300BCE) but survived right up until 1940BCE. They are credited with advancing writing, irrigation, laws and astronomy.

Indus Valley



The Indus Valley or 'Harappa' civilisation was the largest Bronze age civilisation, dating from 3300BCE to 1700BCE. There is still a lot for us to learn about these peoples, as they left behind few temples, palaces, or written works, and little evidence of their rulers or priests. We can see that they were very advanced, with streets built on a grid pattern and an effective sewer system.



Life in the Bronze Age

Bronze		Bronze was made by heating the metals tin and copper, and then mixing them together. They combined to form liquid bronze, which could be poured and moulded into different shapes. Bronze allowed for a greater range of tools and weapons.	Fact Bronze is harder than both of the materials that it is made from.
Agriculture		Bronze age ploughs were more efficient than the earlier wooden ploughs, meaning that turning larger areas of soil was possible. Bronze axes were able to clear areas of forest more efficiently, meaning that larger areas could now be utilised for agriculture.	Fact Farming allowed for more people to live in area than could survive by hunter-gathering.
Trade		Improved sailing skills and nautical understanding, along with better sailing equipment, meant that trade could take place over long distances. Early tracks and roads were able to support carts and wagons that were drawn by animals, such as horses.	Fact Water systems, such as the Nile or Tigris, became busy trade highways.
Divided Society		Trade in bronze and other goods meant that some people in society became extremely wealthy and powerful. Over time, this led to a divided society, with kings and priests at the top, farmers and traders in the middle, and lowly slaves at the bottom.	Fact Burial arrangements, and what people were buried with, were determined by the person's wealth.
Empire Building		A greater range of travel options (e.g. by chariot) and weapons (e.g. armour) allowed for raids and warfare of other settlements. In time, this led to empires being built. Many had an overriding king or emperor.	Fact Amongst the largest were those in Egypt and the Indus Valley.
Bronze Age Britain		The Bronze Age in Britain spanned from around 2500BCE until around 800BCE. One of the most common forms of Bronze Age housing in Britain was the roundhouse, which was built to a circular plan, and had walls made of wood or stone filled with 'wattle' and 'daub.' Spirituality grew in Britain at this time, with giant monuments (such as Stonehenge and Avebury) being erected around this time.	Fact Many historians believe that bronze was brought to Britain by the 'Beaker People' who travelled from Europe – so named as they drank from bell-shaped 'beakers.'
Weaving		People could now weave wool into cloth. There is evidence of looms from the era, and paintings from the time show people wearing more elaborate clothing.	Fact Evidence of weaving is limited, as cloth perishes.
Writing		Writing developed in many countries, meaning that important events and information and events could be recorded for the first time. This in turn led to the more structured establishment of laws.	Fact Egyptian hieroglyphics used pictures to represent ideas in writing.
Law		As society developed from dispersed villages to larger, collective empires, laws were established in order to keep the peace. There is evidence of centralized governments overseeing the development of these laws.	Fact There is some evidence of capital punishment used in some societies.
Roles/ Occupations		Changes across society meant that there were now more refined jobs for different people to do. For example, some became skilled metal workers, whilst others would live their lives as tradespeople.	Fact Exceptionally skilled metal workers were celebrated in their society.
Clothing and Fashion		During the Bronze Age, both men and women wore tunics – now deliberately woven into shapes to cover their bodies. In many civilisations, people also began to wear hats, scarves, and leather shoes. As with many aspects of life, the clothes that a person wore depended a great deal upon their background and wealth.	Fact Primitive razors meant that most Bronze age men in the UK were clean shaven. Most men and women had long hair.

Key Dates and Events

753BC	The city of Rome is founded.
55BC	Julius Caesar leads two Roman legions to invade Britain for the first time. They went across the waters and landed on the coast of Kent. This invasion was unsuccessful and they returned to France.
54BC	Julius Caesar returns to invade Britain again. This time, with five Roman legions. He was much more successful this time crossing the River Thames. He left peacefully after British tribes agreed to pay tribute to Rome.
43AD	Emperor Claudius decided he needed to conquer a new land and make a name for himself. He sent General Plautius and four Roman legions to invade Britain. It took around 30 years for Rome to gain control of the southern part of the island.
60AD	It was decided that the Iceni tribe needed to start paying taxes but Queen Boudicca, the ruler of the tribe, refused to let this happen and formed an army to fight the Romans. Thousands of people died in these battles but the Romans eventually won.
122AD	Hadrian's Wall. The Caledonian tribes fought battles against the Romans who had tried to take their land. Hadrian, the Roman emperor ordered for a wall to be built to separate them and protect his land. The wall was 117 kilometres long
410AD	The Romans ruled Britain for nearly 400 years from 43 AD to 410 AD. They left Britain to defend their homeland in Italy which was being threatened by barbarians. The Western Roman Empire collapsed in 476 AD.

The growth of the Roman Empire



Key Vocabulary

Empire	A large group of states or countries ruled over by a single person.
Emperor	A ruler of an empire.
Amphitheatre	A round, open building surrounded by seats to view sports, entertainment or dramatics.
Aqueduct	An artificial channel for conveying water.
Bath house	A building containing baths for public, communal use.
Temple	A building used to worship god or gods.
Roman Numeral	Any letters representing numbers in the Roman number system.
Chariot	A two-wheeled vehicle pulled by horses used in races and warfare.
Invade/ invasion	To take over a country or region with an armed force.
Mosaic	A picture made by arranging together small pieces of stones or glass.
Standard	A pennant, flag or banner suspended or attached to a pole to show a Roman legion.

Mosaic in Fishbourne palace in Sussex	An aureus of Emperor Claudius	Roman soldier's shield	Roman board game	Roman soldier's helmet

Anglo Saxon Knowledge Organiser

Time period: 410-1066

Religion

Paganism

When the Anglo Saxons arrived in Britain they were Pagan, this meant they believed in lots of different Gods and Goddesses who were all in charge of different parts of life.

Anglo Saxon Gods/Goddesses

Woden- Chief God
Bealdor- God of Light
Thunor- God of Thunder
Frigg- Goddess of Love
Tiw- God of War

Christianity

In 597AD, the Pope sent Augustus to convert the Anglo Saxons to Christianity. Over the next 100 years, Britain gradually changed from Pagan to Christian.

