

Key Stage 3 History work booklet

This work booklet covers most of the Key Stage 3 curriculum for history, up to the events of the First World War and beyond. It is only a brief summary of the topics that would be covered in lessons but should help you to get an understanding of how life has changed in this country over the past 1000 years.

There is no expectation that you work through ALL of the booklet. I am more than happy for you to pick out certain topics that catch your eye and you are interested in.

Rather than print off the booklet, my advice would be to save the document. When you reach the questions that you need to answer, simply delete the dotted lines and type your answer to the questions. You can then email any of the work that you have done to hewsonj@cedarsnewcastle.staffs.sch.uk and then I can give you feedback on the work that you have done.

If you want something a little more challenging, I have a similar booklet for KS4. Please feel free to email me and I can add that to the student portal on the CEDARS website.

Alternatively, you might find that some of the topics in this booklet have grabbed your attention and you want to do some independent work on them. Please do so but be careful which websites you are using and make sure that what you are writing is YOUR work, not someone else's. Email me with any ideas or work that you are doing, and I will be more than happy to look through it and share my thoughts with you.

Stay safe, stay indoors and look after yourselves and each other.

Jason

The Norman Conquest and Beyond:

At the start of 1066, Harold Godwin became King of England (King of the Anglo-Saxons). Later that year, Vikings invaded at Stamford Bridge. Harold won. William, Duke of Normandy, said that he should be King and invaded from the south.

William invaded and won the Battle of Hastings:

Harold had to march his tired army from the north of England, near to York to the south to meet William, trying to gather more soldiers as they went.

- 1) William had moved his army to Hastings.
- 2) Harold positioned his army to block the road from Hastings to London.
- 3) William now had to attack if he wanted to become king.

The Battle of Hastings was fought on October 14th, 1066. William's army was well-trained and had lots of knights. Harold had about the same number of soldiers but they were all tired foot soldiers.

- 1) William tried archers first, then spearmen and then knights.
- 2) Nothing seemed to be working. Then he got lucky- his **Breton** allies ran away and some of the Saxons followed them, leaving fewer to fight against William.
- 3) The Normans rode them down and the Saxon line was now thinner.
- 4) The Norman archers could now shoot at the Saxons.
- 5) The knights charged the Saxons and Harold was killed- William had won.

The Normans made the Bayeux **Tapestry** to show what they say happened.

Being King of England wasn't easy:

William was crowned King on Christmas Day 1066, but his problems were just starting.

- 1) William built castles to try and take control of the country.
- 2) William ordered the Domesday Book to record everything about England and to see how much tax he should be given.
- 3) There were three serious rebellions against his rule which he put a stop to- in the North, the South West and in East Anglia.

- 4) In 1069 some Vikings and northern Englishmen rebelled against William. They failed, but William was worried, so he burned and destroyed everything in the North.

William's son became the next King:

William the Conqueror died in 1087 after a riding accident. The new King was his son, William Rufus. He was known as Rufus because of his red complexion (Rufus means "red" in Latin).

- 1) Rufus took control of the English throne.
- 2) His reign was bloody, but not a total failure. He taxed people as much as he could and beat off foreign invaders and revolts at home.
- 3) He conquered Cumbria and Wales and overthrew the Scottish King.
- 4) Some of his barons rebelled in support of his brother Robert, but he beat them off too.
- 5) In 1100, Rufus was shot in the back on a hunting trip. Some people think that the chief suspect (Walter Tyrel) was obeying orders from the King's younger brother, Henry, who became king afterwards.

Questions:

1. Describe how William won the Battle of Hastings.

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2. How did William deal with rebellions in England?

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3. What problems did William Rufus face?

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What the Domesday Book tells us:

Twenty years after the Battle of Hastings, William the Conqueror decided to discover who really owned all of the land in England. This was basically so he could work out who owed him taxes...

The Domesday Book was not popular:

The Domesday Book was basically a big list of who owned what in England. William I used it to calculate how much to tax people. So, clearly everyone was a bit gutted about this. It was written in 1086 and asked questions like-

- 1) How many slaves and freemen are there in your manor?
- 2) How much is your manor worth?

It even recorded things like how many animals you had on your land. It showed how efficient the Normans were, compared to the Saxons who ruled before them.

The Domesday Book tells us about village life:

The Domesday Book gives us a pretty good picture of life in the country:

- 1) The overall population was around 1,500,000 people and 90-95% of people lived in the countryside.
- 2) Villages were very small- often between 300 to 500 people.
- 3) There were often one or two manors in a village. **Manors** were basically big fortified houses that looked like castles, where a Lord or Baron lived.
- 4) Peasants living in villages were mostly called **villeins**.
- 5) Villeins had their own pieces of land to farm, but to pay for them they had to work on the Lord of the Manor's land as well. A system like this where you pay for the land you have with work and not money was called the **feudal system**. It made the landowners very powerful.
- 6) Villeins had three chances of freedom- they could receive it from the Lord of the Manor, save up enough to buy their freedom, or else run away to a town and if they were not caught for a year and a day, then they became free.

The Domesday Book also tells us about town life:

Only 100 towns were included in the Domesday Book:

- 1) The only big places were around **cathedrals**, such as Lincoln, York and Westminster Abbey.
- 2) Towns developed around travel and meeting points such as crossroads or river crossings.
- 3) Towns attracted villagers and **merchants** to trade.
- 4) Craftsmen and merchants formed guilds to protect the quality of their work.
- 5) Wealthy towns built large defensive walls.
- 6) Successful towns gained **charters** setting out the rights of townspeople. These were awarded by the Lord or bought from the King.

Questions:

1. What does the Domesday Book tell us about village life?

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2. What does the Domesday Book tell us about town life?

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3. Why did William want the Domesday Book to be written?

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Relations with other countries

At the start of the Middle Ages, England looked to Scandinavia for friends and enemies- by the end, France and Ireland were much more important to foreign policy (how we deal with other countries).

The English Kings tried to conquer all of Britain:

Ireland:

- 1) The English first got involved in Ireland when Dermot McMurrrough (the King of Leinster) lost his throne and asked Henry II to help him to get it back.
- 2) Henry was offered an oath of fealty by Dermot in return for his help (fealty= an oath of loyalty and obedience to the king).
- 3) Henry built castles and sent knights to hold on to his claims.
- 4) Most Irish chieftains seemed quite happy with this.
- 5) Henry VIII was the first English king to call himself "King of Ireland" Up until then the Irish chieftains still gave **allegiance** to England but they still did what they wanted.

Scotland:

There was a lot of argument about whether Scotland was a free country. The English thought that the Scots owed them an oath of loyalty, but not all the Scots agreed.

- 1) Edward I, the "Hammer of the Scots", conquered Scotland at the end of the 1200s.
- 2) However, Robert the Bruce freed Scotland by 1328.
- 3) Throughout the Middle Ages, there were lots of border raids and general mischief between the English and the Scots.

Wales:

- 1) The Normans took over bits of Wales when the first conquered England. But, because of the mountains, Wales was hard to control.
- 2) Edward I conquered Wales in the 1270s and 1280s and built **concentric castles** to control it.

3) Though there were still many revolts against the English, Wales was under English control by Henry VII's day in around 1500.

Wars with France went on for years:

When the Normans conquered England in 1066, they already controlled a large part of France. Henry II controlled Normandy and Anjou, then he married Eleanor of Aquitaine and added Aquitaine to the French Empire. But by 1216 much of this land had been lost by King John,

- 1) In 1337 Edward III invaded France to take back his lands in France- the war would last 116 years.
- 2) The English archers, armed with longbows, won victories at Crecy in 1436, Poitiers in 1356 and Agincourt in 1415.
- 3) But the war was expensive and by 1453 the English had lost everything but Calais.

Questions:

1. Describe what England's relationship with Ireland was like.

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2. What was England's relationship with Scotland like?

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3. What was England's relationship with Wales like?

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4. What was England's relationship with France like?

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Feedback and next steps page:

Comment:

Action:

Response

Matilda, Stephen and Henry II:

Henry II was King after William II. Then he went and left his throne to his daughter Matilda. She was a girl. Not a lot of people like the idea of a woman becoming Queen.

Monarchs were expected to be male:

- 1) Monarchs were expected to maintain law and order in the Kingdom.
- 2) Monarchs were expected to be men- lots of people back then thought that women should not be in positions of power.
- 3) Monarchs had to control the unruly and power hungry groups of barons that they relied on for their support. Most of these barons believed that women should not rule.

Henry I was a strong monarch, but in 1120 a boat called the White Ship sank- Henry's sons were on it. His sons drowned, leaving Henry grief-stricken and with no male heir.

Matilda didn't get to be Queen:

- 1) Matilda was betrothed to the German Holy Roman Emperor when she was 8.
- 2) When he died in 1125, her dad Henry ordered her to marry Geoffrey of Anjou.
- 3) In 1126 Henry got all the English lords, including his nephew Stephen, to acknowledge Matilda as his heir.
- 4) Henry died in 1135 but Matilda's cousin Stephen got to London before she did and had himself crowned King.
- 5) Most nobles wanted Stephen to rule because he was a man.
- 6) This basically started off a Civil War that lasted nearly twenty years. Neither side won. Stephen wasn't ruthless enough, but Matilda was a bit too vicious and alienated most of her supporters. She ruled for about 8 months, but it was as "Lady of the English" not as Queen.
- 7) In the end they both got bored and decided that Stephen could remain as King but that Matilda's son, Henry should be heir to the throne (Stephen didn't have any sons of his own).

Henry revamped the court system:

Matilda's son became King Henry II in 1154. He's remembered in general as having been intelligent and determined (and also pretty moody and mean). He reformed the court system (reform means to change).

- 1) Until the time of Henry II, medieval courts were really disorganised and complicated.
- 2) There were loads of different courts competing for power (e.g. church courts, manor courts).
- 3) Henry II set up regular royal courts to deal with serious offences such as murder.
- 4) Judges went around the country to hold trials.
- 5) Trial by jury became a common way to find out who was guilty and things got a little fairer.

Questions:

1. Why were people upset when Henry II named Matilda as his heir?

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2. Explain why Matilda never became Queen?

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3. What is meant by a trial by jury? Why would this be fair?

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Henry II, Richard I and King John:

Henry II got his friend Thomas Becket the job of Archbishop of Canterbury. Henry was hoping this would mean that the Church and the crown would get along. But it was not that easy.

Henry and Thomas couldn't agree on anything:

- 1) Henry and Thomas argued over whether the Church should be part of the Kingdom, or whether it should have its own separate powers.
- 2) One major issue was about how criminal priests should be punished. Henry thought that they should be dealt with by royal courts, but Thomas reckoned the church should have its own courts.
- 3) One day Henry angrily cried out to his knights, asking them how they could "allow their lord to be treated with such shameful contempt."
- 4) Four of his knights took that as an instruction to murder Thomas Becket. So they went off and murdered him on the steps of Canterbury Cathedral in 1170.
- 5) Becket was made a saint and 1174, Henry himself went on a **pilgrimage** to the shrine. He walked up to it barefoot, fell on his face (on purpose), confessed his sins and was whipped five times each by the surrounding monks. He stayed there all night, fasting, surrounded by pilgrims.

King Richard: he was a brave man:

- 1) Henry II had four children. The oldest, Richard, was the next King and after that came his brother John.
- 2) Richard I fought lots of **crusades** in the Holy Lands- this is where he gained the nickname "The Lionheart".
- 3) He spent less than a year of his 10 years as King actually in England.
- 4) He has gone down in history as a brave, strong and brilliant warrior. He left the country in a bit of a state for his brother John though...

John: he was a moody so and so...

Richard spent all England's money on the crusades. This left John a bit stuck.

- 1) John needed money in order to pay soldiers to fight wars for him.
- 2) John had lost his lands in France and wanted them back, but not all the barons were in favour of an expensive war.

- 3) John also fell out with the Pope in Rome, over who should be the next Archbishop of Canterbury. The Pope **excommunicated** him (expelled him from the Church, a punishment which people believed would mean he went to Hell when he died) and declared that he was not the rightful King of England.
- 4) John also over-taxed the barons and it wasn't long before they rebelled against him.

John signed the Magna Carta:

The rebelling barons forced John to meet them in a field at Runnymede and sign the Magna Carta in 1215. The Magna Carta means "Great Charter" and it centred around three main points:

- 1) The English Church would be free from the King's control.
- 2) No free man could be arrested, imprisoned or executed without a fair trial.
- 3) The King couldn't raise taxes without the agreement of the Barons and Bishops first.

There were 63 demands in total and the Magna Carta laid the foundations for British democracy.

Questions:

1) Why did Henry II and Thomas Becket argue?

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2) Why do historians think Richard was a brave King?

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3) Why did the Barons rebel against King John?

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4) What was Magna Carta?

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The Black Death:

Historians are not exactly sure about how many people died as a result of the Black Death, as we did not keep accurate records of births and deaths, but it could have been as much as *half* the British population.

33-50% of the population died:

- 1) Plague probably killed between a third and half of the total population of the British Isles.
- 2) **Bubonic plague** was spread by fleas which were carried by black rats.
- 3) **Pneumonic plague** affected the lungs and breathing. Some historians believe other diseases were involved, like anthrax.
- 4) Many people were already weakened due to poor harvests and **famine** caused by poor weather.

Timeline of events:

Summer 1348- Bubonic plague travels across the south of England.

September 1348- Plague hits London.

January 1349- Plague now spreads into East Anglia, along the south coast, into Wales and the Midlands.

Summer 1349- Plague hits the north and into Ireland.

1349- The Scots raid Durham while England is weak.

1350- The plague reaches Scotland but eases off in London.

1361-64, 1386, 1371, 1373-5, 1390, 1405- Plague comes back.

People had different explanations for the Black Death:

People in medieval times had no idea about germs- they had their own explanations:

- 1) Some people thought it was an act of God and that they were being punished for their sins. People thought that their way of life was being punished.

- 2) Some people were very superstitious and thought that it was the result of a curse or an evil spirit.
- 3) Some people thought that they were being poisoned. Individuals, or different groups were blamed, e.g. Jews, the poor.

It made life better for the survivors:

- 1) Initially some people blamed the poor for the Black Death. It took a while for the King and the nobility to realise that it would affect them too.
- 2) Killing off so much of the population did actually make life better for the majority of people in the end because it made the survivors more valuable.
- 3) Before the plague had struck, poor people had been forced to work on their local Lord's land, but now they could ask for extra wages and better treatment.
- 4) It speeded up the breakdown and the end of the feudal system, and meant that ordinary peasants had more freedom.

Questions:

1) How did the Black Death kill people?

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2) How did people in the 1340s explain the causes of the Black Death?

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3) How did the Black Death improve the lives of the survivors?

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Feedback and next steps page:

Comment:

Action:

Response

1381: The Peasants' Revolt:

In 1381, just about everything was going wrong. Loads of people had died from the Black Death. The peasants were fed up, so they rebelled.