Christian Belief

One God.
Jesus Christ is the Son of God.
Heaven and Hell.
Go to Church.
Pray to God.
The Pope in Rome is the head of the Church.



Skills

Fighting- Swords, Axes, Spears, Javelins, Bow and Arrow, Shields, Building

Farming- Growing crops and caring for animals

Making things- Using Wood, Metal, Leather and even bone.

Textiles- Making Clothes

Clothes

Usually very simple designs.

Dyed using plants- Red, Yellow, Green, Blue, Orange.

Made from wool or linen.



Jobs

Builder
Farmer
Blacksmith
Leather Worker
Weaver
Carpenter
Dyer
Spinner
Bone Worker
Minstrel (Musician)
Wood Cutter
Jeweller

Entertainment

Music- Harp, Trumpet, Flute, Horn, Drum.
Sport- Wrestling, Weight Lifting, Horse Racing, Swimming, Ball games.
Story Telling- Usually fantasy involving- Heroes, Monsters, Dragons.
Feasts
Riddles
Wooden Toys for Children
Games- Dice games, Chess, Draughts.

Reasons for coming to Britain

Romans had left making it easy to attack.
Natural resources- Iron, Silver, Gold, Wood
Power
Expand their Empire
Fertile Land to grow crops

Food and Drink

Bread, Porridge
Vegetables - carrots, parsnip, cabbages, peas, beans and onions.
Fruit - such as apples, cherries and plums
Fish, Meat (Boar and Deer)
Ale and Mead - Beer made from honey



Villages

Usually situated by Forests as a source of wood and Rivers/Streams for fresh water.
Usually very small- no more than a few hundred people.
High fences around the village to keep out enemies/ wild animals.
Would have a 'Hall' which would be where the Thane would live and for the warriors.

Houses

Made from wood with thatched roofs.
Only one room in the house where everyone ate, cooked, slept and entertained their friends.
Built facing the sun to get as much heat and light as possible.

Key Words

Blacksmith- Works with metal
Carpenter- Works with wood
Weaver/Spinner- Makes clothes
Thane- Village leader
Convent- To change
Pagan- Person who worships many Gods
Fertile land- Land good for growing food



THE VIKINGS

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Diagram – Map of Viking Routes

Map of Viking Routes

The Vikings came from the Scandinavian countries of Norway, Sweden and Denmark. The time between 787AD and 1050AD is known as the time of the Vikings. Initially, they settled in northern Scotland and eastern England, also establishing the city of Dublin in Ireland. Around 1000AD, some Vikings settled in North America, but did not stay long. They also travelled to southern Spain and Russia, and traded as far as Turkey.



Famous Viking Leaders and Explorers



Ragnar Lodbrok (740/780-840 AD)

Ragnar Lodbrok is a legendary Danish and Swedish Viking leader, who is largely known from Viking Age Old Norse poetry and literature (there is debate as to whether he actually existed under this name). According to these accounts, he spent the 9th Century engaged in many conflicts with the British and French leaders. He was reportedly executed by Ella of Northumbria, who cast him into a pit full of snakes.



Erik the Red (950AD-1003AD)

Erik Thorvaldsson, known as Erik the Red, was a Norse explorer, famed for having founded the first settlement in Greenland. Before this, he was exiled from Iceland (around 980), reportedly for a number of violent conflicts and murders. Erik's nickname was reportedly coined as a result of his dark, flowing red hair and beard, in conjunction with his volatile temperament. Erik eventually returned to Iceland, in 986, founding a colony.



Bjorn Ironside (777BC-859AD)

Bjorn Ironside was another son of the legendary Ragnar Lodbrok, who is believed to have been the King of Sweden at some point in the 9th Century. He led numerous successful raids across Europe, mostly famously in France and across the Mediterranean Sea. He is known for founding the house of Munro, who ruled for many generations in Sweden.

Ivar the Boneless (794-873 AD)

Ivar the Boneless was a notoriously ferocious Viking leader and commander who invaded what is now England. He was a son of the legendary Viking Ragnar Lodbrok. It is said that Ivar and his brothers led the 'Great Heathen Army' to attack Britain to avenge the death of their father. His 'boneless' nickname could have been for a number of reasons: impotence, a physical deformity, his lack of empathy, or his large stature.

Leif Erikson (970AD-1020AD)

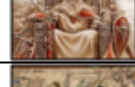
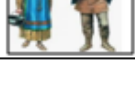
Leif Erikson was a Norse explorer from Iceland. The son of Erik the Red, Leif was the first European known to have set foot on continental America – hundreds of years before Christopher Columbus. He reportedly established a settlement at 'Vinland', what is now the northern tip of Newfoundland in Canada. He was reportedly a wise, strong, and considerate man, in contrast to his father's more brash, brazen personality.

Eric Bloodaxe (885AD-954AD)

Eric Haraldsson, nicknamed Eric Bloodaxe, was a 10th Century Norwegian ruler. He is thought to have had short reigns as both the King of Norway and twice as the King of Northumbria (c.947-948 and 952-954). He is said to have taken part in bloody raids across Europe from the age of just 12, quickly learning that violence was the best way to establish himself as a distinguished Viking.