No-one wanted to be bossed around anymore:

- 1) The feudal system was collapsing. **Feudal dues** were being replaced by money-rent systems (so instead of working on the Lord's land for free, you were paid for the work but then used this money to pay for your rent).
- 2) The Black Death had led to a shortage of workers (because up to half of them had died) and peasant labour was in high demand.
- 3) The peasants thought that this was fine- they had some **privileges** now.
- 4) Some peasants were forced to work for the Church. These peasants had to work without pay, as it was thought that they were doing "God's work".
- 5) Also, everyone had to pay tithes (a tax) to the Church- one tenth of everything that they produced or earned.
- 6) Most people, even landowners, were unhappy that Bishops were so wealthy while normal people had to pay lots of taxes.

The raising of taxes made everyone mad!

John of Gaunt was King Richard II's uncle. Richard was only 10 years old when he became King, so John ruled for him. He kept introducing more taxes to pay for the army. Everyone started to get angry-

- 1) 1377- John introduced a **poll tax** in order to finance a war with France. Everyone over 15 years of age had to pay 4 pence (not much now but it would have been a huge sum in those days).
- 2) 1379- John introduced a second poll tax that asked for more money.
- 3) 1381- A third poll tax was introduced. This was the straw that broke the camel's back.
- 4) People hid in forests or fought the taxmen who arrived to collect the twelve pence from everyone.
- 5) The rebellion started off in Kent and Essex in June 1381 and was led by Wat Tyler.

The main events of the revolt:

June 1381- rebels occupy London.

14th June- Richard II meets rebels and agrees to some demands. Some rebels go home. Some murder the Archbishop and stick his head on a spike.

15th June- Richard meets rebels again and agrees to most demands. Rebels go home.

July 1381- Revolt is over. Way Tyler is beheaded and other rebel leaders are hanged.

Questions:

1) Why did the peasants revolt in 1381?

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2) Why would raising tax anger the peasants?

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3) How did the King end the Peasants' Revolt?

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The English Medieval Church

The Catholic Church had a huge impact on everyday life in Medieval England. The information on this page is really important as it affects everything in this period of study.

Christendom was wherever the Catholic Church was:

Medieval England was part of **Christendom**- all the countries where most people were Christian. Under Christendom, **politics** and **society** were closely linked to the Church.

- 1) Christendom covered the whole of Europe, apart from bits of Scandinavia and some Muslim areas in Spain and southern Italy.
- 2) This meant that the beliefs and teachings of the Catholic Church controlled the way most people behaved throughout Europe.
- 3) Nearly everyone would have had some link with the Church
 - a. A family member might be a clergyman.
 - b. They might pay rent to a church landlord
 - c. They might work for the Church
 - d. People had to pay annual **tithes** (tax of 10%) to the Church.
- 4) People were told they would go to hell if they didn't support the Church.

The Church was very powerful:

- 1) For most of the medieval period, the Church was richer than the King was.
- 2) The clergy didn't have to pay taxes and ordinary people had to pay them for baptisms, weddings and funerals. People were told that they would go to hell if they didn't cough up enough money for the Church.
- 3) The Church could afford to build impressive stone churches and cathedrals. These could be used for defence and have lasted for centuries (other buildings were made of wood).
- 4) Bishops became political figures. Some of them controlled important areas of England (like the areas near the Scottish border).

Parish Priests were expected to do loads:

The Church had an organised structure. The Pope in Rome was at the head, and had a network of bishops and senior clergy to help him maintain power. At the bottom was the parish priest.

- 1) Priests told the villagers what to do and how to behave.
- 2) Priests were not normally of noble birth.
- 3) They weren't supposed to get married (although some did).
- 4) They earned an income from farming done on church lands (called the **glebe**).
- 5) They took services, said mass and heard confession.
- 6) They were expected to teach the local children and to help out the sick and the poor.

Some priests were good- they cared for their parishes and tried to help the poor.

Some priests were bad- they were greedy, lazy, not very well-educated, cared more about money, women and pleasure than they did about the Church.

Questions:

- 1) Why was the Church important in the Middle Ages?

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- 2) Why was the Church powerful?

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- 3) What jobs were parish priests expected to do?

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Monks and Monasteries

Loads of people used to go off and become monks and nuns. It was seen as the most sacred thing you could do with your life.

Monastic life has a long history in Britain:

Before the Romans came, most of the population were **pagans** and worshipped their own gods.

- 1) By the early 300s AD, there were already some **Bishops** about in London, Lincoln and York.
- 2) In 400 AD, Ninian set up a **monastery** at Whithorn in Scotland.
- 3) The Romans left in around 410 and after that Christianity was only really popular in Wales.
- 4) Then in 597, a **missionary** called St. Augustine landed in Kent. He was the first Archbishop of Canterbury and set up monasteries which followed the Benedictine Rule- i.e. the rules that St. Benedict made for a holy life. Most Medieval monasteries after this followed the Benedictine Rule.
- 5) Another important monastery was set up by St. Columba and St. Aidan at Lindisfarne in 635.

There were lots of different monastic orders:

- 1) Clunics came from the Benedictine monastery at Cluny, in France, bringing a very strict form of Benedictine Rule with them.
- 2) Even stricter were the Cistercians, who were also from France.
- 3) The Gilbertines were different because they started in England. They had monks and nuns at the same monastery.
- 4) Carthusians came from France. They were a very strict order who fasted and took vows of silence.
- 5) Boys as young as 7 could become monks. Most newcomers joined when they were a bit older. Vows could be taken at 16- **Chastity** (no wives or girlfriends and no sex), obedience (obey all church orders), stability (never leave the monastery) and poverty (never own anything).
- 6) Monks had to go and pray at loads of different times, starting at 2a.m. and ending at 8 p.m. when they went to bed.

Abbeys earned extra money from pilgrims:

- 1) Many abbeys claimed to own a religious **relic**, such as the bones of a saint or a splinter of wood from Christ's cross. People made pilgrimages to look at them.
- 2) Pilgrims were also attracted to the tombs of saintly people, such as Thomas Becket.
- 3) Pilgrims also liked to collect badges and souvenirs from the shrines that they had visited- all of which they had to pay for.
- 4) The first great work of English literature (i.e. written in English and not Latin) is based around a pilgrimage. It is called "The Canterbury Tales" by Geoffrey Chaucer- a story about a group of pilgrims travelling to the shrine of Thomas Becket and telling each other stories along the way.

Questions:

- 1) When and where were monasteries set up?

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- 2) What different monastic orders were there?

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- 3) How did monasteries make money?

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English Jews 1066-1290

There was an important Jewish community in England:

There had been an important Jewish community in England since the 1000s and Jews had made a major contribution to English society all the way through the 1100s-

- 1) Jews provided finance for wars and trade by lending the money.
- 2) They played a vital role in maintaining the British **treasury**.
- 3) The Jewish community also brought many new skills and crafts into England.
- 4) Lots of people disliked them, probably because they were jealous and didn't like owing them money.

The Catholic Church said that usury was a sin:

- 1) In the Middle Ages, lending money for interest was called **usury** and was considered to be a sin.
- 2) Christians were forbidden to lend money. Jews were forbidden to own land.
- 3) This means that Jews became the money-lenders and were able to set high interest rates.
- 4) The people who borrowed money from them were not too happy about this.
- 5) The Crown (King or Queen) watched over Jewish financiers and their property and taxed them harshly.

Many Jews were massacred in 1190

The early part of 1190 saw many incidents of **anti-Semitic** behaviour and attacks on Jewish people. (Anti-Semitism means prejudice and discrimination against Jewish people)

- 1) The biggest tragedy occurred at Clifford's Tower in York, on 16th March 1190 (a Jewish feast day).
- 2) Richard Malebisse, a local landowner, whipped up anti-Jewish feelings in the city of York.
- 3) 150 members of the Jewish community in York gathered together for protection in the wooden structure known as Clifford's Tower.

- 4) Rather than face the mob that had gathered outside the Tower, many Jews took their own lives.
- 5) Those who surrendered were massacred by the waiting mob. All 150 Jews died.
- 6) The mob were partly motivated by their desire not to repay money they had borrowed from the Jewish community. After the massacre the mob moved on to the cathedral, York Minster, to destroy the records of their debts which were kept there.
- 7) Not all the Jews in York were killed. Some of the survivors paid for the Five Sisters window in the transept of York Minster.

All Jews were expelled from England in 1290:

- 1) 1216-72- The reign of Henry III. Henry III wasn't a very good king. Jewish bankers gave him much needed loans and finance as he struggled to control his powerful barons.
- 2) 1275- Edward I passed an Act of Parliament banning Jews from lending money at interest. The King had begun to borrow money from Italian bankers and so no longer felt that he needed to protect English Jews.
- 3) 1280s- As England struggled with war and financial difficulties, anti-Semitism continued to rise and Jews frequently found themselves being used as scapegoats when things go wrong.
- 4) 1287- Edward I arrested and imprisoned 3,000 Jews and demanded ransoms for their release.
- 5) 1290- Finally Edward issued an **edict** (command) that expelled all Jews from England.

Questions:

How did Jews contribute to English society?

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Why were Jews massacred and expelled from England?

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Revision questions:

- 1) What year was the Battle of Hastings?
- 2) Who was crowned King of England after the Battle of Hastings?
- 3) Name two places that William Rufus conquered.
- 4) What are the suspicious circumstances surrounding William Rufus's death?
- 5) What was the Domesday Book and when was it written?
- 6) In your own words, explain what a "villein" was.
- 7) What were towns like at the time of the Domesday Book? Try and sum them up in one sentence.
- 8) Why did England get involved in Irish affairs during Henry II's reign?
- 9) Which of the following best sums up medieval relations between England and Scotland?
 - a. Difficult and unsettled.
 - b. Positive.
- 10) Which king of England conquered Wales in the 1270s?
- 11) Name three battles that were won by the English in the Hundred Years War.
- 12) Who did Henry I decide should be his heir after the White Ship sank in 1120?
- 13) Explain in 3 sentences what actually happened after Henry I.
- 14) What did Henry II do to make the court system better?
- 15) Who was Thomas Becket and why was he killed?
- 16) Name two of the sons of Henry II who became kings.
- 17) Where and when was King John forced to sign the Magna Carta?
- 18) What were the three main issues dealt with by the Magna Carta?
- 19) Roughly what percentage of the people of Britain died because of the Black Death?
- 20) Write a paragraph explaining how the Black Death actually made things better for the survivors.
- 21) What were tithes and who had to pay them?
- 22) What year was the Peasants' Revolt led by Wat Tyler?
- 23) What was King Richard II's role in the revolt?
- 24) Where was Christendom in the Middle Ages?
- 25) Which of the following is the correct meaning of purgatory?

- a. The place where people went when they died, in order to have their sins cleansed by fire.
 - b. School.
- 26) Write a paragraph explaining the role of a parish priest.
- 27) What were the four vows taken by monks?
- 28) What is meant by the term "usury"?
- 29) What is meant by the term "Anti-Semitism"?
- 30) Write a paragraph describing the massacre at Clifford's Tower in 1190. You should describe the actual events, as well as suggesting why you think it happened.
- 31) When were all Jews expelled from England by Edward I?

Feedback and next steps page:

Comment:

Action:

Response

Medieval Monarchs

Q1. In 1066, King William I took control of England with an army of just 20,000 Normans. That made him ruler of over a million English people.

Read the sources below and answer the questions which follow.

Source A: A Briggs, a modern historian:
He promised to follow existing laws and customs. He acted as owner of all the land. He kept a quarter for himself, gave the Church a quarter and rewarded the Normans with the rest. In 1086, William made every landowner swear a promise to be loyal to him.

Source B: A modern discussion of Norman forts:
When the Normans first conquered England, they were heavily outnumbered by the Saxons. It was important for them to assert control and demonstrate their power. One way in which they did this was to build forts all over England. They used Saxon peasants as labour to build the forts.

a) Read source A. What did King William do to make himself popular with the following groups?

a. The English people

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b. The Church

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c. The Normans

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b) Why did the Normans build forts in England, according to source B?

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Q2. There were revolts against the Normans in the early years of William's reign. William punished the north of England very harshly for this in 1069-70. This is known as the "Harrying of the North".

Source C: Orderic Vitalis, a Norman monk, describes William's "Harrying of the North"

Nowhere else had William shown such cruelty. In his anger, he ordered that all crops, herds, possessions and food of every king should be brought together and burned to ashes. So terrible a famine fell upon the humble and defenceless population, that more than 100,000 Christian folk, both men and women, young and old, died of hunger.

Source D: The Anglo-Saxon Chronicle describes William

Amongst other things, the good order that William established is not to be forgotten. It was such that any man might travel over the kingdom with a bag full of gold unharmed.

a) What was the result of William's "Harrying of the North" according to Source C?

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b) Read source D. What was one advantage of William enforcing law and order?

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Q3. In Medieval England, the Archbishop of Canterbury was important and powerful. In 1170, the King, Henry II, argued with the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Becket. Read sources A and B and then answer the questions.

Source E: RJ Unstead, a modern historian

Henry II was a strong king. He made the barons obey him and pulled down some of their castles. He also tried to force the clergy, who were powerful, to obey his rules. Thomas Becket would not do so, and for a long time he argued with his King. Henry, in a fit of temper, caused some of his noble knights to kill Becket in Canterbury Cathedral. Later, he was sorry for his deed.

Source F: An eyewitness account of the death of Becket

In fury, the Knights called out "Where is Thomas Becket, traitor to the King?" He came down and in a clear voice said, "I am here, no traitor to the King, but a priest."

a) What evidence does source E give that Henry II was a strong king?

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b) What reason does source E give for the argument between the King and the Archbishop, Thomas Becket?

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c) Do you think the author of source F is **sympathetic** to the knights or to Thomas Becket? Give reasons for your answer.

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Q4. In 1215, 500 knights attacked the Tower of London because they were angry about high taxes. They forced King John to sign the Magna Carta.

Source G: a summary of the main points of Magna Carta

- 1. No freemen will go to jail without a fair trial and all trials should be held quickly.*
- 2. Taxes which are not fair will not stop and the King will not ask for extra taxes.*
- 3. The Church will be free from interference by the King.*
- 4. Merchants will not be subjected to unfair taxes.*

Source H- Dr. Mike Ibeji, a modern historian

The popular image of King John as a classically bad king., A scheming, untrustworthy coward, consumed by greed. His acts of cruelty are well documented. He hanged and starved 28 hostages and starved to death William de Braose's wife and son in a royal prison.

a) Source G contains the main points of the Magna Carta. Rewrite them in your own words.

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b) How does source H show that King John was cruel?

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Medieval Life

Q1. The Domesday Book was introduced by King William I in 1086. Read sources A and B and then answer the questions.

Source A- an extract from the Domesday Book 1086

The Bishop of Coutances holds Olney. There are 24 villagers and 5 smallholders. They have 7 ploughs. There are 5 slaves. There is one mill valued at 40 shillings. There is enough meadow for 10 ploughs as well as woodland and 400 pigs. In total, it is valued at twelve pounds.

Source B: a modern historian's view.

William's survey of England was useful in many ways. It told him how rich the country was. This allowed him to work out how much tax each place had to pay. He could also work out how many knights each place should send him if he needed to call an army.

a) How many of the following did Olney have in 1086?

I. Slaves

II. Ploughs

III. Villagers

b) Using source B, describe in your own words two reasons why the Domesday Book was useful to King William.

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c) Which of the two sources, A or B, is a primary source? Explain your answer.

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Q2. Some historians have used the Domesday Book to find out about what English society was like in Medieval England. Read source C and answer the questions that follow.