Life in the Viking Times

Scandinavia		The Vikings descended from all over Scandinavia (now Sweden, Norway, Finland, and Denmark). The terrain of Scandinavia was not great for farming, so Vikings left their homeland in search of more fertile lands.	Where? Northern Europe	Key Fact: The Vikings were also known by the name 'Nonemen.'
Viking Longships		The Vikings had advanced sailing and navigational skills for the time. They were aided by their longboats, which were long, narrow wooden vessels. These could be sailed in both deep and shallow water.	When? The longship first appeared in the 9th Century	Key Fact: The methods used in building longships are still used today!
Norse Runes		The Vikings spoke in a language called Norse, and had their own alphabet system (futhark) made up of symbols called Runes. The original futhark had 24 letters, although this was later expanded. Runes were regarded as sacred.	How? Vikings would scribe on wood, bone and stone.	Key Fact: The word 'futhark' comes from the first 6 letters of the Viking alphabet.
Danelaw		King Alfred the Great defeated the Vikings in 878 AD, and had them sign a treaty, which governed that the Vikings stick to their own land in north and east England – this section of land became known as the Danelaw.	Where? North and East England	Key Fact: The Vikings did not give up on ruling all of England, and eventually did!
Jorvik		The Vikings invaded York and renamed it Jorvik. Here, a settlement was formed, which reigned prosperously for over 100 years, until Eric Bloodaxe was expelled in 954 AD.	Where? York, UK	Key Fact: Many streets in York end in 'gate', the Viking word for 'street'.
Valhalla and Odin		Vikings believed that when they died in battle, half of them would go to an enormous, majestic hall called Valhalla. This is where the king of the gods lived, named Odin.	What? Vikings believed the other half	Key Fact: The other half were believed to descend to goddess Freyja's fields: Folkvangr.
Battle of Stamford Bridge		This battle took place in the village of Stamford Bridge, in the east riding of Yorkshire. King Harold of England defeated a Viking army led by Harald Hardrada.	When? 25/09/1066 – widely considered the end of the Viking era	Key Fact: Harold's army was defeated only 3 weeks later at the Battle of Hastings.
Viking Homes		Vikings lived in long rectangular houses made with upright timbers. They used woven sticks, covered with mud, to keep out the rain. They were often one room, with a central fire.	How? Smoke escaped through a hole in the roof.	Key Fact: Animals and people often lived at different ends of the same building.
Weapons		According to custom, Vikings were permitted (and encouraged) to carry a weapon at all times. Weapons included bow and arrows, spears, knives, swords, axes and slings.	How? Bow and arrows were made from yew, ash, or elm.	Key Fact: Grand, well-finished weapons were seen as a sign of wealth and prestige amongst Vikings.
Life for Children		In old Norse society, formal schooling for children did not exist. Boys worked on farms from a young age, and girls contributed to housework. Many died young.	What? Viking children played with wooden toys.	Key Fact: Some Vikings who could not support their babies left them out to die.
Food		Vikings ate whatever food they could grow, hunt, or make, for example leeks, nuts, berries, bread, porridge, deer, boar, trout, chicken, eggs, sheep and pigs.	How? Vikings grew grains to make a number of foods.	Key Fact: Vikings also ate honey from bees.
Clothes		The Vikings were skillful weavers, and women and children often made clothes for their families. They could also use natural dyes from plants to give colour. Men wore tunics and trousers, whilst women wore long dresses.	How? Most clothes were made from wool and animal skins.	Key Fact: Vikings fastened their clothes with belts and brooches.



Year 7 HT2



Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

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Year 7 Medieval history knowledge organiser

Medieval	The period between 1066-1500
Chronology	Putting events in the order that they happened
Century	100 years
Anglo-Saxons	People that lived in England before the Norman Conquest
Normans	People from the Normandy region of France, led by King William
Bayeux Tapestry	An embroidery telling the story of the Norman Conquest
Conquest	Taking an area by using force
Fyrd	Local farmers that fight for Harold Godwinson's army
Housecarls	Paid, experienced soldiers that fought for Harold's army
Cavalry	William's soldiers that fought on horses
Harrying	To completely destroy
Pope	Head of the Catholic Church

Britain before 1066

Anglo-Saxons: People who lived in Britain from the 5th century. They included people from Germanic tribes who migrated to the island from Europe.

Heir: a person who is legally allowed to take the rank and property of someone who has died.

Witan: Kings Council, made up of powerful Bishops and Earls, helped the king run the country

Edward the Confessor: 1042-1066

- Edward became king of England in 1042 after his half-brother died.

Before this he had been living in Normandy.

- Edward married but had no children. It was not clear who Edward wanted to be king after him. **For a king to die without an heir was a disaster!**

- He was made a saint and 'the confessor' means someone that is saint-like but not a martyr.

Key Events leading up to and during the Battle

- 4th January 1066 Edward the Confessor dies with no heir
- 6th January 1066 Harold Godwinson crowned King
- July 1066 Harold prepares his army on the south coast for a Norman invasion
- September 1066 Harald Hardrada and Vikings invade England in the North
- 20th September Battle of Fulford Gate – Vikings defeat Morcar and an English army
- 21st September Harold marches North
- 25th September Battle of Stamford Bridge – Harold defeats Harald Hardrada – English victory.
- 27th September William sets sail for England
- 28th September William lands at Pevensey Bay, England
- 29th September William occupies Hastings
- 6th October Harold arrives back in London
- 14th October Battle of Hastings – Norman victory. Harold Godwinson is killed.
- 25th December 1066 William the Conqueror is crowned King of England



Potential heirs to the English throne in 1066: Who should become king?

Harald Hardrada

Viking King of Norway
Hardrada's family had ruled Britain before, so he felt the crown belonged to him. Most feared warrior in Europe - Hardrada means 'hard ruler' and his nickname was 'the Ruthless'. Harold was supported by Tostig, Harold Godwinson's brother who wanted revenge.

Harold Godwinson

Anglo-Saxon. Earl of Wessex, one of the most powerful men in England
Harold's sister was married to King Edward. Harold was a brave and respected soldier with a tough streak.
The Witan, wanted Harold to be the next king.

William of Normandy

Duke of Normandy, France. William came from a fighting family. He was a brave soldier. He was Edward's cousin. Edward had lived in Normandy from 1016-1042. Edward had supposedly promised that William should become King of England

Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

Year 7 Medieval history knowledge organiser

Armies at the Battle of Hastings

William's army	Harold's army
- His soldiers were well trained and well equipped. They wore chain mail armour which gave them much protection. - His army was made up of 3 types of soldiers: infantry, archers and cavalry. His cavalry rode specially bred horses which could carry the weight of these horse soldiers and still ride at speed. - They were the elite of William's army.	- Harold's army was made up of professional soldiers and conscripts, peasant farmers who were forced to join the army and fight. - Harold's best professional soldiers were the Saxon Housecarls. They were the king's elite bodyguard. They fought with large axes and round shields.

Key events in the battle:

- The wind changed allowing William to cross the English Channel while Harold's troops were far away in the north.
- The Battle of Stamford Bridge and the march south made Harold's troops very tired. Some of Harold's best troops had died at Stamford Bridge.
- Harold arrived in Hastings and positioned his army at the top of Senlac Hill.
- William's troops struggled to fight Harold's army on top of the hill.
- William's army pretended to retreat and some of Harold's troops chased them down the hill.
- William's men turned around and killed them.
- Harold was killed by an arrow to the eye, leaving William the winner.

Why did William win the battle of Hastings?

Harold's bad luck

- Harold had fought at Stamford Bridge and was not expecting William to launch his invasion this late in the year.
- Harold's conscripted soldiers had to return home for the harvest just before the battle.

Preparations

- William had well trained and professional soldiers. Large parts of Harold's army was untrained and made up of farmers. Many of Harold's men had left the army to collect the harvest in. Harold was not prepared for the battle.
- William's army was fresh and well rested. He had lots of supplies. Harold's was tired and reduced in size following the Battle of Stamford Bridge.

William's good luck

- The weather changed when William was trying to cross the Channel
- Harold had to fight the Vikings first this gave William the advantage.
- The Saxons left the shield wall to chase the Normans down the hill.
- At a key moment in the battle Harold was killed.

Leadership

- William was very brave and led his men very well.
- William showed his face during the battle to keep his soldiers from running away.





Knowledge Organiser



King John and the Magna Carta



King John (1199-1216)

Brother of the popular King Richard I, who died shortly after his return from the 3rd Crusade. John was suspicious and had rebelled against both his father and brother. John inherited the cost of his brother's costly wars, but was a cruel and incompetent king.



Why were the barons angry at King John?

- Raised taxes for wars John lost!
- Took away barons power
- Tried to control the church
- Exerted power in Ireland, Wales and Scotland
- France rebelled against him

Medieval monks portrayed King John as an evil monster. This is because he tried to control the church and fell out with the Pope!

Modern historians portray him as an energetic king who tried to increase his power in difficult circumstances.

The Road to the Magna Carta

The barons were angry with John and no compromise could be agreed. The barons issued a royal charter of demands which John was forced to accept on the field of Runnymede on **15th June 1215**. This became known as the **MAGNA CARTA**.

Some of the key terms of this were:

- It promised the protection of church rights
- Protection from illegal imprisonments
- All people were to be tried by jury.
- New taxation only with the consent of the barons

The charter defined that a formal relationship should exist between the monarch and barons. The king was now subject to the law. These were radical ideas!



Consequences of the Magna Carta

The power of the king was permanently damaged, and no king of England ever had 'unrestricted' power again. It was the beginning of democracy and formed the basis of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948).

Causes

- God (punishment for sins)
- Miasma (bad air)
- Astrology
- Four Humours



THE BLACK DEATH

Treatments

- Rubbing onions on the buboes
- Praying to God
- Drinking vinegar
- Eating crushed emeralds
- Balancing the Four Humours by bleeding or purging (being sick)



Preventions

- Filling the house with strong smelling herbs to stop the miasma
- Boiling vinegar or onions
- Flagellation (whipping yourself)



Symptoms

 Day 1 Painful swellings called buboes appeared in the victim's armpits and groin. These were usually about the size of an egg, but could sometimes be as big as an apple.	 Day 4 The disease attacked the nervous system. This caused the victim to suffer spasms. The victim was in terrible pain.
 Day 2 The victim vomited and developed a fever.	 Day 5 Sometimes the buboes burst and a foul-smelling black liquid oozed from the open boils. When this happened the victim usually lived. However, in most cases the victim suffered a painful death.
 Day 3 Bleeding under the skin caused dark blotches all over the body.	

Consequences

- **Political** – Peasants for the first time had some power, as most of the workforce died. They were able to demand higher wages.
- **Social** – Art and architecture changes to reflect the Black Death, and art has more solemn themes. Latin became less widely spoken, and most texts are now written in English.
- **Economic** – Countries are afraid to trade with each other for fear of spreading the Black Death, so the economy is affected.
- **Religious** – Most of the priests and monks die of the Black Death as they would visit and comfort the dying. They were replaced with rubbish priests who could not even read or write!

THE PEASANTS' REVOLT KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Overview and Map

What was The Peasants' Revolt?
The Peasants' Revolt, also known as Wat Tyler's Rebellion or The Great Uprising, was a major uprising that took place across large parts of Britain in 1381.

Large volumes of poorer citizens in society (mainly from rural backgrounds) began refusing to pay taxes, aggressively confronting tax collectors, burning government buildings, and opening jails.

Uprising centred around London, but extended as far north as York and Scarborough, and as far West as Somerset. It prompted military action by the end of June, when at least 1,500 rebels were executed.

Why were the causes and effects of the Peasants' Revolt?
Amongst the reasons why the revolt started were social, political, and economic tensions resulting from the Black Death, including laws being imposed to prevent working classes from demanding high wages. Furthermore, tensions arose from the high taxes being raised for the unpopular Hundred Years' War with France.

The lasting effect of the uprising has been debated by historians for many years. Some argue that as grants offered to the rebels were rescinded, and the rebellion was violently quelled, there was little lasting social impact. However, the following governments ceased the practice of levying taxes to support the war in France.

The Peasants' Revolt, 1381

Causes of the Uprising			
The Black Death		The Black Death was an epidemic that wiped out between 30 and 60% of the population of the country, meaning that there was a shortage of workers and wages went up. People who had previously worked for very little began to charge lots of money for their services.	In the UK, the Black Death was prevalent between 1348 and 1350.
Statute of Labourers		In response to the demands for higher wages, the government passed the Statute of Labourers, which set a maximum wage. It also dictated that those who refused to work for the stated wage would be punished with prison. This meant that despite the demand for workers, the rich stayed rich and the poor remained poor.	The Statute of Labourers was passed in 1351.
Hundred Years' War		The Hundred Years' War was a series of conflicts between the Kingdom of England and the French House of Valois, over the right to rule over France. As its name suggests, it was a long war, which cost a huge amount and claimed many lives. It had become very unpopular in England.	The Hundred Years' War lasted from 1337 to 1453.
Poll Tax		In 1377, the Hundred Years' War was going badly for England. In order to try and turn the war in their favour, and meet the soaring costs, the English government levied the first Poll Tax. The poor were angry that the Poll Tax was the same amount regardless of age or occupation. Over the next four years, 3 Poll Taxes were levied.	1377 to 1381

Key People

Wat Tyler - Wat Tyler was the leader of the Peasants' Revolt, who marched a group of rebels from Canterbury (Kent) into London. As multiple groups converged at London, Tyler emerged as their leader. He led the attack of civil targets, government buildings and legal records, but it is thought that he possibly lost control of some of the rioters, whose actions were even more violent. Refusing Richard II's initial concessions (granted in an initial meeting on 13th June), Tyler met with him and government officials again at Smithfields on 15th June, where his 'rude and disgusting' manner caused tensions to rise, and he was killed by William Walworth, the Lord Mayor.