Source C- the feudal system in Medieval England

*The King was the most powerful man in the country and held about a quarter of the land. The King granted the rest of the country's land to about 200 nobles and 100 important members of the **clergy**. The nobles and clergy in turn granted some of their land to knights and gentry. The knights and gentry allowed peasants to farm their land in return for some of the produce. The least powerful people in English society were slaves- about 9% of the population.*

a) How many nobles and important clergy did the King grant land to?

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b) Draw a simple diagram of the feudal system. Show the most powerful person at the top of the diagram and the least powerful people at the bottom.

Q3. In 1348, a deadly disease arrived in England. It was called the "Black Death" or "plague" and nine out of every ten people who caught it died.

Source D- a survivor of the plague describes the disease 1350
By God's will, this evil led to a strange and unwanted kind of death. The flesh was puffed and swollen.

Source E- a description of the causes of the plague from the 1300s
*In this year 1348 in Melcombe in the county of Dorset two ships came alongside. One of the sailors from Gascony has brought with him the seeds of a terrible **pestilence**.*

Source F- The Italian writer Boccaccio described the symptoms of the plague in 1348:
Both men and women were affected by a sort of swelling in the groin or under the armpits which reached the size of a common apple or egg. These boils began in a little while to spread all over the body. Later, the appearance of the disease changed to black or red patches on the arms or thighs. These blotches quickly led to death.

a) Complete the following sentence by choosing one of the options

The statement in Source D that the Black Death is God's will is:

- i. Fact
- ii. A likely explanation
- iii. Opinion

b) Compare source D and E. How do they differ in their explanations of the plague?

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c) How did the symptoms of the Black Death change over time, according to source F? Make your answer as detailed as you can.

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Medieval Church

Q1. Many surviving medieval buildings are churches. Study source A and then answer the questions below.

Source A: the accounts for buildings at Westminster Abbey 1269-71
For marble, freestone from Caen and Reigate, ragstone, plaster, chalk the cost is £459. For lead, iron, steel, charcoal, locks, ropes, glass, wax, pitch and for making cement the cost is £140.

a) Where was the freestone to build Westminster Abbey from?

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b) What information in source A helps explain why medieval churches have lasted longer than other medieval buildings? Consider the following factors: material, cost and the care taken in choosing materials.

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Q2. Medieval people often went on pilgrimages. Read sources B, C and D and then answer the questions below.

Source B: Tony McAleavy, a modern historian
People believed that they were more likely to get to heaven if they prayed to the saints. A piece from the body of a dead saint was known as a relic. Relics were thought to have a special power that could help people with their prayers. People would travel many miles to visit a church containing such a relic.

Source C: a list of relics at Wimbourne Minster in Dorset
A piece of the true cross, a bit of Christ's robe, some hairs from his beard, a piece of the pillar at which he was whipped, a thorn from his crown, a piece of the manger, St William's shoe, St Agatha's thigh bone, one of St Philips' teeth and part of St Mary the Egyptian.

Source D: The life of St Hugh, Bishop of Lincoln late 1100s.
When Bishop Hugh was at the famous monastery of Fecamp, he got two small pieces of the arm of St Mary Magdalen by biting them from the bone. The monks shouted out "How terrible. He has stuck his teeth into the bone and gnawed at it, as if he were a dog."

a) Use information from sources B and C to describe what a relic is.

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b) Read source C. Do you think these relics were genuine? Explain your answer.

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c) Do you think that the description of the Bishop of Lincoln's behaviour in source D is probably:

- a. True- it is evidence that he was an unfussy eater.
- b. Made up- maybe the author wanted to show him in a bad light.
- c. True- the story is printed in a book, so is probably true.

Q3. Some people were unhappy with the state of the medieval Church; for example, a group called the Lollards led by John Wycliffe. Read the sources and answer the questions that follow:

Source E: a description of the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Becket from around 1170.
When Becket crosses the English Channel, he never has less than six ships. Every day he gives away valuable presents of horses, birds, clothes, gold, silver dishes and money.

Source F: Taxes for the Church, described by a modern historian.
The peasants paid 10% of what they earned in a year to the Church. Tithes (the name for this tax) could be paid in either money or goods produced by the peasant farmers. A failure to pay tithes, so the peasants were told by the Church, would lead to their souls going to hell after they died.

- a) Why do you think some people in medieval England would have been angry with the Church, if they heard the information in source E? Choose from:
 - a. They might have been angry that they hadn't been given the presents from the Archbishop.
 - b. They might have been angry that a member of the English clergy would travel across the English Channel so often, as it was unpatriotic.
 - c. They might have been angry that a member of the clergy should be so rich, when the clergy were supposed to live a religious life of poverty and restraint.

b) Read source F. Why might peasants have complained about the Church?

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Q4. Read source G, about the treatment of Jewish people in medieval England, then answer the questions below.

Source G: The persecution of Jews in 1189, by Roger of Hoveden
The citizens of London attacked the Jews in the city and burned their houses - but by the kindness of their Christian friends, some few made their escape. On the day after the coronation, the king sent his servants, and caused those offenders to be arrested who had set fire to the city. This wasn't for the sake of the Jews, but on account of the houses and property of the Christians which they had burnt and plundered.

a) What evidence is there in source G that Jewish people were treated badly in England?

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b) Does source *G* suggest that all English people behaved badly towards the Jews?

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c) Describe the attitude of King Richard towards the Jews.

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Feedback and next steps page:

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Religion in Tudor times

Religion was a hot political topic for the Tudor Kings and Queens. The big change started when Henry VIII broke away from the Roman Catholic Church and put the English Church under his control.

Religion was important because it was linked to politics:

- 1) Today people are mostly free to worship however they want. In the 1500s it was different- religion was tied up with politics and there was very little religious **intolerance**.
- 2) Rulers wouldn't allow their subjects to follow other faiths. This was believed to be disloyal and **subversive**.
- 3) For example, Elizabeth I decided on a middle ground of very mild Protestantism and wanted all her subjects to follow it. People who continued to support other faiths were punished.

The Jesuit (Catholic) priest, Edmund Campion, was executed as a traitor during Elizabeth's reign. Some extreme Protestants, called Puritans, wanted more reforms (changes) than Elizabeth was prepared to allow. John Stubbs had his hand cut off for printing a book that supported Puritanism.

Henry VIII broke away from the Roman Catholic Church:

- 1) Henry VIII followed the Catholic Church at first and was called "Defender of the Faith" by the Pope. But his Catholic wife, Catherine of Aragon, could not give him a son.
- 2) Henry decided he wanted to marry Anne Boleyn instead, but the Pope in Rome wouldn't let him get divorced.
- 3) Henry stayed Catholic, but he broke away from Rome and got rid of the monasteries because:
 - a. He wanted a son to follow him.
 - b. He fancied Anne Boleyn
 - c. He was short of money and the monasteries were rich
 - d. He wanted the extra power of controlling the Church.
 - e. He could keep the nobles happy by giving them church lands.

Timeline of events:

1532- Henry stopped all payments going from the Church in England to Rome.

1533- His marriage was annulled (cancelled) and he married Anne.

1534- Henry made himself Head of the Church in England and the Act of Supremacy made this official.

1536 onwards- He attacked the Catholic monasteries and took their valuables and land.

1539- The Bible was translated into English. An Act of Six Articles was passed which supported Catholicism.

Problems were caused by breaking away from Rome:

- 1) Many Catholics still felt loyal to the Pope.
- 2) People resented the nobles getting the Church lands and wealth
- 3) Catherine of Aragon was the aunt of Charles V of Spain- one of the most powerful rulers in Europe. Henry was making enemies by **annulling** his marriage to Catherine.
- 4) When the monasteries were annulled, poor people lost a source of charity.
- 5) The dissolution of the monasteries provoked the Pilgrimage of Grace- a revolt of 40 000 people in the north of England.
- 6) The break away from Rome encouraged Protestants to quarrel more with the Catholic Church.

Questions:

Why was religion important in Tudor times?

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Why did Henry VIII break away from Rome?

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Religion in Tudor England:

All of these religious changes in England were not happening in isolation- there were major religious arguments and changes going on in Europe as well.

The Reformation was happening in Europe:

- 1) In the 1500s people in northern Europe were getting seriously annoyed with the **corruption** and **superstition** in the Roman Catholic Church.
- 2) Religious thinkers like Martin Luther (a German friar) and John Calvin (a French priest) wrote books and articles protesting about the state of the Catholic Church. This word *protest* is where we get the word Protestant.
- 3) Protestants like Calvin and Luther wanted to reform (change) Christian religion and make it easier for ordinary people to understand. E.g. by translating the Bible from Latin so ordinary people could understand it.
- 4) To the Catholic Church, Protestants were heretics. Some were executed, though the famous ones like Luther and Calvin survived.

Edward VI was fairly Protestant, but Mary was Catholic:

Henry VIII died in 1547 and his 9-year old son Edward became King. Edward had been brought up by a Protestant. Most English people were still Catholics, but Edward supported Protestants by:

- 1) Saying that priests could marry (Catholic priests couldn't!)
- 2) Introducing a new book of Common Prayer in 1549, written in English.
- 3) Passing the Act of Uniformity to make everyone use the new Book of Common Prayer.
- 4) Making services simpler and churches barer in the Protestant fashion.

Edward died young in 1553. His sister Mary became Queen of England and ruled until her death in 1558. She was a strong Catholic who tried to reverse the religious changes of the previous reigns.

- 1) She got rid of the Prayer Books and the Act of Uniformity.
- 2) She restored the rule of the Pope over the Church in England in 1554 and married the Catholic Phillip II of Spain.
- 3) She had about 300 Protestants burned, including famous Churchmen like Cranmer, Latimer and Ridley. This led to her being labelled "Bloody Mary" by Protestants like John Foxe.

Elizabeth I tried a moderate religious policy:

- 1) Elizabeth I (1558-1603) tried to allow both Catholics and Protestants to worship- all under the official structure of the Church of England. As long as people went to church, she didn't ask too much about what they believed.
- 2) She called herself Governor of the Church of England, rather than Head, by an Act of Supremacy (1559). A new Act of Uniformity (1559) insisted that everybody use a new Prayer Book. It was worded in a way that wouldn't offend Catholics too much.
- 3) As time passed, there were threats to her life from Catholics and she became harsher in her treatment of them. Catholics found themselves having to worship in secret.
- 4) There were Protestants in England called Puritans- they had strict ideas about life, such as opposing things like theatre, dancing, football and alcohol.

Questions:

What was the Reformation?

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Explain how Edward and Mary had different religious views.

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Why was Elizabeth I seen as a moderate in her religious views?

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Mary Queen of Scots and the Spanish Armada:

Mary Queen of Scots was a real problem for Elizabeth, What made this problem worse was that they were cousins.

Elizabeth had Mary Queen of Scots executed.

- 1) Mary Stuart, the daughter of James V of Scotland, married the French king. She returned to Scotland when her husband died.
- 2) By then, Protestant leaders like John Knox had become powerful in Scotland- and Mary was a Catholic. She married Lord Darnley, who was murdered in 1567 and then (foolishly) married the unpopular Earl of Bothwell.
- 3) She was forced to flee Scotland to England, asking for Elizabeth's help. Her name was associated with several Catholic **plots** to kill Elizabeth, so Elizabeth had Mary put in prison. Eventually, Elizabeth agreed to have her executed and Mary was beheaded.

Relations between England and Spain got worse:

Phillip II (King of Spain) got on well with Elizabeth to begin with and even asked to marry her (he had been married to her sister Mary before!). But relations between the two countries got gradually worse:

- 1) Because he had been married to Mary before, he wanted his power back.
- 2) Many people in Catholic Spain thought that the Protestant Elizabeth should not be queen.
- 3) Elizabeth had been secretly encouraging pirate attacks on Spanish ships.
- 4) Elizabeth had been secretly helping Spain's enemies in the Netherlands.
- 5) In 1587 she executed Mary Queen of Scots, a Catholic queen.
- 6) The Pope had written an open letter (**Papal Bull**) to all Catholics, saying that they shouldn't obey Elizabeth.

The Spanish Armada was defeated:

In May 1588 Phillip sent the Spanish **Armada** (a fleet of boats) against England. Within a few weeks what was left of the fleet was limping home, by escaping round the top of Britain and back past Ireland. It was a disaster because-

- 1) The leader of the Armada, Medina Sidonia was a soldier rather than a sailor.
- 2) The English had faster ships and better sailors.
- 3) The Spanish soldiers who were supposed to meet up with the Armada couldn't get there.
- 4) The English had crippled the Spanish fleet while it was in Calais harbour by sending in fire-ships.
- 5) The Armada hadn't planned to sail all the way round Britain, but they were forced to escape. Ships were destroyed on rocks.

Questions:

Why was Mary Queen of Scots executed?

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How did relations between England and Spain get worse?

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How did England defeat the Spanish Armada?

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Elizabeth I- marriage and poverty

Elizabeth had some other big problems to deal with in her **reign**- who she should marry was a massive headache and so was what to do with poor people.

The question of marriage and succession was important:

Over twenty-six important men asked to marry Elizabeth I and she said no to all of them. Elizabeth had to be careful about her choice of husband for lots of reasons:

- 1) She had to put England first and not join with countries that people hated, like Spain.
- 2) She didn't want to marry a foreign king if it meant a foreign country having power over England.
- 3) She had to be careful that her future husband's religion wouldn't cause trouble.
- 4) She didn't dare marry an English nobleman like Lord Dudley (who she really fancied) because that would make the other nobles jealous.
- 5) She was the last of Henry VIII's children alive and needed to have a child so that there would be an heir to the throne. Otherwise people might fight over the throne after she died.

In the end, she stayed single, although she wasn't all that happy about that. Her advisors were worried about the **succession** (who would be king or queen after she died) and kept trying to get her to marry.

Poverty was a big problem in Elizabethan England:

Elizabeth faced a growing problem with **poverty** in England:

- 1) The monasteries had been dissolved under Henry VIII- these had helped poor people in the past.
- 2) The population was increasing, so there were more people needing housing, food and jobs.
- 3) Rich landowners were fencing off land and this stopped many poor people being able to make a living on the **common ground**.

- 4) Sheep farming was catching on, which takes a lot less workers than growing wheat.
- 5) Many poor people wandered to the towns, where there were few jobs. This led to more crime, as people tried to stay alive by stealing from others.

Parliament passed new Poor Laws:

It was this fear of crime from wandering poor that made the government bring in harsh laws. They divided poor people up into:

- Sturdy beggars: these were people who were thought to be skiving- they were made to work in workhouses.
- The deserving poor- these were people who couldn't work through no fault of their own. They were given money and could stay in their homes.

The Acts of 1597 and 1601 lasted for over 200 years. Although they didn't solve the problems of poverty and begging, they were a start.

Questions:

Why was it important that Elizabeth should marry?

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Why was poverty a problem in Elizabethan England?

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What did Parliament do to help the poor?

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The English Civil War

In the 1600s things got tense between the Crown and Parliament. The main quarrels were over power. The relationship between the monarchy and Parliament, and the religion of England.

Charles I (1625-1649) made some unpopular decisions.