John Ball - John Ball was a radical priest who took a leading role in whipping up support for the revolt. Much of what is known about Ball comes from hostile sources of the established church order (to which he had few ties) who lambasted his views and practices. He was dedicated to social equality, which led to him delivering sermons on the matter in a range of rural towns across the country. He also preached in English, rather than Latin, which upset the status quo. His views landed him in prison several times, including just before the uprising. He was released in time to preach at Blackheath. After the peasants were dispersed, he was taken prisoner at Coventry, and was hung, drawn and quartered in the presence of Richard II shortly afterwards.

Thomas Baler - Thomas Baler was an English landowner, and was one of the leaders who initiated the Peasants' Revolt. It was he who initiated the incident in Fobbing, where Thomas Bampton attempted to collect Poll Tax from the villagers. The villagers, led by Baler, would not give him anything, forcing him to leave empty-handed. When the Chief of Justice was sent to investigate this and an incident at Brentwood, he was attacked, launching the revolt. For his part in the uprising, Baler was drawn and hanged on 4th July 1381.

King Richard II - King Richard ascended to the throne when he was only 10 years old, and thus the country was run by a series of councils, with Richard's uncle John of Gaunt also highly influential. Some of the policies enacted by these protectors (and of former kings) led to the Peasants' Revolt when Richard was only 14. Despite his young age, Richard showed great courage in personally meeting with the rioters. After their leader, Wat Tyler, was killed by William Walworth, Richard led the peasants from London, promising them reforms, successfully collapsing the uprising. His advisors later revolted these promises, however, hanging the revolt leaders.

Sir William Walworth - Sir William Walworth was twice the Mayor of London, between 1374-75 and 1380-81. His most famous exploit was his encounter with Wat Tyler during the Peasants' Revolt. In his second term as Lord Mayor, firstly, he defended London Bridge against the insurgents, preventing further destruction. He was then alongside King Richard II when he met with Wat Tyler and other revolt leaders at Smithfields. As tensions grew in the meeting, and Wat Tyler exhibited discourteous and aggressive behaviour, Walworth killed him. His later achievements include raising the King's bodyguard, and twice restoring peace to wide disturbances in Kent. For his service to King and country, Walworth was knighted.

John of Gaunt - John of Gaunt was Richard II's uncle, and yielded considerable power in decision-making regarding the country's affairs. He was unpopular, and introduced the Poll Tax as a means to pay for the war against France. This was the same amount for all adults, regardless of their age or occupation. In March 1381, the government (led by Gaunt) demanded a third Poll Tax in four years, sparking the events that led to the revolt. Throughout the unrest, Gaunt's home in London was burnt down by protesters.

Major Events and Key Information			
Revolt begins in Fobbing and Brentwood		Commissioner Thomas Bampton entered the village of Fobbing in Essex, in order to get the taxes that villagers had refused to pay. Displeased by his brutal methods, the villagers began to revolt. Bampton was lucky to escape with his life, but some of his clerks were killed.	30 th May 1381
March to London		Soon most of the south-east was in revolt, and led by Wat Tyler (Kent) and Jack Straw (Essex) and other important men from the villages (e.g. reeves, priests) they marched on London. They sent letters inviting others to join.	7-12 th June 1381
Rampage in London		When the peasants entered London, they caused significant damage, targeting in particular prisons, priories, and John of Gaunt's Savoy Palace residence. They also killed several government officials.	12-14 th June 1381
Rural revolt		Revolts simultaneously occurred across the rest of the country, particularly in the cities of the north - York and Scarborough were the scenes of notable riots. In the Somerset Town of Bridgwater, rebels were killed.	30 th May - 26 th June 1381
Wat Tyler is killed		King Richard II met with Wat Tyler, who had refused earlier deals. The meeting started well, but as Tyler grew more aggravated and rude to the King, the Lord Mayor William Walworth stepped in and killed him. The King then promised to the remaining rioters to abolish serfdom.	15 th June 1381
Leaders are executed		The promises of the King and other leaders were not kept. Serfdom was not abolished, and the leaders of the unrest were tracked down and executed. The last resistance was muted at the Battle of North Walsham on 26 th June.	15 th - 26 th June 1381
Aftermath		Despite being eventually quashed, the revolt appears to have frightened the rich into not pushing the poor too far - no Poll Tax was collected again until 1990. Over the next fifty years, peasants slowly worked for more money, and gained more freedoms from Lords.	After 26 th June 1381

Peasants' Revolt Timeline

- 1348-1350 - Black Death kills huge numbers of farm labourers, driving up wages.

1351 - Statute of Labourers imposes wage limits.

1369 - Events worsen in the unpopular war with France.

1377 - Aged 10, Richard II becomes King. Government introduces poll tax.

30th May 1381 - Tax Collector dismissed in Fobbing. Argument turns into riot.

30th May 1381 - Other villages copy Fobbing.

7th-12th June 1381 - Peasants march from Kent, Essex and Suffolk to London.

12th-14th June - Peasants storm London, killing senior figures and setting buildings on fire.

15th June 1381 - Richard meets rebels at Smithfields.

25th-26th June 1381 - Battle of North Walsham



Knowledge Organiser





MARTIN LUTHER AND THE REFORMATION

KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

Overview

Martin Luther was a German theologian and religious reformer, who lived from 1483 to 1546.

Luther was the main individual behind the Reformation (1517 to approx 1555): the split in the Catholic Church in which Protestantism was born.

Through his words and actions, Luther began to question the differences that he found between the Bible and the practices of the Catholic Church.

Although he was accused of heresy, his actions kick-started a movement that spread across Europe, resulting in several new churches being founded.

The Protestant Reformation is now considered one of the most important events in Christianity.

A portrait of Martin Luther from 1529.



Times in Luther's Life

Early Life



-Luther was born to Hans Luther and his wife Margarethe in the town of Eisleben on 10th November 1483.

-His family moved to Mansfeld, Germany, in 1484, and his father was elected as town councillor in 1492.

-Luther later described his education as 'purgatory' and 'hell'.

Young Adulthood



-Between 1501-1505, Luther earned his Master's degree from the University of Erfurt.

-In 1505, he abandoned the study of law and became a monk. He then studied theology and received his doctorate in 1512.

Starting the Reformation



-Luther began to question the practices of the Catholic Church as he studied the Bible. He wrote the *Ninety-Five Theses* in 1517, which were a list of the areas that he felt the Catholic Church had gone wrong. Paying for indulgences was a particular area of concern for him.

-It is thought that he may have pinned these to the door of a Church in Wittenburg.

-The Papacy saw his actions as heresy (going against Christianity) - a serious accusation at the time) and excommunicated him from the Church around 1520-21. Luther burned the paper that they gave him, known as the 'Papal Bull.' He showed that he would not obey the Church against his beliefs.

Diet of Worms



-The Diet of Worms was a council of the Holy Roman Empire, led by Emperor Charles V, in the city of Worms, southwestern Germany.

-This was seen as the final opportunity for Luther to say that he had been wrong, but he refused. However, Luther refused, and therefore he was declared as an outlaw.

Later Years



-Luther's role in the Reformation after 1525 was more advisory.

-He married Katharina von Bora on 13th June, 1525. They had six children together.

-From 1531, his health deteriorated. He died on 18th February, 1546, shortly after a stroke.

Answers to Important Questions and Key Vocabulary

What did Luther believe?



-In the early 1500s, almost everyone in western and central Europe was Roman Catholic. Laws and customs were governed by the Church, which was all-powerful. The Renaissance, however, had led people to begin questioning traditional thought. Luther felt that people could learn all religious truths directly from the Bible - not Catholic scripture. He also disagreed with how people could 'buy' indulgences and forgiveness - this favoured the rich.

-Luther also called for an end to many of the sacraments and rituals of the Catholic Church, which he felt had become self-indulgent. Over time, he began to reject the authority of the Pope.

How did the Reformation spread across Europe?



-Huldrych Zwingli called for even greater changes in Christian worship, and quickly spread Protestant ideas in Switzerland.

-John Calvin helped to bring the Reformation to France, and turned the city-state of Geneva (which is now in Switzerland) into a Protestant city-state.

-Luther and his associates all over Europe began translating the Bible from Latin into their languages.

What has been the lasting impact of the Reformation?



-The Reformation became the foundation for Protestantism, which has become one of the three major branches of Christianity (alongside Catholicism and Eastern Orthodoxy).

-Changes in power occurred. As the Church lost power, monarchs and rulers gained it for themselves.

-Several wars were fought, costing countless lives.

Key Vocabulary

Martin Luther
Lutheran
Roman Catholic
The Bible
Practices
Heresy
Europe
Germany
Protestantism
Priest
Theologian
Christianity
Reformation

Top 10 Facts!

1. The word 'Protestantism' came from the idea of 'protest' against the Church.
2. Sola Fide means 'Justification by faith alone' and was the Lutheran ethic.
3. Some of the other sections that formed were Calvinism and the Anglican Church.
4. The Edict of Worms banned the possession or the reading of Luther's writings.
5. Gutenberg's revolutionary printing press helped spread Protestant ideas.
6. The spirit of learning in the Renaissance period made people start questioning traditional thoughts.
7. Henry VIII challenged the idea that the Church wielded ultimate power.
8. The Catholic Church aimed to respond with their own 'Counter Reformation.'
9. Arguments of the Reformation eventually led to wars, e.g. influencing the Thirty Years War.
10. The Bible was translated into many languages.



Henry VII



Henry VIII



Edward VI

Areas of our study

1. Reformation – Henry's Break with Rome
2. Edward VI – Monarchical Authority
3. Mary I
4. Catholic vs Protestant threats
5. Elizabeth I – Monarchical Authority
6. Elizabeth I – Spanish Armada

Key Words – Individuals – Events – Henry VII

Monarchical Authority	Someone who reigns over a country for life, usually by hereditary right, and remains unchallenged
Tudor Rose	The joining of the White Rose of Yorkshire and the Red of Lancashire. Symbolic of union.
War of the Roses	War between the House of York and Lancaster for control of England
Nobility	Belonging to the higher ranked area of society
Revolt	To take violent action against a Government or ruler
Elizabeth of York	Member of the House of York taken by Henry as his wife to secure peace.
Prince Arthur	Henry's oldest son who died making his second son Henry Heir to the Throne.

Key Words – Individuals – Events – Henry VIII

Cardinal Wolsey	First Chief Minister, failed to get Henry a Divorce and died.
Thomas Cromwell	Second Chief Minister, key to the dissolution of the Monasteries.
Six Wives	Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard, Catherine Parr.
Catholic	A section of the Christian Religion. Pope as Head.
Protestant	New area of Christian Religion. King/Queen as Head.
Renaissance	Revival of European art/literature – The Enlightenment.
Reformation	Changing a practice/institution
Dissolution of the Monasteries	Destruction of the Monasteries for wealth, land and power.

Key Words – Individuals – Events – Edward VI

Duke of Northumberland	Second Lord Protector for Edward. Was less attempted to stop Wars and save the Economy.
Duke of Somerset	First Lord Protector and carried on were Henry left off – Waging Expensive Wars etc
Treasury	The Monarchs money. This funded War, Improvements etc
Rebellion	An Act of Armed resistance to an established Government or Leader.
Parliament	People who are selected to represent their regions and help run the Country.
Alliance	Union of mutual benefit between organisations or Countries.
The Pope	Head of the Catholic church.