- 1) Charles was responsible for expensive wars with France, Spain and Scotland. He also had to deal with rebellions in Ireland.
- 2) When Parliament refused to let him raise more tax, Charles resorted to illegal taxation and tried to rule without Parliament.
- 3) Charles supported "high church" ceremonies and people were worried that he wanted to make England more Catholic again.
- 4) He made enemies by asking people for Ship Money Tax- which was usually only collected when there was a war on,
- 5) Charles tried to do without Parliament for 11 years (1629-1640). This finally led to Civil War in 1642 and led to seven years of struggles between Royalists and Parliamentarians.

Was Charles a successful monarch?

Whether you think Charles was a good monarch depends on what you think a good king should be like, e.g.

- Stay out of debt
- Have good relations with Parliament
- Stay out of arguments about religion.
- Be successful in war.

Charles messed up in all these areas:

- He had money problems
- He wanted to limit Parliament's power.
- He caused uncertainty about religion.
- He was beaten in war by the Scots.

Still, he was an old-fashioned king living in changing times. He thought he had a divine right to rule (God had made him king), with no need to share power with Parliament, just like Kings had done in previous centuries.

The Civil War was fought from 1642 to 1648

1641-2- Conflict between King and Parliament over war and taxes.

1642-8- Battles between Royalists and Parliamentarians.

1648- Charles was defeated by Cromwell's New Model Army at Preston. England became known as the "Commonwealth" with Cromwell as President.

1649- Charles I was put on trial for treason and executed.

1651- Cromwell crushes attempt by Charles I's son to get the throne.

1658- Cromwell dies

1660- Monarchy was restored. Charles II (Charles I's son) becomes the new king.

Parliamentarians called the Royalists "Cavaliers" after the Spanish word "caballeros" which means armed horsemen. Royalists called the Parliamentarians "Roundheads" because of the close-cropped heads of apprentices from London who supported Parliament.

Questions:

1) What did Charles I do to upset people?

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2) How did Charles make Parliament angry?

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3) How did Cavaliers and Roundheads get their names?

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The Causes of the English Civil War

The Civil war was horrible. Some families ended up fighting each other, civilians who didn't want to be involved had fighting in towns and soldiers raiding their property.

There are four different explanations of why the war started:

Religious factors: Puritans wanted religious change and were worried that Charles was a Catholic. He probably was- he tried to change some religious services in church.	Economic factors: Charles was spending more money than he was earning in taxes. Illegal methods of taxation were introduced and old methods were brought back, which meant that people were paying a lot more tax.
Political factors: Parliament wanted to have more power, but Charles was reluctant to let them. Charles attempted to rule without Parliament in the 1630s.	Social factors: The population of England was growing quickly, contributing to poverty and unemployment. There were tense relations between the social classes- the middle classes were getting richer, whereas the nobles were getting poorer.

Some historians blame long-term factors:

Some traditional historians blame long-term factors for causing the Civil War (some things that had been building up over a long period of time).

- 1) Some historians say that the problems went back to the reign of James I (Charles' father)- he was unpopular with Parliament and they disagreed about religion and money.
- 2) Class and other social tensions had been developing since the reign of Queen Elizabeth I (we have already looked at poverty in her reign).

Other historians blame short-term factors:

A more recent view of historians is that short-term (things that happened close to when the war started) were more to blame. For example:

1630s- proposed religious changes make Puritans angry.

1639 and 1640- England was defeated by Scotland in the religious Bishops' Wars.

1640- Charles called a Parliament in 1640. MPs began to demand political and religious changes.

January 1642- Charles tries to arrest 5 MPs by taking 400 soldiers into the House of Commons. They manage to escape.

March 1642- Rebellion in Ireland, but Parliament doesn't want to let Charles have an army to crush the rebellion (they don't trust him) as it would give him lots of power.

June 1642- Parliament passes 19 Propositions that demand an increase in Parliament's power. Charles is angry and both sides raise armies.

Questions:

1) What four factors caused the Civil War?

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2) What long-term reasons were there for war?

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3) What short-term reasons were there for war?

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Events of the English Civil War

There were two phases to the Civil War- 1642-46 and 1647-49. By the second phase the Parliamentarians were starting to win- their New Model Army was really tough and disciplined.

The Major Events in the Civil War:

1642 to 1646:

August 1642- Charles raised an army in Nottingham, while Parliament raised its army in London.

October 1642- Battle at Edgehill but no clear result.

1643- Many battles, including Newbury, but still no clear outcome.

June and July 1645- Parliament used the New Model Army to win important victories at Naseby and Langport.

1646- Charles fled to Scotland where he was captured and sold back to Parliament.

1647 to 1649:

- 1) In 1647 Charles rejected a deal to give Parliament control of the army for 10 years and to allow freedom of worship. He escaped from prison and made a new deal with the Scots.
- 2) In the summer of 1648 Royalists had victories in the north, but were defeated by Cromwell and the New Model Army at Preston.
- 3) In January 1649 the House of Commons set up a high court of justice and although Charles thought the court was illegal it found him guilty of **treason** and he was sentenced to death.

The Civil War divided families:

- 1) Parliamentary support was strongest in the South and East. The main support for Parliament came from small farmers, merchants and townspeople.
- 2) Royalist support was strongest in the north, the west and in Wales. A greater majority of the nobility and the **gentry** supported the King rather than Parliament.
- 3) Religion was the important factor deciding which side people took. Parliament could count on the support of English Puritans. Catholics and less **radical** Protestants supported Charles.
- 4) It wasn't unusual for families to be split in their support for King and Parliament.

Charles and friends, but Parliament had money

Although the Royalists had good generals, brave troops and were skilled horsemen, Parliament won:

- 1) Parliament had skilled generals like Fairfax and Cromwell.
- 2) It had the well-organised, trained and disciplined New Model Army.
- 3) It had control of the Navy and was able to block French supplies to Charles.
- 4) It was able to use taxes to finance itself, while the King had to rely on friends and supporters.
- 5) Charles proved to be a poor leader and made bad tactical decisions.

Questions:

- 1) Explain how Charles lost the first phase of the Civil War from 1642 to 1646.

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- 2) Why did Parliament want to execute Charles?

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- 3) Parliament won because they had money- do you agree?

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England after the Civil War

King Charles had gone, but the arguments about what should replace him were only just beginning. The period between Charles I and Charles II is called the "interregnum"- the period between reigns.

There were different ideas about how to run the country:

The winners soon began to argue amongst themselves. Different groups had different ideas about how the country should be run.

- 1) **Republicans** were happy to see Parliament continue to rule. It wasn't a full Parliament though- MPs who had supported the King and all of the House of Lords were excluded. It was called the "Rump Parliament."
- 2) Royalists looked forward to the return of the monarchy, hopefully in the shape of Charles II who fled abroad after his defeat of 1651.
- 3) The army, especially the generals, wanted to keep the power and influence they had during the Civil Wars.

Some groups wanted social and economic equality:

- 1) The Levellers were Puritans. They wanted to abolish the monarchy and the privileges of the nobles. When the Levellers tried to build up support in the army, Cromwell moved quickly to crush them.
- 2) The Diggers were a religious and social movement who wanted to farm wastelands for poor people's benefit. When the Diggers planted on common land at St George's Hill in Surrey, their efforts were quickly destroyed by a local mob.

There was a struggle for power between 1649 and 1653:

- 1) Cromwell strengthened his position as President of the Council of State by crushing revolts in Ireland and Scotland and defeating Charles II.
- 2) The retaliation to the rebellions in Ireland was cruel and bloody. In the town of Drogheda, about 3,000 men, women and children were killed by the English Army. After defeating the rebels, Cromwell gave large areas of Irish territory to English landlords.
- 3) After a clash with the Rump Parliament, Cromwell dismissed it in 1653 (doing exactly the same thing that Charles did in 1629).

- 4) A nominated Assembly replaced the Rump Parliament. It passed 29 measures dealing with legal and religious issues.
- 5) Moderates felt that the Assembly was changing too many things, too quickly.
- 6) Moderates and the army produced an "instrument of Government" that named Cromwell as "Protector for Life" (almost the same as King) in 1657.
- 7) Tension between civilian politicians and army leaders increased. MPs wanted less religious **tolerance**, fewer powers for the army and a stronger Parliament.

Questions:

1) What is a republic?

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2) Who were the Levellers and the Diggers?

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3) What did Cromwell do in Ireland? Was it fair?

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Cromwell and Charles II

Oliver Cromwell was a Puritan MP- he was really religious and believed that God had supported all of his actions. He became powerful as a Parliamentarian general and ended up leading the country as Lord Protector.

Views of Cromwell- was he a Protector or a Dictator?

Cromwell as Protector:

- 1) Religious tolerance for Protestants was established.
- 2) Jews were allowed to return to England.
- 3) Important naval reforms were introduced.
- 4) He made good decisions when dealing with foreign countries.

Cromwell as Dictator:

- 1) The Protectorate was basically Cromwell's personal, Puritan rule.
- 2) He sacked Parliament for criticising his religious policies.
- 3) Taxes were collected without Parliament's **consent**.
- 4) Judges who ruled against him were sacked.
- 5) In 1656 some MPs asked Cromwell to take the title King. Cromwell knew the army was against the title of King. He dismissed Parliament and got the army to collect taxes instead.
- 6) Dissent was crushed, often brutally, e.g. in Ireland and Scotland.

The Monarchy was restored in 1660:

Cromwell had said that his son should be the next Lord Protector- as if he was a King passing on power to his heir. After Cromwell died, his son Richard ruled briefly and unsuccessfully. Richard was a farmer and not that good at ruling. Meanwhile Charles II was living in **exile** on the Continent.

- 1) In April 1660 Charles made the "Declaration of Breda", promising to rule with Parliament and not punish his enemies if he was made King.
- 2) English politicians invited Charles II to be king. The return of the monarchy is called the "restoration".
- 3) Those who had signed Charles I's death warrant were executed and strict anti-Puritan laws were passed- this broke the promises made at Breda.

4) Anti-Catholic laws were abolished, although Parliament forced the new King to accept an ant-Catholic act in 1673.

How much changed because of the Civil Wars?

- 1) The monarchy was restored- England didn't stay a republic for very long.
- 2) The Protestant Anglican Church of the interregnum didn't survive the restoration of the monarchy.
- 3) Puritans lost many of their civil and political rights after the restoration.
- 4) The *Glorious Revolution* of 1688 (which settled the nature of the relationship between the Crown and Parliament) might not have happened without the Civil War and the Protectorate.

Questions:

Was Cromwell a protector or a dictator? Explain your answer.

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Why was the monarchy restored after 1660?

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What changed in England as a result of the Civil War?

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The Glorious Revolution:

James II was king after Charles II. His Catholic views caused loads of problems. Britain's first political party, called the "Whigs" couldn't stand him and wanted a Protestant monarch instead.

The Catholic James II didn't have everyone's support:

Charles II died in 1686, leaving no **legitimate** male children. That only left his Catholic brother James to follow him, as James II. James wanted to restore the Catholic religion. He gave Catholics important jobs and in 1688, his Declaration of Indulgence allowed Catholics to worship freely.

As a result-

- 1) Parliament split into two groups- Whigs, who didn't want James on the throne, and Tories, who didn't think it was their job to stop it.
- 2) The Duke of Monmouth (an illegitimate son of Charles II) decided to rebel. The rebellion failed and he was executed.
- 3) At first, James had no children and the Protestants reckoned they could put a Protestant on the throne after he died. But then James had a son.
- 4) Some people asked James's Protestant daughter Mary and her husband William of Orange (from the Netherlands) to take the throne.

William of Orange became William III of England:

- 1) William of Orange didn't want Mary to rule on her own and in 1688 he sailed to England to take the throne.
- 2) James lost his nerve and escaped to France and the throne was offered to William and Mary. William of Orange became William III.
- 3) There were still many supporters of James II living in Scotland, Ireland and France. James' supporters became known as **Jacobites**.

The Protestants called this the "Glorious Revolution".

- 1) When William became King, the Protestants called it the Glorious Revolution.
- 2) Catholics didn't agree. They thought that the throne had been stolen from James II and he still had a right to it.

- 3) Parliament made sure that the new monarchs would not become too powerful and William had to agree to the **Bill of Rights** in 1689. In 1701 the **Act of Settlement** made Parliament even stronger and said the British monarch could never be a Catholic, or even marry a Catholic.
- 4) This was the start of a new kind of monarchy- even though the monarch still had a lot of power, the people in Parliament had more.

Questions:

Why did people not support James II as king?

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Why did William of Orange become King of England?

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Why was this called the "Glorious Revolution"?

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The impact of the Glorious Revolution in Ireland and Scotland

The Glorious Revolution was pretty inglorious in Ireland and Scotland. Many people in these areas were Catholic and supported James II. William of Orange defeated them- and it was very bloody.

The impact of the Glorious Revolution on Ireland:

- 1) After James II escaped to France, he went to Ireland to raise an army amongst the Irish Catholics. He had 7000 soldiers with him, given to him by the King of France.
- 2) Catholics in Ireland had been treated well under James II's rule and therefore supported him in his fight to win back the throne from the Protestant William.
- 3) James was quite successful at first, but his army was badly beaten by William's army at the Battle of the Boyne in 1690. Some Protestants in modern Ireland call themselves Orangemen and celebrate the anniversary of the Battle of the Boyne. In 1640, Catholics owned 60% of the land in Ireland and Protestants 40%. By 1689, this had changed to Catholics owning 20% and Protestants 80%.
- 4) The Treaty of Limerick in 1691 allowed some religious freedom to Irish Catholics and gave them back some of their land. However, these promises were broken and Limerick became known as the "City of the Broken Treaty".

1688- James II escaped to France. William and Mary took the throne.

1689- James's army in Ireland laid siege to the Protestant city of Londonderry.

1690- William's army took Belfast and beat James's troops at the Battle of the Boyne in June.

1691- The Catholics finally lost the city of Limerick and had to admit defeat. Many Catholics had to give up their land to Protestants who had supported William.

The impact of the Glorious Revolution on Scotland:

- 1) In Scotland, extreme Protestants called **Presbyterians** wanted the Glorious Revolution to go even further. Their Church system was called the **Kirk**.
- 2) Catholic Highlanders reacted differently. They supported the Catholic James II and were prepared to fight William of Orange.
- 3) At first, things went badly for William in the Highlands. James's supporters, led by the 1st Viscount of Dundee, won the Battle of Killiecrankie in July 1689. But Dundee was killed at Killiecrankie and this weakened the Scottish forces.
- 4) The Highlanders were from different families (called clans) and there was some infighting- they weren't very well-organised or unified. William bribed some of the Scottish chiefs to stop fighting him.
- 5) Supporters of William massacred one whole clan, the MacDonalDs, while they slept at Glencoe. The MacDonalDs had refused to support William. William's opponents were able to use this terrible news to increase his unpopularity in the north of Scotland. Even after William won there were still lots of Jacobites left in Scotland who didn't want him to be King.

Questions:

What was the impact of the Glorious Revolution on Ireland?

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What was the impact of the Glorious Revolution on Scotland?

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England and Scotland United:

In 1707, England joined with Scotland. The Scots weren't exactly thrilled, but were bullied into it by England. There was a Jacobite rebellion against the English ruler in 1715- but it failed.