Year: 7 – Knowledge organiser Topic: The Tudors

AD 1455	Start of the War of the Roses – Between houses of York and Lancaster
AD 1483	Richard III takes the crown after the death of Edward IV, over-throwing Edward V.
AD 1485	The Battle of Bosworth Field – Henry Tudor is Victorious
AD 1485	Henry Tudor is crowned Henry VII – The first Tudor Monarch
AD 1486	Henry VII marries Elizabeth of York – merging the house of York and Lancaster
AD 1502	Death of Prince Arthur paved the way for Henry to be heir to his fathers' throne.
AD 1509	Henry VII dies – His son Henry becomes Henry VIII and is crowned in the same year.
AD 1509	Thomas Wolsey – First minister to Henry until his death 1530
AD 1516	Birth of Mary – Eventually Mary I of England
AD 1520	Field of Cloth and Gold – Showing power and status to French King Francis I
AD 1521	Henry VIII named defender of the faith by the Pope
AD 1533	Thomas Cromwell First Minister – key figure in the dissolution of the Monasteries

Year: 7 - Knowledge organiser Topic: The Tudors

Hungry for more?

Henry VII –
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=aBpSRQ6wVPU&t=115s>

Henry VIII –
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zghrd2p/revision/1>

Edward VI –
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zrpcwmn/revision/1>

Mary I
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zrpcwmn/revision/5>

Elizabeth I
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zcn4jxs/revision/1>

Also go to the LRC
and ask for books on
this topic.

AD 1539	Large Monasteries are forced to close – the money and land goes to Henry VIII
AD 1547	Death of Henry VIII and the Crowning of his Protestant Son Edward VI
AD 1547-49	Duke of Somerset acts as Lord Protector – 2 rebellions during this period
AD 1550 - 53	After the execution of Somerset – Northumberland takes over as Lord Protector
AD 1553	Death of Edward VI and the crowning of his sister the Catholic Mary I
AD 1554	Married Catholic Phillip of Spain.
AD 1554	Attempts to turn England back to Catholicism. Burns close to 300 Protestants during her reign
AD 1558	Death of Mary I – Her sister Elizabeth is crowned Elizabeth I
AD 1558	William Cecil is Secretary of State and key minister to Elizabeth I
AD 1559	Act of Supremacy and Uniformity passed
AD 1572	Francis Walsingham Becomes Secretary of State.
AD 1575	Sir Robert Dudley welcomes Elizabeth to his Castle at Kenilworth and attempts to win her hand in marriage.
AD 1588	Spanish Armada sets sail towards the English Channel.
AD 1601	Earl of Essex attempts a Rebellion, but it is crushed, and he was executed.
AD 1603	Elizabeth I dies and the Tudor line ends with James VI of Scotland becoming James I of England and the Stuarts reign begins.

Mary I



Key Words – Individuals – Events – Mary I

Phillip of Spain	Became King of Spain – The most powerful Catholic nation in Europe. Mary married him.
Calais	Important port in France held by the English for decades.
Counter Reformation	Under doing a reformation which has changed practice/institutions.
Heresy	Belief or an opinion contrary to the normal (Going against the set religion)
Bishop	Is an appointment high ranking member of the Catholic Church.
Tax	Government/Monarch requesting money to fund elements of Government.
Rebellion	An act of resistance to a Government/Leader
Feudal System	Social system to help Kings/Queens run a country.

Elizabeth I



Key Words – Individuals – Events – Elizabeth I

Act of Supremacy	Placed Elizabeth as Supreme Governor of the Church of England.
Act of Uniformity	All Catholics and Protestants had to worship in the same way.
Armada	Fleet of ships.
Francis Drake	Key figure in defeating the Spanish Armada – Second in command behind Lord Howard of the English Fleet.
Earl of Essex	Stepson of Sir Robert Dudley, hot headed and attempted to rebel against Elizabeth.
William Cecil	Trusted minister of Elizabeth Secretary of state twice and key figure in her Government.
Francis Walsingham	Secretary of State for a period and key councillor for Elizabeth during her reign.
Religious Settlement	Elizabeth's solution to the Catholic and Protestant threats. Acts passed to appease both sides.
Sir Robert Dudley	Elizabeth's favourite and minister in her court.



Knowledge Organiser





Elizabeth I



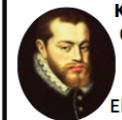
Henry VIII- Father of Elizabeth. Began the Tudor period of religious turmoil by breaking from Rome.



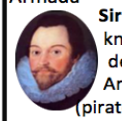
Queen Mary I – Following the protestant reigns of Henry VIII and Edward VI, Mary sought to return England to Catholicism. Over 200 religious dissenters were burnt at the stake, leading to her being nick-named '**Bloody Mary**' by protestants



Queen Mary of Scots- Catholic Queen of Scotland considered by many English Catholics as the rightful heir to the English throne. Several plots to replace Elizabeth with her failed. Eventually executed by Elizabeth I.



King Philip of Spain- Catholic. A one-time suitor of Elizabeth, he went to war with Elizabeth with the Spanish



Sir Francis Drake- Best known for his role in the defeat of the Spanish Armada. Also a 'privateer' (pirate) Explorer and slave trader.

Tudor Religious Turmoil



King Henry VIII- broke from Rome & the Catholic Church



Edward VI- Protestant. Persecution of Catholics.



Queen Mary- Catholic. Persecution of Protestants



Elizabeth I- Protestant

Catholicism

- Pope the head of Church.
- Bible & church services held in Latin.
- Mass an important ritual. Catholics believed in transubstantiation- that the bread and wine became Jesus' body
- Churches often elaborately decorated & priests wore vestments (ceremonial clothing)

Protestantism

- Luther, a German Monk, brought widespread change to Europe, leading to a new form of Christianity.
- Henry VIII broke from Rome, positioning himself as head of the English church. (largely because he needed to divorce Catherine of Aragon to have a male heir)
- Protestant churches believed the bible should be taught in the vernacular (local language) not latin.
- Did not believe in transubstantiation

Religious Settlement

Elizabeth needed to unite Protestants and Catholics. She aimed to avoid the religious extremism of previous monarchs and create a '**middle way**' between the two.

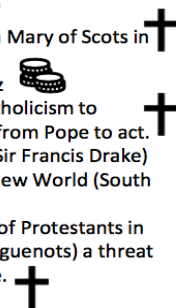
Act of Supremacy: made Elizabeth 'Supreme Governor' of the Church Of England. Denying her position was considered treason.