England wanted to keep a Protestant Ruler:

- 1) Mary's sister Anne became Queen in 1702. All of Anne's children died before she did. This was a big problem for the Protestants who didn't want the Catholic James Edward Stuart (the Old Pretender) to claim the throne.
- 2) So when Anne died in 1714, the throne passed to a Protestant relation of Anne who became George I. The royal family were called Hanoverians, as they were from Hanover in Germany. George couldn't speak much English and spent a lot of time in Germany. He was not very popular.

The 1707 Act of Union united England and Scotland:

Uniting England and Scotland was important for the English government. It would keep Scotland under control in case more trouble came from the Catholics. The Scots were forced to agree to the union because the English threatened to stop trade between the two countries. The Act of Union was passed in 1707. These were its main points:

- 1) Scotland couldn't have its own Parliament but could send 45 members to the English Parliament and 16 lords to the House of Lords in London.
- 2) Scotland could keep its own legal system.
- 3) Scotland would have to agree to Protestants always being on the throne.
- 4) Both countries could trade equally.
- 5) Both countries would use the same coins.
- 6) Scotland would have its own church, called the Kirk.
- 7) Both countries would use the same flag.

The 1715 rebellion against the Act of Union failed:

A lot of people Scotland were not keen on the Act of Union. They hated paying taxes to England and thought England was interfering too much in their way of life. In 1715 James Edward Stuart finally made his move to take the throne. He and his supporters, the Jacobites, rebelled and invaded England. The rebellion

was a failure. James's forces were poorly led by the Earl of Mar and both men ended up escaping to France. The Jacobites lost because:

- 1) The French couldn't help because they were busy fighting elsewhere.
- 2) Many Scots were getting richer and didn't want to provoke harsh punishments from the English government.
- 3) Some Scots, especially in the lowlands, were getting used to English rule.
- 4) Some Scots didn't like James Edward Stuart's links with the French.
- 5) James had very few supporters in areas of the United Kingdom outside of Scotland.
- 6) The Jacobites didn't always agree on what they wanted.
- 7) James lacked confidence that the rebellion would succeed.

Questions:

Why did England want a Protestant ruler?

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What were some of the main points of the Act of Union between England and Scotland in 1707?

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Why did the rebellion of 1715 fail?

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Bonnie Prince Charlie

Next upon the throne after George I was his son, George II. The Jacobites were still a threat, especially in the Highlands of Scotland. In 1745 Bonnie Prince Charlie started a new Jacobite uprising.

Bonnie Prince Charlie's 1745 rising was unsuccessful

By 1745 much of the British army was in Europe fighting, so the Jacobites took their chance. The 1745 Jacobite rising was led by Charles Edward Stuart, who was the son of James Edward Stuart (the Old Pretender). Charles was known as The Young Pretender or Bonnie Prince Charlie.

1745- Charles landed in Scotland. Thousands of Highlanders joined him. By the end of the year they had taken Edinburgh and captured Carlisle. They advanced into England as far as Derby, hoping to gather support. They realised that they weren't strong enough and retreated to Scotland.

1746- English forces were being strengthened and were now led by the King's son, the cruel Duke of Cumberland. The Scots won the battle of Falkirk but many of Charles's army went home.

April 1746- The Scottish forces were savagely defeated at Culloden. Charles escaped to France where he died in 1788.

After the defeat at Culloden, Charlie was a wanted man- with a reward of £30,000 offered for his capture. A woman called Flora MacDonald dressed him as her serving girl and took him to the Isle of Skye, and from there he escaped to France.

"God Save the King" became the new national anthem after Culloden to celebrate the King's victory over the Jacobites.

The defeat of the rising ended the Jacobite threat to English power in Scotland. The main reason for the defeat of the Jacobite forces were:

- 1) The Jacobites needed help from the French and it didn't arrive.
- 2) Cumberland had ten of the best battalions and some troops from Holland.
- 3) Charles got no real support from the English or the Lowlands of Scotland.
- 4) Charles was not a good enough military leader.

5) Many English people did not want another Catholic king.

How united was the United Kingdom?

- 1) Wales had already been joined to England in 1538 by Henry VIII. Ireland was controlled by the Protestants. After the Act of Union in 1707 joining Scotland to England, Britain was officially united.
- 2) But some people didn't think so. Catholics in Ireland hated the Protestant rulers. In Scotland, Cumberland was so cruel after Culloden that there was hatred of English rule in the highlands.
- 3) On the other hand, some areas were learning to accept the new United Kingdom and many people in Scotland were becoming richer through trade with England.

Questions:

Why did Bonnie Prince Charlie's rising fail?

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What song became the national anthem after the victory at Culloden?

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Was the United Kingdom really united? Give one example to show yes and no.

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Revision questions:

1. Is this true or false- in the 1500s religion was separate from politics.
2. Give four reasons why Henry VIII wanted to break away from the Roman Catholic Church.
3. Write down three problems caused by the **dissolution** of the monasteries.
4. Why did Mary Tudor become known as Bloody Mary?
5. Which of the following sentences describes Elizabeth I's religious policy?
 - a. A moderate policy- attempting to keep English Protestants and Catholics in one Church.
 - b. A harsh policy- three thousand and forty-three people were hung, drawn and quartered.
 - c. An unrealistic policy- it tried to make English people become **Mormons**.
6. What year was Mary Queen of Scots executed?
7. Give three reasons why relations between England and Spain got worse during the reign of Elizabeth I.
8. Was the Spanish Armada's attack on England in 1588 a success for Spain?
9. Write down:
 - a. Four reasons why it was difficult for Elizabeth I to choose a husband.
 - b. One reason why it was important for Elizabeth to marry.
10. Give two reasons why there was an increasing number of poor people in Elizabeth I's reign.
11. Describe the difference between "sturdy beggars" and "deserving poor".
12. Write down three reasons why Charles I was unpopular with Parliament before the Civil War.
13. Describe four key events that happened in 1649.
14. What was the "Rump Parliament"?
15. Briefly give one example for each of the following factors that helped cause the Civil War:
 - a. Political factors
 - b. Social factors
 - c. Religious factors
 - d. Economic factors
16. In what year was Charles I executed?

17. Who were the Diggers?
18. What was the name of the new republic created in the British Isles in 1648?
19. Write down four ways in which Cromwell acted like a dictator.
20. What was the Restoration?
21. Why did the Whigs dislike James II?
22. Was William of Orange Protestant or Catholic?
23. Write a paragraph to explain why the Jacobites were and why they had a problem with George I.
24. Who won the Battle of the Boyne in 1690?
25. Describe what happened at Glencoe in 1692.
26. Which year was the Act of Union between England and Scotland?
27. Give three reasons why the 1715 rebellion failed.
28. Who led the 1745 Jacobite rebellion?
29. Who won the Battle of Culloden?

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Elizabeth I

Q1. Elizabeth I had to deal with religious problems during her reign. These problems began earlier, in Henry VIII's reign. Read sources A and B and then answer the questions below:

Source A: J Scott, a modern historian:

In most villages, the only large building, apart from the manor house, was the church. Everybody used the church, and not just for baptisms, marriages, funerals and services on Sundays. If there was a school, it was in the church. The church organised help for the poor. It was the centre of the village community.

Source B: R J Unstead, a modern historian:

The Pope, who lived in Rome, was head of the Catholic Church and all Kings and Princes were subject to him. Henry VIII wished to divorce his wife, Catherine of Aragon, so he could marry Anne Boleyn. The Pope would not allow him to do so and they argued. Henry disobeyed the Pope and married Anne. He ordered the monasteries to be pulled down and seized all their lands and riches.

a) Using source A, explain why the Church was important to people in the 1500s.

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b) Why did Henry VIII quarrel with the Pope, according to source B?

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c) Say whether the following statement is true or false and explain why:

"Most people wouldn't have minded Henry VIII's changes to the church-it wasn't central to their lives."

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Q2. Early in her reign Elizabeth was fairly tolerant of Catholics. After 1568 there were Catholic plots against her and she became harsher.

Source C: Elizabeth's attitude to religion, described by a modern historian
Elizabeth's views were remarkably tolerant for the age in which she lived. She believed that Catholics and Protestants were part of the same faith. Throughout her reign, Elizabeth's main concern was the peace and stability of the country.

Source D: John Gerard, a Catholic preacher during Elizabeth's reign:
We went to the torture room in a kind of solemn procession, the attendants walking along with lighted candles. They put my wrists in iron gauntlets and ordered me to climb down two or three wicker steps. My arms were lifted up and they left me hanging by my toes.

a) According to source C, what was Queen Elizabeth's main concern?

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b) How would treating Catholics harshly (source D) contribute to the peace and stability of the country?

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Q3. Relations between England and Spain got worse and worse during Elizabeth's reign. In 1588, the Spanish sent an armada of ships to fight the English. Read the sources and answer the questions.

Source E: an eyewitness account of the Spanish Armada
After the fierce battle we had off Calais on 8th August, continuing from morning until 7 o'clock in the evening, which was our last day's fight, while our Armada was withdrawing- ah, it grieves me to recall it!- the enemy fleet pursued to harry us from their country.

Source F: an eyewitness account of the Spanish Armada

*All that day we had with them a long and great fight. Everyone fought with great **valour**. In this fight, there was some hurt done amongst the Spaniards. Our ships, God be thanked, have received little hurt and are of great force.*

a) Do you think the author of source E is English or Spanish? Explain your answer.

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b) Do you think the author of source F is English or Spanish? Explain your answer.

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Q4. Elizabeth I never married. When she was young there was loads of discussion about who would be a good husband for her. Read the sources below and then answer the questions.

Source G: a modern historian describes the issue of marriage for Elizabeth.

From the moment Elizabeth became Queen, there was one question everyone was asking- who will the Queen marry? It was assumed that one of the first things the Queen would do would be to select a husband to help her govern her realm and more importantly, to get her pregnant.

Source H: Phillip II of Spain

*It would be better for Elizabeth and her kingdom if she would take a **consort** who might relieve her of those labours that are only fit for men.*

a) Give two reasons Elizabeth was expected to marry, according to source G.

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b) What do you think Phillip of Spain meant by "labours that are only fit for men"?

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The English Civil War

Q1: There was Civil War in England in the 1640s. Historians disagree about its causes. Read sources A and B and answer the questions below.

Source A: John Morrill, a modern historian:

England in the 1630s was not a state sliding into civil war and anarchy. The early Stuart state saw fewer treason trials, no revolts, fewer riots. The civil wars grew out of the policies and out of the particular failings of a particular king, Charles I.

Source B; Conrad Russell, a modern historian

The Civil War was a result of three long-term causes of instability, all of them well-established before Charles came to the throne- the problem of multiple kingdoms, the problem of religious division and the breakdown of a financial and political system.

a) Which of the sources blames Charles I's personality and leadership for causing the Civil War?

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b) What evidence is there in source A that the 1630s was a peaceful time?

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c) Is the following statement true? Give reasons for your answer:

"Source B agrees with Source A. It says that short-term causes were to blame for the English Civil War."

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Q2. Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector in 1653, which made him the most powerful man in England. He is a controversial figure- some historians think he ruled like a dictator.

Source C: a timeline of events in Cromwell's career:
1653- Cromwell is made Lord Protector by Parliament
1654- A new Parliament meets after MPs are forced to sign an agreement
1655- Cromwell dissolves Parliament angrily, after an argument about religion.
1656- A new Parliament begins. 100 MPs are excluded from it
1657- Parliament offers Cromwell a new constitution and the Crown of England.
He accepts the constitution but not the crown.

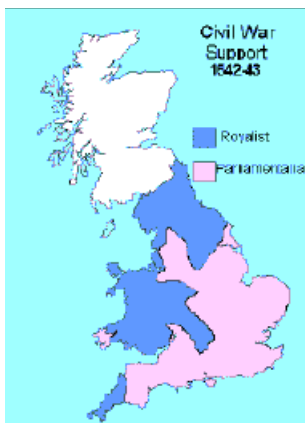
a) Write down two events from the timeline that supports the idea that Cromwell behaved like a dictator rather than a protector.

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b) Write down one event from the timeline that supports the idea that Cromwell did not want to become King.

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Q3. The Civil War was between Royalists who were loyal to King Charles I, and Parliamentarians who wanted Parliament to rule instead. Look at the sources and answer the questions below.



Source D. A map showing the areas which supported Charles and Parliament in

Source E: Angus Stroud, a modern historian:

Charles I was not always able to provide decisive leadership...Scottish intervention in the Civil War tipped the scales heavily in Parliament's favour. There were able generals on the King's side, but key to the Parliamentarians' victory was the emergence of Sir Thomas Fairfax and Oliver Cromwell. The success of the New Model Army in 1654-6 owed much to the leadership of these two men.

Source F: an historian from the 1800s describes the Royalist Army:

Upon the King's return from Oxford, there appeared nothing but dejection of mind, discontent and secret mutiny in the army. There was anger and jealousy amongst the officers, everyone accusing another of lack of courage and conduct in the actions of the battlefield.

a) In 1642, which side (Parliamentarian or Royalist) was in control in the south of England?

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b) Using information from source F, describe the state of the Royalist army in your own words.

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c) Complete the sentences below. Use sources D to F to work out which words from the box you need to fill the blanks:

The won the Civil War for a number of reasons.

Reason 1: They controlled and the South East of England where there was a large population and more wealth than in other areas.

Reason 2: The Royalist army was very and had low morale.

Reason 3: Another country, supported the Parliamentary side.

Reason 4: The Royalist leader was He was not a very good military leader. The Parliamentarians had better leaders like..... and

The Parliamentarians were very well organised. Their army was called the

Oliver Cromwell	Parliamentarians	Scotland
New Model Army	London	Fairfax
Money	Charles I	divided

Glorious Revolution

Q1. In 1688-89 William of Orange and his wife Mary took over the English throne from the unpopular King James II. This is known as the "Glorious Revolution."

Source A: A modern view of James II

*Unfortunately James II was not a successful king. For example, he was known to take offence if people didn't like his policies. He also insisted that monarchs had a **divine right** to rule, which was seen as old-fashioned. He tried to get the Church of England to return to the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church and that wasn't popular either.*

Source B; The Bishop of Salisbury describes King James II:

James II had no true judgement and was quickly determined by those whom he trusted... He was in favour of rougher methods. He continued, for many reasons, dissembling the Church of England.

a) Complete the following sentence by choosing one of options i) to iii)

According to source A, James II was...

- i. Popular
- ii. Unsuccessful
- iii. Unintelligent

b) Does the view of James II in source A agree with the view of James II in source B? Explain your answer.

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Q2. James II tried to strike back at William of Orange by leading a rebellion from Ireland. Read the sources and answer the questions that follow.

Source C: a modern view of the two opposing sides at the Battle of the Boyne
The Battle was fought on 1st July 1690, at a formidable river bend four miles west of Drogheda. The two kings had advantages over one another. James had the stronger position, but his troops appeared to be inferior in quality and quantity.

Source D: a modern description of William's involvement in the Battle of the Boyne:

When William slumped over, the Irish thought that he had been killed. His men were quickly relieved when he said, "There is no harm done, but the bullet came quite close enough." His injury did not prevent him from spending nineteen hours in the saddle that day.

a) Complete the following sentence by choosing one of options i) to iii):

Source C says James' troops were...

- i. Better trained and more numerous than William's
- ii. Less numerous and not as well trained as William's
- iii. Late for the battle.

b) What do you think the author of source B wanted readers to think about William? Give reasons for your answer.

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Q3. During Queen Anne's reign the 1707 Act of Union was passed, joining England and Scotland. Read sources E and F then answer the questions below.

Source E: Attitudes to the Union

The English attitude was that the only benefit in a United Kingdom was in Scotland's favour. The Scots argument was that their more wealthy, more populated and more powerful neighbours would just swallow up the Scottish nation.

Source F: the effects of the Union:

England made her money freely available to Scottish MPs if they supported the Union. In the words of Robert Burns, they were bought and sold for English gold.

a) Why were the Scots against the Union, according to source E?

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b) Which small group of Scots stood to gain from the Union, according to source F?

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Q4. Charles Stuart, or "Bonnie Prince Charlie", was the grandson of James II. He and his father had a claim to the English and Scottish thrones.

Source G: The 1745 rebellion
In 1745, he made his own attempt to put his father on the throne. He landed in Scotland with a handful of men, raised an army and invaded England.

Source H: a historian describes Charles' later life
*He became an alcoholic drifter. Even the Highland clans deserted him in the end, irritated with his temper, his poor leadership, his lack of political **tact**... A charismatic but supremely selfish man, he died where he was born, in Rome.*

- a) Read source G. Which pair of words describe Charles Stuart in his early life?
- i. Motivated and ambitious
 - ii. Lazy and unconcerned
 - iii. Rich and bored.
- b) Compare sources G and H. According to the sources, how did Charles Stuart's character change in later life?

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The Industrial Revolution:

The 1700s and 1800s in Britain saw great changes in farming, transport and industry. This is called the **Industrial Revolution**. Parts of Britain were becoming more quickly affected than others.

The industrial changes were massive:

- 1) Between 1800 and 1850 the population of England and Wales doubled from 9 million to 18 million, the fastest growth ever.
- 2) The growth in population may have speeded up the Industrial Revolution because it created more workers and consumers.
- 3) The growth of railways definitely speeded up the Industrial Revolution.
- 4) The steam engine had been developed at the end of the 1700s by Boulton and Watt. Its use in transport and industry gradually changed Britain's way of life.
- 5) Over 2000 miles of rail had been laid by 1850, connecting London to most major centres in England.
- 6) This led to a huge growth in industries like iron and coal. Goods could be moved around the country quickly and easily.

The rate of change was different around the country.

Different areas of the country were affected differently by the Industrial Revolution. The changes didn't take effect everywhere at once- some places still used older methods and machinery for a while.

- 1) It took quite a long time for many of the old crafts to die out. Some people were resistant to the new machinery and methods- they preferred to use their old methods and tools.
- 2) Some changes only affected some parts of the country. For example, the steam engine in the textile industry affected workers mainly in the north and in the Midlands.
- 3) The changes were applied to some industries more quickly than others. For example, in 1850 there were still more sailing ships than steamships because they were better for the long trips.

Some cities got bigger

- 1) There were new factories and jobs because of the Industrial Revolution. Industrialised cities got bigger because people moved there in order to find work.
- 2) Areas of the country in the Midlands, the North-West and North-East had more new big towns than other areas- some areas of the country were industrialised while others did not change.
- 3) For example, the iron, coal, textile and ship-building industries were mostly based in the North of England and the Midlands. These areas had the most big cities.

Questions:

What did the population rise from and to between 1800 and 1850?

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What invention changed the way of life in Britain?

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Which areas of the country seemed to change the most during this period?

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Give at least two examples of industries that developed in the 1800s.

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Riots against the Industrial Revolution

New machines and working methods were invented during the Industrial Revolution. This affected the lives of ordinary people dramatically- and not all of them were happy about it.

People were afraid of losing their jobs:

- 1) Common land was being enclosed (fenced off). This meant that many country people couldn't make a living because they had nowhere to graze their animals.
- 2) New machinery was being introduced in farming and industry, and many feared for their jobs.
- 3) Improvements in transport (especially roads and canals) meant industrial changes could happen more quickly.
- 4) In 1815 thousands of soldiers and sailors came from after the French wars and found no jobs.
- 5) The price of wheat was very high, but wages were very low. So people could not afford much food. Britain saw the outbreak of several riots.

Different groups started riots:

- 1) The Luddites were named after Ned Ludd (a made up name for their leader (they were too scared of punishment to use their real names). From 1811 to 1813 they smashed factory machines in the Midlands and in the North.
- 2) The Swing Riots happened in 1830, when farm labourers attacked farm houses and machinery and demanded better wages and more jobs. They especially hated the new threshing machines that did the work of several men.
- 3) The Rebecca Riots started in the late 1830s- the rioters protested against high tolls (the charges for using the new roads). Their leader wore women's clothes in order to disguise himself.

Rioters were executed or exported:

- 1) The Government came down harshly on all the people involved in these riots.
- 2) They executed many of them, or transported them to Australia as convicts.
- 3) A law of 1812 carried the death penalty for breaking machinery.
- 4) Poor people who lost their jobs often had no way to survive other than by turning to crime.

The Government acted like this because:

- 1) They worried something like a revolution would happen (when the people took over the country)
- 2) They thought the poor should have no say in how the country was run.
- 3) Many of them were landowners who wanted these new changes to happen.

Questions:

Why were people afraid of losing their jobs?

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Which groups started riots?

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What happened to the rioters?

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The Victorian Middle Class:

The Victorians believed in a class system. The upper classes were rich enough to not have to work. The working class had the worst, badly paid jobs. The middle class was growing all of the time...

The Middle Class grew during the 1800s:

The middle classes grew during the 1800s- this was due to a number of factors:

- 1) The Industrial Revolution and the growth of the British Empire had a positive effect on Britain's economy. In the 1800s, it was a wealthy nation, which could sustain a middle class of professionals, bankers, shopkeepers and merchants.
- 2) The Industrial Revolution meant that cities were growing and new cities were being established, with a greater range of incomes.
- 3) The growth of the railways, banking system and civil service led to an increase in middle class professionals running the administration. There was also a growth in other professionals, such as law and medicine.

The Victorian Middle Classes ad new leisure activities:

- 1) With the railways came the possibility of a day or weekend trips to the seaside. Resorts such as Brighton became popular.
- 2) Spa towns such as Bath and Buxton also grew in popularity. Victorians would go there to "take the water" to aid their health.
- 3) The Victorians enjoyed the theatre and music hall very much. Music hall was like a variety show of singers, comedians and other performers.
- 4) The Victorian middle classes also loved sport. Many national games were developed at this time, such as cricket and rugby.

1823- the first game of rugby alleged to have taken place at Rugby school.

1862- Notts County- first fulltime football club formed.

1866- Amateur athletic club formed.

1871- Rugby Football Union formed.

1877- First official cricket Test match.

Middle class values:

The Victorian middle-classes praised the values of **thrift** (saving), self-reliance and **perseverance**. Many were attracted to groups like the Methodists who preached against alcohol and gambling. Perhaps as a result, the Victorians have a reputation for austerity and prudishness.

There was an increase in civic pride:

- 1) Cities were growing fast in the 1800s. In 1700, 20% of the population lived in cities. By 1850 it was 55%. At first some of these cities were not very nice places to live- they had grown too fast to have many public services.
- 2) There was an increase in civic pride in the late 1800s. People felt proud of the towns and cities they lived in. Wealthier Victorians spent money on the foundation of public parks, libraries, swimming baths and town halls.
- 3) There were also major Victorian building projects like the new Houses of Parliament in 1872 and the beginning of the London Underground in 1863.

Questions:

Explain how the Middle Class grew in the 1800s.

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What leisure activities did the Victorians do?

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What is meant by civic pride? Give examples.

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The British Empire: Overview

By 1900 the British Empire controlled nearly a quarter of the world. Britain began by building its Empire in Elizabethan times and it continued to expand until the 1900s through trade, wars and exploration.

The British Empire expanded from the 1600s to the 1900s.

1600- East India Company created. At first it just traded with India, then it started to set up outposts and settlements.

1607- settlement of Virginia. Network of colonies in the West Indies. Colonised Barbados in 1625.

1700s- the British were the biggest slave traders in the world and benefited from slave colonies, e.g. in Jamaica.

1763- Treaty of Paris- Britain gains huge colonies- e.g. Canada, Senegal, Florida.

1770- Captain Cook claims New South Wales in Australia.

1775- Lose 13 colonies in the American War of Independence.

1793-1815- Gain colonies in war against France.

1870-1900- The Scramble for Africa

- 1) During the 1600s and 1700s, the expansion of the British Empire was motivated by trade. The idea was to gain as much as foreign land as possible because this would be good economically- as a source of raw materials and labour and as a market to export British goods to.
- 2) During the 1800s Britain continued to gain territory and trading rights. The British Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli, wanted to expand the Empire. He persuaded the government to buy shares in the Suez Canal which provided a trade route to India and the Far East.
- 3) Nationalist movements developed in many colonised countries during the 1800s and 1900s. They wanted independence from Britain. After the First World War the British Empire became less powerful and began to fall apart.

The British were very proud of the Empire.

- 1) The Victorians were proud of their achievements and the power of the Empire and were keen to celebrate it.
- 2) Empire Day (Queen Victoria's birthday, May 4th) became a public holiday in Britain in 1902. Children were encouraged to dress patriotic songs and dress up. The last Empire Day to be celebrated was in 1958.
- 3) Many British people in the 1800s believed the British Empire benefited the colonies because they could have British government, Christianity and education.
- 4) Many people today would disagree with this attitude- but you need to remember that at the time, back in the 1800s, colonialism was seen by many people as a good thing by the majority of people in Britain.

Questions:

How did the British Empire grow from the 1600s to the 1900s?

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What made the British proud of their Empire?

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Trade and Empire- India

Britain's interest in India started with trade. In the 1600s companies from England, Portugal and France set up trading posts along the Indian coast. The British increased their power in India and started to colonise parts of it the 1700s.

The East India Company changed from trader to ruler:

- 1) The East India Company was a British trading company that set up trading outposts in India from the 1600s.
- 2) The Company became political and used a private army to gain land in India.
- 3) Robert Clive, a Company official, led an army that beat the French in a battle at Plassey in 1757, making Britain the biggest power in India.

The East India Company had three main bases in India- Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. These were known as the "Presidencies", each having a governor in charge of local affairs.

- 1) Madras was founded in 1639 by the East India Company and a fort was built there called Fort St. George. The Bombay area was given to Charles II as part of his Portuguese wife's wedding gift to him. He leased it to the Company in the 1660s.
- 2) There was a mutiny in 1857-59 of the Indian soldiers (called **Sepoys**) in the East India Company's army. They were angry because they felt that British rule didn't respect Indian culture and traditions. They refused to use the new gun cartridges which were rumoured to be greased with cow and pig fat (cows are sacred to Hindus and pigs are unclean to Muslims).
- 3) They killed some of their own officers and the rebellion quickly spread. It was crushed by the British and as a result the Act for the Better Government of India was passed in 1858. The British government took over the governing of India and also took over the Company's army.

India was seen as the "Jewel in the crown" of the British Empire:

- 1) Economic control of India was a massive advantage to England during the Industrial Revolution of the 1800s. Indians had to pay taxes to the British. India was used as a market which British goods could be sold to. Products such as indigo (a dye), tea and cotton were produced cheaply in India for the British market.
- 2) The Prime Minister Benjamin Disraeli bought shares in the Suez Canal, which opened in 1869 and provided a trade route to India. He persuaded Queen Victoria to be crowned Empress of India in 1876. India was viewed as the "jewel in the crown" of the British Empire.

Questions:

What was the East India Company?

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What happened during the mutiny of 1857-9?

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Why was India seen as the "jewel in the crown" of the Empire?

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Explorers and Adventurers

Explorers and adventurers helped to expand the British Empire. They travelled to places the Europeans hadn't known about before- and many of these were then colonised. Not nice- but it was what the British seemed to be good at.

David Livingstone was a famous British explorer

- 1) David Livingstone was born in Lanarkshire, Scotland in 1813. He worked in a cotton mill between the ages of 10 and 24. He then decided he wanted to be a missionary and went to London to train as a doctor.
- 2) After spending some time in Southern Africa, he travelled north into areas unexplored by Europeans and discovered new trade routes. He preached Christianity on his travels.
- 3) He found Lake Ngami, travelled up the Zambezi River and was the first European to see Victoria Falls (named after Queen Victoria). He travelled back to London as a hero. In 1866, he set off to find the source of the River Nile. He disappeared and was feared dead.
- 4) A New York newspaper sent the journalist Henry Morton Stanley to search for him.
- 5) In 1871, Stanley discovered Livingstone at Ujiji.
- 6) Livingstone died in 1873, still searching for the source of the Nile.

Other famous explorers and colonisers:

James Cook (1728-1779)- was a British sailor who travelled to Tahiti, New Zealand, Australia and Antarctica during the 1700s.

Mungo Park (1771-1806)- was a Scottish explorer who searched for the source of the River Niger. He wrote up his travels in the book "Travels in the Interior of Africa"

Cecil Rhodes (1853-1902)- made s fortune in African diamond and gold mines. Became Premier of Cape Colony in 1890. Bought rights to develop Matabeleland and Mashonaland and made them into the colony of Rhodesia.

The "Scramble for Africa" was a rush to claim colonies:

In 1870, most of Africa was still independent. But from 1870 to 1900, there was competition between European countries to claim parts of Africa as colonies. This was called the "Scramble for Africa". It happened because:

- 1) There was competition for the resources of African countries, e.g. new raw materials, gold, diamonds.
- 2) The Industrial Revolution in Europe motivated countries to claim new markets to sell goods to.
- 3) During the late 1800s there was a lot of rivalry between the European powers, e.g. England, Italy, Germany, Spain, France and Belgium. The competition for colonies was part of this rivalry.
- 4) Some colonies had strategic importance, e.g. South Africa was a good stopping point on the way to Australia.

The Scramble for Africa:
1870s- French expanded trade and influence in West Africa. King Leopold of Belgium tried to establish Congo Free State in central Africa.
1881- Tunisia became a French protectorate.
1882- Egypt was occupied by the British.
1884- At the Berlin Conference the European powers discussed how to avoid partitioning Africa so everyone could have access- the talks failed.
1885- Germany colonised parts of East Africa
1890s- Britain colonised Uganda and Rhodesia. Italy took land in Somalia and Ethiopia.

Questions:

Who was David Livingstone?

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Describe the "Scramble for Africa."

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Wars and Missionaries

Wars also helped the British Empire get bigger- if they won a war against another European power they might gain the colony as a prize. As for missionaries, they were very brave but a bit misguided.

Missionary activity had positive and negative effects

- 1) There weren't many Christians in Africa at the beginning of the 1800s apart from in Ethiopia.
- 2) Missionaries went to Africa in the 1800s to try and convert Africans to Christianity. There were both Catholic and Protestant missionaries.
- 3) The effect missionaries had was varied. Some respected the African people- e.g. the Scottish missionary Mary Slessor, who lived in Southern Nigeria for over 40 years and learned the local language. They sometimes brought knowledge about education and medicine with them.
- 4) Other missionaries were less admirable, e.g. Friar Antonio Barroso persuaded the King of the Congo to sign a note, which the King didn't realise was an oath of loyalty to the Portuguese King.
- 5) Even though the missionaries were often well-meaning and worked hard, the effect of their work wasn't necessarily positive. They were purposely trying to change African religion and culture, and believed that European religion and culture were superior.