Act of uniformity: Protestantism made the official religion, fines introduced for recusants (those refusing to attend church) but aspects of Catholic worship preserved in churches (e.g. Holy Communion & priests wearing of vestments) and aspects of Catholicism preserved in the **book of common prayer**



What were the causes of the Spanish Armada?

- Execution of Catholic Queen Mary of Scots in 1587
- Francis Drake's raid on Cadiz
- Philip's desire to restore Catholicism to England. Pressure on Philip from Pope to act.
- English raids by privateers (Sir Francis Drake) on Spanish shipping in the New World (South America)
- Elizabeth's military support of Protestants in Netherlands and France (Huguenots) a threat to Catholic Spain and France.



Key dates

1533- Born

1558- Becomes Queen

1559- Act of Supremacy and Uniformity passed

1587- Execution of Mary Queen of the Scots

1588- Spanish Armada defeated

1601- The Golden Speech

1603- Death

Elizabeth I- A golden Age?



Trade and Exploration

Sir Francis Drake
Circumnavigated the world
1577-1580. Many new lands
'discovered'. And gold, and
other precious commodities
traded

Sir Francis Drake completed some of
the earliest slaving trips, selling slaves to
the Spanish in the New World. First
attempts at establishing colonies in
America failed. Privateers were
motivated by wealth and Queen had
little control over them

Poverty

Introduction of **Elizabethan
Poor Laws in 1601**: the Rich
were taxed in order to
provide for the 'deserving
poor'. These laws were
largely unchanged until the
1834 Poor Laws.

Widescale shift from arable to
sheep farming saw increase in
unemployed. The Monasteries,
which had traditionally helped the
poor, were closed during the
1530s. Many harsh punishments
for 'vagabonds'. Life did not
improve for most people.

Education & The Arts

Shakespeare was writing during Elizabeth's reign. A boom in
theatre: The Globe opened in 1599
The **peace and stability** brought to England following years of
upheaval allowed the arts to flourish, and Elizabeth was a
significant **patron of the arts**.

Foreign Relations

Seminal victory of 1588 against Spanish Armada, beginning of the
English Navy's ascendancy; establishment of the East India
Company, and networks that formed the basis of an English
Empire; First colony of Roanoke in Virginia (named after the
Queen) English power maintained by Elizabeth's refusal to marry
a foreign prince.

The Spanish Armada



1560- English Privateers capture Spanish ships



1567- Spain invades the Netherlands. England allies with the Dutch.



1585- King Philip commissions ships for the Spanish Armada.



1587 February- Catholic Queen Mary of Scots executed by Elizabeth I.



1587 April- Sir Francis Drake raids Cadiz (Spain) destroying or
capturing over 100 ships.



1588- Spanish Armada sets sail for England, despite being weakened
by 1587 attack on Cadiz.



July 20-27 Spanish sail up Channel. Sporadic attacks by English, but
crescent formation of Spanish makes them unsuccessful



July 27th English attack Spanish fleet anchored at Calais using
fireships. Spanish cut anchors to flee.



July 28th Battle of Gravelines. English prevent Spanish from landing.



Spanish fleet forced to sail North, around Scotland and Ireland. Many
Spanish ships destroyed by storms. Cemented Elizabeth's reputation as
a powerful leader.

Despite the defeat, Spanish Empire continued to grow in influence for
the next 100 years.



Knowledge Organiser



The Stuarts

Ship tax	A tax that Charles imposed on the coastal counties to pay for a navy to fight wars.
11 years tyranny	When Charles dismissed Parliament and ruled without them for 11 years.
Member of parliament (MP)	Someone who works for parliament and helps make decisions concerning the running of the country.
Divine Right of Kings	The belief that a king was appointed by God and so was above the law.
Treason	A very serious crime against your king or country
Conspirator	Someone who secretly plots bad things against someone or something.
Hung, drawn and quartered	Form of execution reserved for the most serious crimes, usually treason.
Roundhead	Fought for parliament
Cavalier	Fought for the king
New Model Army	Oliver Cromwell's trained professionals who turned the tide of the war in favour of parliament
The Protectorate	Period of time after the execution of Charles when England did not have a king.
Puritan	A strict Protestant with strict laws about how people should live their lives.

Headlines

The English Civil War 1642-1649

After many years of arguing with the king and his unreasonable ways, Parliament felt they had no option but to declare war on him. At first the Royalists were winning as Parliament were disorganised and untrained. Oliver Cromwell stepped up to train an elite group called the new model Army, who with their disciplined ways and fighting skills proved more than a match for their opponents. The war was won by Parliament and the king who escaped to Carisbrooke Castle was soon handed over by the governor and put on trial for treason against the people of England. He was sentenced to death.

The Gunpowder Plot of 1605

A group of Catholics led by Robert Catesby organised a plan to blow up the Houses of Parliament and kill the king. Guy Fawkes was brought in as the explosives expert, but the plan was foiled and all of them were hung, drawn and quartered, bar Francis Tresham who later died of poisoning whilst in the Tower of London. Robert Cecil who hated the Catholics has been said to have been responsible for hatching a plan to make the Catholics look bad and discredit them forever. Following the plot, an effigy of the Pope was put on a bonfire every November 5th, but this was later replaced by one of Guy Fawkes instead. It was done to remind people what would happen to those who tried to commit treason. The event did end up making the Catholics extremely unpopular and put a stop to any further attempts by them to restore the Catholic religion.

Key individuals

King James I

The son of Mary Queen of Scots who made life very difficult for the catholics. He was very unpopular with them and was the intended victim of the Gunpowder Plot of 1605.

Guy Fawkes

The person caught red handed in the cellar trying to blow up the Houses of Parliament with king James in it. He was only part of a wider plot though and later named all his co conspirators under torture.

Robert Cecil

King James's chief minister and said to have known about the plot all along. Some even go as far as to say he masterminded the whole thing in order to frame the Catholics?

King Charles I

Hugely unpopular king who spent vast sums on art and extravagant things. Was also married to a French Catholic which divided his people. He went to war with Parliament over his inability to rule England fairly.

Oliver Cromwell

A key figure of the civil war and an MP. He was instrumental in enabling Parliament to win the war and in the execution of the king. He later became Lord Protector of England in the years between kings. He ruled with an iron rod.