Britain gained and lost colonies through war

There are three big examples of Britain gaining and losing colonies through war:

A: The Treaty of Paris (1763): Britain gains Canada and islands in the West Indies.

- 1) France and Britain fought each other from 1754 to 1763 to gain control of the New World. Britain won.
- 2) In 1763 they signed the Treaty of Paris which meant France had to give Canada to the British. Britain also got the colonies of Senegal, Florida, Louisiana east of the Mississippi as well as the islands of Tobago, Dominica, St Vincent and the Grenadines.
- 3) This was on top of gains from a recent war with Spain when Britain had won the colonies of Grenada, Martinique and St Lucia.

B: The American War of Independence: Britain loses 13 colonies:

- 1) Britain had thirteen American colonies in the early 1700s. After the war with France ended in 1763, Britain decided to take a more active interest in its American colonies.
- 2) New reforms and taxes were introduced by the British in the 1760s and 1770s and these were very unpopular with the American colonists, e.g. the 1765 Stamp Act and 1767 Townshend Acts. These taxes partly paid for British troops and officials in America.
- 3) The Tea Act in 1773 stirred up even more protest. It gave the British East India Company a good deal importing tea into America- undercutting other companies. American patriots dumped a shipment of the tea into the sea in protest- this was called the Boston Tea Party.
- 4) The Americans eventually revolted against the British. The War of Independence went on from 1765-1783 and the American colonists won. Britain recognised the colonies as an independent nation in 1783.

C: The wars between Britain and France 1793-1815

1789: The French revolution

1793: French king executed. French declare war on Britain and Holland.

1805: Battle of Trafalgar. Stopped invasion by Napoleon. Death of Nelson.

1815: Britain won the Battle of Waterloo and became the dominant power in Europe.

1793-1815: During these wars Britain took over French, Spanish and Dutch colonies in the Caribbean.

Questions:

Explain the positive and negative effects of the missionaries.

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The Reform Act and the Chartists:

The political situation in 1830 was **elitist** and **corrupt**- less than 2% of the population had the right to vote. Eligibility to vote depended on property, gender and where you lived. Open voting (everyone knew what you had voted) meant voters were sometimes pressured or bribed.

The 1832 Reform Bill made changes to the voting system:

The 1832 Reform Bill brought in these measures:

- 1) 56 **rotten boroughs** were abolished (these were small voting regions or constituencies with very few voters, but could have two MPs in Parliament. For example, Old Sarum near Salisbury was an old for; no one lived there, but it still had two MPs; there were 56 such boroughs in 1831.
- 2) More Parliamentary seats were given to industrial cities.
- 3) Tried to extend the voting rights for men.
- 4) This meant 300,000 extra voters now about 3% of the population had the right to vote.
- 5) The working class gained little, but these early changes meant that further reform would probably be easier in the future.

The **Chartist** movement wanted more reform:

The Chartist movement was formed in the 1830s. It wanted more reforms and worked out a "People's Charter" for reform which contained six points they wanted to be made law:

- 1) A vote for every adult male over 21- so poorer people could vote.
- 2) A secret ballot- voters would be protected from pressure from candidates.
- 3) Annual parliaments.
- 4) No property qualifications for MPs- so poorer people couldn't become politicians.
- 5) Payment of salary for MPs- so you didn't have to be rich to become one.
- 6) **Constituencies** of equal size- so a large city would have more MPs than a small town.

The Chartist movement gained support when there was unemployment

The Chartist movement gained support at first because:

- 1) People were angry that so little had been done for the working class by the 1832 Reform Act.
- 2) Working people were angry about the 1834 Poor Law which brought in **workhouses**.
- 3) The 1830s and 1840s were a period of economic depression with widespread unemployment.
- 4) Middle class support saw Chartism as a way to gain further changes in Parliament.
- 5) Three **petitions** were presented to Parliament in 1839, 1842 and 1848.
- 6) There was also some violent protest e.g. the 1839 Newport riots and the 1842 Stoke riots.

The Chartist movement eventually failed because:

- 1) In the 1850s and 1860s, the economic situation was improving- so there was less discontent.
- 2) The leadership of the movement was divided on whether to use violent or peaceful methods.

Questions:

What was a "rotten borough"?

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Who were the Chartists and what did they want?

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Why did the Chartists fail?

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Changes to the Franchise (right to vote) 1850-1900

This section has lots of tricky terms and words. "Franchise" and "suffrage" both mean the right to vote, especially the right to vote in political elections. It took a while for women to get it...

There were two more Reform Acts in 1867 and 1884.

Despite the failure of the Chartist movement, their demands were campaigned for again from 1865 by the Reform League. With rapid economic and social change, many people felt that Parliament still didn't fairly represent the people. Two more Reform Acts were eventually passed:

1867 Reform Act	1884 Reform Act
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) The vote was given to all male householders living in urban areas.2) Most ordinary working men in the towns got the vote if they were over 21 and householders or lodgers paying more than £10 rent a year.3) The number of voters doubled to about two million men.	<ol style="list-style-type: none">1) This Act extended the vote to working men in the countryside.2) For the first time all of the United Kingdom was under the same electoral system.3) Local government became more democratic. Elected town and county councils replaced many functions of Magistrates and Poor Law Unions.

The status of women was changing:

In some ways, the status of women improved between 1850 and 1900:

- 1) Custody of children improved after the Caroline Norton case- in which a drunken husband was allowed to take children away from their mother.
- 2) There were wider employment opportunities. Nursing was now a respectable occupation, following the example of Florence Nightingale. Increasing numbers of women were gaining employment in clerical work, shopwork and the professions.
- 3) The Married Women's Property Acts of 1870 and 1882 improved women's rights.
- 4) The Co-operative Women's Guild (1884) campaigned for women worker's rights, divorce reform and better schools and pensions.
- 5) By 1901, some women were allowed to vote in local elections.

In other ways, women's position in society was still really bad in the period from 1850-1900:

- 1) Women's legal status was still limited.
- 2) Women's employment was still mainly low paid and conditions for factory work were poor. Women who had no husband's or family's support were exploited.
- 3) Contraception was limited and primitive. Many women spent much of their adult life pregnant and giving birth- which was dangerous health-wise.
- 4) Women's reform groups were seen as a threat. Many articles were written against the "New Women" and Women's Suffrage (voting rights).

By 1900 there were still inequalities

- 1) There was widespread support for a limited measure of Women's Suffrage.
- 2) The electoral system was still a long way off from a modern idea of being "democratic".
- 3) Other political and social issues were often regarded as more important than women's suffrage.
- 4) The Liberal Party was the most likely to bring in Women's Suffrage. But some Liberals thought if rich women got the vote they would vote Conservative- so they weren't so keen.

Questions:

What happened in the 1867 and 1884 Reform Acts?

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How was the status of women changing?

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What inequalities still existed by 1900?

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Women's rights

Back in the early 1800s government was completely male-dominated. Women couldn't vote and a lot of laws treated women as second-class citizens. No wonder some women got really angry.

Many Victorians thought women should stay at home:

- 1) Women didn't get the right to vote in national elections in Britain until 1918-1928.
- 2) In Victorian times women had far fewer rights than men. For example until 1889 married women couldn't own property- everything they owned became their husband's property on marriage.
- 3) Most Victorians believed men and women should have very different roles in society. Men could take responsibility and be involved in public life like business and finance, politics and government, or the law and trade. Women were viewed as the "Angel of the House", taking responsibility for the private sphere like the care of children, managing the household and **domestic** jobs like cooking, washing and cleaning.

Whether women worked depended on their class:

- 1) Poorer women worked because their families needed the extra income. They had jobs in mills, mines, **domestic service** or at home. They were paid less than men.
- 2) Middle-class women though would aim to marry and not have to work. Instead they would learn female accomplishments such as singing, playing the piano, and managing the household. As the "angel of the house" they were supposed to be dutiful and obedient.

Three contrasting campaigners for women's rights:

A: Josephine Butler (1828-1906)

- 1) Josephine Butler came from a rich family but became increasingly angry about the way women (especially poor, underprivileged women) were treated by Victorian society.
- 2) In 1864, 1866 and 1869 the Contagious Diseases Acts were passed. Parliament was worried about the spread of sexually-transmitted diseases in the navy and armed forces. The Acts allowed policemen to

force any woman they suspected of being a prostitute to have a medical examination. Josephine Butler thought that this was degrading and sexist. She campaigned for 21 years until the Acts were **repealed** (removed as a law).

- 3) Her campaigning methods included letter-writing, making speeches and encouraging women to resist.

B: Harriet Taylor (1807-1858)

- 1) She wrote a series of essays and articles which set out clear ideas on improving the status of women and their rights. She did a lot of work with her second husband, John Stuart Mill, but it wasn't credited to her.
- 2) She suggested new laws to protect women from violent husbands (1851).
- 3) A key book "The Subjugation of Women" was completed after her death by her husband JS Mill and her daughter Helen. Her daughter later became active in the Women's Suffrage campaign for the right to vote.

C: Emmeline Pankhurst (1858-1928)

- 1) She helped form the Women's Franchise League in 1889, which pressed for women's rights.
- 2) In 1903 she founded the Women's Social and Political Union (WSPU) to gain more publicity for women's rights- its motto was "Deeds not Words".
- 3) Between 1908 and 1913 she was imprisoned several times for civil disobedience (demonstrating, breaking up political meetings, stone throwing) and went on hunger strike while in prison.
- 4) WSPU action suspended on the outbreak of war and its efforts turned to a patriotic support and recruitment of women to help the war effort. She formed the Women's Party in 1917.

Questions:

What was the Victorian attitude towards women?

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What did Josephine Butler, Harriet Taylor and Emmeline Pankhurst do for women's rights?

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Women and the vote:

Women have equality today. Back in the 1800s there were no votes for women, no washing machines, no TVs, no microwaves, no Alton Towers...but an awful lot of housework for women to do...

Many Victorians argued against giving women the vote:

Arguments against giving women more rights included:

- 1) Women's work and responsibility is in the home.
- 2) Medical opinion on the difference between women and men- e.g. that men had bigger brains than women and were, therefore, cleverer, or that women were "hormonally unstable".
- 3) Women were the weaker sex and needed to be protected.
- 4) Women were more individualistic and would be unable to co-operate in politics.
- 5) Women would allow their emotions to affect their decisions about law and politics.

Some famous Victorians supported Women's Suffrage:

- 1) John Stuart Mill was one of many influential writers arguing for improvements in women's rights and status. He was the husband of Harriet Taylor.
- 2) David Lloyd George was the leader of the Liberal Party. He had some sympathy for women's suffrage but was strongly against the violent methods of the WSPU. He was elected Prime Minister in 1918 in the first general election in which women were allowed to vote.

Campaigners used different tactics to gain publicity:

Suffragists used peaceful and legal means to campaign for women's suffrage:

- 1) Letter writing
- 2) Wrote articles and journals in newspapers and magazines.
- 3) Produced petitions
- 4) Held public meetings
- 5) Tried to gain the support of MPs.

Suffragettes lost patience with peaceful tactics and therefore used more provocative methods:

- 1) **Heckled** and broke up political meetings.
- 2) Smashed windows by stone throwing.
- 3) Made personal attacks on MPs and their homes.
- 4) Went on hunger strike when imprisoned.
- 5) Sought publicity- for example, by chaining themselves to railings.

The First World War speeded up the process of change:

Things changed for women during the First World War (1914-1918)

- 1) Took on many traditional male jobs- drivers, engineers, etc.
- 2) Worked in the Women's Land Army- replacing farm workers who had gone to fight.
- 3) Worked to produce weapons in **munitions** factories.
- 4) Were able to take on more responsibility and to act independently of men.

Questions:

Why were Victorians against women having the right to vote?

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What tactics did the Suffragists and Suffragettes use to gain publicity?

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How did World War One change life for women?

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Divided Ireland

The conflict between the Unionists and the Nationalists is old and violent. Problems date back to the 1600s- and the violence and the arguments are still going on.

The Nationalists are Catholics, Unionists are Protestant

Nationalists: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Supporters are mostly Catholic2) They want a United Ireland which is free from British rule.3) They are also called Republicans	Unionists: <ol style="list-style-type: none">1) Supporters are mostly Protestant.2) They want Northern Ireland kept separate from the Irish Republic and to remain part of Britain.3) They are also called Loyalists
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There are historical reasons for the conflict:

- 1) Elizabeth I and James I gave Irish land to loyal Protestant supporters which had been taken from Catholic rebels- this was called plantation policy.
- 2) A Catholic rebellion in Portadown in 1649 resulted in:
- 3) Oliver Cromwell crushed a Catholic rebellion in 1649 killing thousands of civilians at Drogheda.
- 4) William of Orange, the Protestant King of England, won the Battle of the Boyne in Ireland in 1690, against the Catholic army of the previous king, James II.

Hatred of English rule

Laws were passed in Ireland to restrict the freedom of Catholics- discrimination was used as a method of control. As a result, there was a growing hatred of English rule, dislike of the Protestant Church and arguments over landownership.

- 1) There were over 1 million deaths and mass emigration during the Great Famine of 1845-46- the English government was slow to provide help.
- 2) The Act of Union in 1800 abolished the status of Ireland as a separate kingdom. Irish MPs would now sit at Westminster.

Partition was agreed in 1920:

Attempts to introduce a Home Rule bill acceptable to both Nationalists and Unionists failed-

- 1) Both sides began to organise and train armed brigades.
- 2) The Irish Question was put aside by British politicians during the First World War. The Irish Republican Brotherhood rebelled for four days in 1916- this was called the Easter Rising.
- 3) Two Republican Groups- the Irish Citizens Army and the Irish Volunteers, combined to form the Irish Republican Army (IRA) in 1919 and began their "war of independence".
- 4) Partition happened in 1920 with separate elections for North and South. David Lloyd George, the British Prime Minister agreed the Anglo-Irish Treaty- which created an independent Ireland, but left the Six Counties of Ulster, with majority Protestant populations as part of the United Kingdom.

Questions:

Explain the difference between Nationalists and Unionists in Ireland.

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Explain the historical reasons for the conflict in Ireland.

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What was agreed in 1920?

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Events in Ireland since the 1960s

The modern period has been marked by continuing violence- revenge attacks and outrages in Northern Ireland and a terrorist campaign in the United Kingdom.

The civil rights movement was for rights for Catholics

This was borne out of a long period of discrimination in Northern Ireland against Catholics. Examples of this discrimination included:

- 1) Employment- there was higher unemployment amongst Catholics.
- 2) Poorer housing- Catholics got the worst housing.
- 3) Police hatred of Catholics- most of the police were Protestant
- 4) Political restriction of Catholics' voting powers and influence.

The Troubles:

In 1968, the first civil rights march took place. This movement was seen as a threat by many Protestant groups- The Orange Order had been revived and the UVF (Ulster Volunteer Force) had been secretly re-established. Violence against civil rights marchers led to further street violence and rioting, and troops were sent in to restore order.

Main events in Ireland 1970s-1990s

1971- **Internment** (imprisonment without trial) introduced. Ulster Defence Association was formed.

30th Jan 1972- "Bloody Sunday"- where 13 civilians were shot dead on a march against internment in Derry.

1970s onwards- IRA campaign of violence in England, mainly in London and Birmingham.

1973-4- Sunningdale agreement on power sharing

1976- Women's Peace Movement established.

1981- Republican hunger strikers in the Maze prison are allowed to die.

1985- Anglo-Irish agreement tries to improve cooperation between UK and Republic of Ireland.

1993- Britain begins secret talks with the IRA.

1994- IRA ceasefire in August, Loyalist ceasefire in October.

1996- Manchester bombing in UK. Violence at a march in Portadown.

1997- Another ceasefire- and peace talks with the Labour Government.

1998- The Good Friday Agreement- a referendum on its terms. In Northern Ireland 71% agree; in the Republic of Ireland 94% agree with the terms.

Is a lasting peace possible in Ireland?

With such a deep history of **discrimination**, violence and revenge it has been difficult to keep a lasting peace. Segregation of both Protestant and Catholic communities, distrust and hatred had fed **extremism** on both sides. The agreement of 1998 included-

- 1) A new government for Northern Ireland at Stormont.
- 2) Many convicted terrorists would be released.
- 3) A closer relationship between the Northern Irish government and the Irish Republic.
- 4) **De-commissioning** (handover and destruction) of weapons and armaments by **paramilitary** organisations.

Questions:

What is meant by the term "the troubles"?

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Why did Catholics protest over Civil Rights in Northern Ireland?

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Explain how there have been attempts at peace in Northern Ireland.

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Revision questions:

- 1) What was the Industrial Revolution?
- 2) What happened to the size of the British population between 1800 and 1850?
- 3) Which three of the following changed dramatically because of the Industrial Revolution?
 - a. Transport
 - b. Bed and breakfasts
 - c. Farming
 - d. Post-it notes
 - e. Industry
 - f. Tile and slate companies
- 4) Write a short paragraph to explain why the changes of the Industrial Revolution did not affect all areas of Britain at once.
- 5) Why did some protestors smash factory machines?
- 6) How did the authorities punish people who protested against the changes of the Industrial Revolution?
- 7) Write a short paragraph to explain why the middle class grew in the 1800s.
- 8) Describe three types of leisure activities enjoyed by the Victorian middle classes.
- 9) What is civic pride?
- 10) What was the main reason for the expansion of the British Empire during the 1600s and 1700s?
- 11) What was Benjamin Disraeli's attitude to the British Empire?
- 12) How did British people celebrate the Empire?
- 13) How did the British East India Company gain land in India?
- 14) Describe two different views of what happened in the "Black Hole of Calcutta".
- 15) Explain how explorers and adventurers helped to expand the British Empire.
- 16) When did the "Scramble for Africa" take place?
- 17) Give one positive and one negative of missionary activity.
- 18) Name three examples of wars where Britain gained or lost land.
- 19) List the Chartist's Six Points.

- 20) Did the Chartist movement campaign for women's voting rights?
- 21) Who was now allowed to vote under the 1867 Reform Act?
- 22) Write down four ways in which women's status improved between 1850 and 1900.
- 23) What methods did Emmeline Pankhurst use to campaign for women's rights?
 - a. Organising campaign groups, stone throwing, hunger strikes
 - b. Using her influence as a Liberal MP, letter-writing, speeches
 - c. Marching through Parliament dressed as a monkey.
- 24) Explain the differences between the Suffragist and Suffragette campaigning methods.
- 25) How did the First World War help get women the vote?
- 26) Is the following sentence true or false "The Republicans in Ireland supported British rule in Ireland"?
- 27) Explain how the following events resulted in Irish hatred of the British-
 - a. Oliver Cromwell's actions in Ireland in the 1600s.
 - b. The Great Famine of 1645-46.
- 28) When was Ireland partitioned?
- 29) Describe what happened on "Bloody Sunday" in Ireland in 1972.

Feedback and next steps page:

Comment:

Action:

Response

Industrial Change

Q1 The introduction of machines during the Industrial Revolution meant that workers who had previously produced goods by hand might lose their livelihood. Sources A and B are evidence of their opposition.

Source A- from a letter sent to a Huddersfield factory owner in 1812, signed "Ned Ludd"

Sir,

*We have been informed that you own some of these **detestable** shearing frames...I warn you that if they are not taken down by the end of next week, I shall send one of my lieutenants with at least 300 men to destroy them...and if you have the **impudence** to fire at any of my men, they have orders to murder you and burn all your housing. Have the goodness to go to your neighbours and inform them that the same fate awaits them if their frames are not taken down...*

*Signed by the General of the Army of Redressers
Ned Ludd*

Source B; J.F.Aylett, a modern historian

The government used harsh measures to stop the violence. In 1812, machine-breaking became a capital crime. Anyone found guilty was hanged. One 16 year old was hanged just for acting as sentry, while his brothers destroyed a factory.

a) Answer the following questions about source A.

i. What prompted the letter to be written?

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ii. What were the Luddites (supporters of Ned Ludd and the anti-machinery movement) threatening to do?

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iii. Is the threat from one man or a group of men? Explain your answer.

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iv. Why do you think the author signed the letter "Ned Ludd" rather than using their real name?

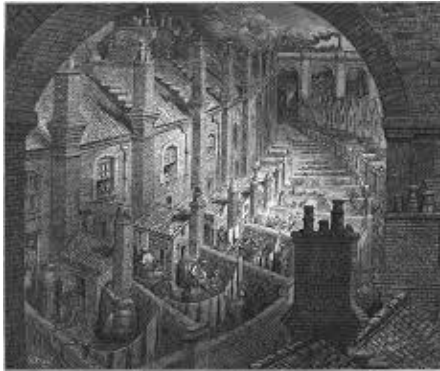
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b) What evidence is there in source B to back up the claim that the government used "harsh measures to stop the violence"?

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Victorian Life

Q1. In Victorian England many middle class and upper class people were well off and could afford good housing. Working class people lived in really awful conditions.



Source A: Railway arches and housing in Victorian times.

Source B: Michal Rawcliffe, a modern historian

*In the rapidly growing towns and cities, those who could afford to often moved out into the **suburbs**. Here the new homes were not so densely packed together. Semi-detached villas were popular with the middle classes. A large Victorian house was built for one family and its servants.*

Source C- a description of back-to-back housing in Leeds in 1842

In one street in Leeds there are 34 houses and usually there are about 340 people living in these houses- that's ten for every house. The aim of the property developers seems to have been to build as many cottages as possible in the smallest possible space. This is how whole neighbourhoods end up without a water supply or toilets.

- a) Sources B and C both describe houses in Victorian England. Which one is similar to the houses in source A? Give reasons for your choice.

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b) What evidence is there in source A that many people lived in housing that was:

- a. Overcrowded
- b. Unhygienic
- c. In a polluted environment

c) What evidence is there in source C that many people lived in housing that was:

- a. Overcrowded
- b. Unhygienic

d) The middle classes often lived in better housing than the working classes. Using sources B and C, find one example why middle class housing (Source B) was preferable to working class housing (Source C).

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Q3. Victorian Britons loved to spend time by the seaside in towns like Brighton. Study sources D, E and F and answer the questions below.

Source D- a description of the work of Dr Richard Russell in the 1700s.
Dr Richard Russell's writings convinced other doctors and their patients that drinking and bathing in (Brighton) sea-water would help treat many conditions, especially diseases of the glands... The coastal resort of Brighton was one of the nearest beaches to London (just 6 hours by stage coach) where they could get the sea-water treatment that Dr Russell recommended.

Source E- facilities introduced at Brighton 1760-1900
1760- Two circulating libraries in operation
1764- First theatre established
1765- Ballroom built at the Castle Inn
1769- First indoor baths opened
1786- "Mahomed's Warm, Cold and Vapour Baths" opened
1790- New theatre opened
1793- pleasure gardens opened
1821- Brighton Pavilion (designed to look like an Indian palace) opened
1822- Lamprell's swimming baths opened
1823- The first pier- the "Chain Pier" opened
1864- Grand Hotel completed
1865- Second Pier (West Pier) opened
1872- Marine aquarium opened

1883- *Opening of an electric railway along the sea front*
1900- *Palace Pier completed, replacing the Chain Pier*

Source F: a rhyme from the 1800s
I took the train to Brighton- I walked beside the sea.
And thirty thousand Londoners were there along with me.

a) Source E shows that Brighton was very popular with visitors in the 1700s and 1800s. What reason for this popularity is given in source E?

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b) In source E find five things that Victorians visiting Brighton could do.

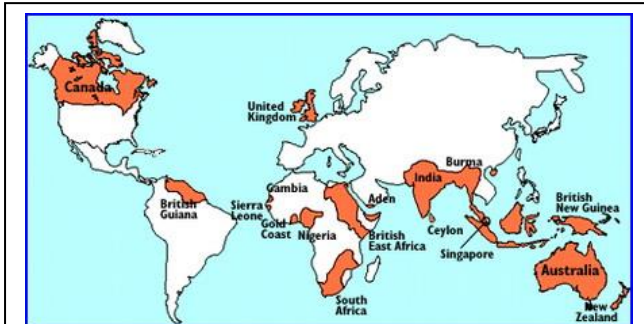
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c) According to source F, what was the downside of visiting Brighton?

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The British Empire

Q1, In 1915 Britain had gained an empire. It is estimated that a quarter of the world's population in 1900 was under British rule.



Source A: countries of the British Empire in 1915



Source B: Fruit shop, London 1900

- a) Study source A and decide whether the statements are true or false:
- i) Australia was part of the British Empire in 1915.
 - ii) Canada was part of the British Empire in 1915.
 - iii) The USA was part of the British Empire in 1915.
 - iv) India was part of the British Empire in 1915.
 - v) Brazil was part of the British Empire in 1915.
- b) Fruit like bananas and dates did not grow in cold countries like Britain. Use source A to explain how the shop in source B was able to stock them.

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Q2. Read source C and answer the questions which follow:

Source C:	New docks built in London 1800-1900
Name	Goods handled
London Docks 1805	Wine, wool, rice, sugar, brandy, tobacco
Surrey Docks 1805	Softwood timber, wheat, foodstuffs
East India Docks 1806	Tea, silks, spices, porcelain
St Katherine's Docks 1828	Tea, ivory, wool, sugar, rubber
Poplar Docks 1852	Coastal coal
Royal Victoria Docks 1855	Meat, grain, tobacco, vegetables, passengers
Royal Albert Dock 1880	Meat, grain, tobacco, vegetable, passengers
Tilbury Docks 1886	Coal, grain, passengers
West India Docks, 1902-06	Sugar, rum, tea, hardwood timber, fruit, coffee

List three imports from source A that would:

- i) Affect the way people ate
 - ii) Affect the way people dressed
 - iii) Help Britain become more industrialised
-

Q3.

Source D: J.F. Aylett a modern historian

From 1870 onwards, there was a great scramble for colonies in Africa. Britain wasn't the only European country that wanted a great empire. What had happened? How did Britain outdo the competition and build up such a huge empire?

1. *Economic reasons- Britain needed these colonies to sell her **manufactured goods**. Colonies had the added advantage that they produced cheap food and raw materials as well.*
2. *New technology- the new steamships... meant that the colonies could be reached more quickly. So troops could be rushed out to put down any revolt. Steamships and railways created demand for yet more raw materials; industry boomed.*
3. *Individuals- People like Cecil Rhodes felt colonisation was the best thing that could happen to the African people. "The British" he said, were "the*

best people in the world. The more of the world we inhabit, the better it is for humanity."

- a) Complete the sentences below. Use information from source D and the words from the box below to help you.

From, a lot of European countries wanted to have empires like the British. This is often called the for Africa. Economically, Britain needed colonies to sell its to. The colonies produced cheap which greatly helped British industry. The invention of and railways made travel far easier and meant troops could go in and stop any..... Some Britons, for example believed that the British were thepeople in the world and wanted to teach people in the colonies how to do things the British way.

Scramble	Steamships	Cecil Rhodes
1870	Manufactured goods	Best
Revolt	Raw materials	Australia

The Right to Vote

Q1. The suffragette movement campaigned for the women's right to vote.

Source A: a suffragette poster published during the First World War



a) Read the words below and answer the questions about Source A:

Immoral criminal well-educated responsible worthwhile
irresponsible

i) Choose three words from the list that describe some of the women from the poster.

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ii) Choose three words from the list that describe some of the men from the poster.

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b) Which of the statements below best describes the message of source A?

i) Women can't vote. Even if a woman is a mayor or a doctor she can't vote. Men can vote. Even if they have been drunkards or criminals, men can vote.

ii) Only women who have good jobs, e.g. doctors, can vote. All men can vote unless they are lunatics, drunkards, etc.

Q2.

Source B- L.E. Snellgrove, a modern historian

As the debates and votes in Parliament produced no results, on 16th February 1912 Mrs Pankhurst said she intended to bring into action "the time-honoured, official argument of the stone". Then, on 1st March 1912, the owners of some of London's most expensive shops found out that she had not been joking,

Source C- Lucy Burns, a suffragette in Holloway Prison

*We remained until quite still when ordered to undress. The Governor blew his whistle and a great crowd of **wardresses** reappeared, falling upon us forcing us apart and dragging us towards the cells. I fell helplessly to the floor. One of the wardresses grasped me by my hair and literally dragged me along the ground.*

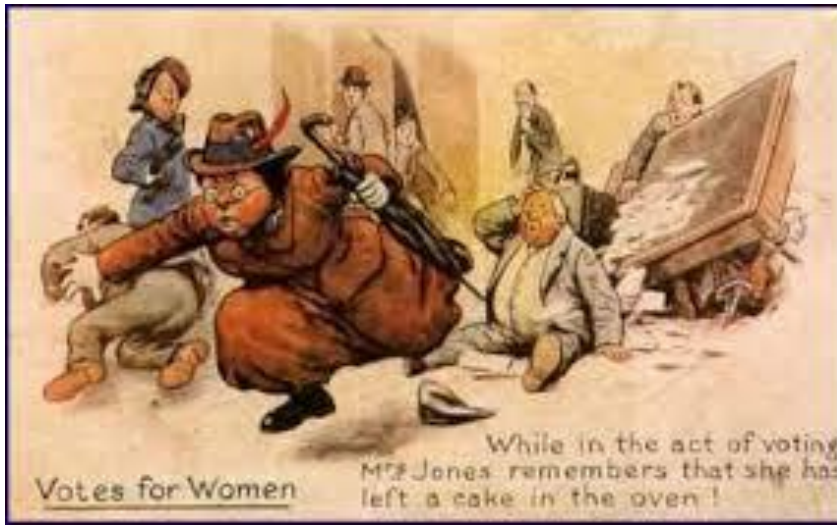
- a) Use source B to suggest the kind of actions that suffragettes like Mrs Pankhurst took to get their cause noticed.

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- b) Lucy Burns was sent to prison as a punishment for her activities as a suffragette. According to source C, how was she treated in prison?

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Q3. Look at sources D and E and answer the questions below:



Source D- anti-suffrage postcard from 1908

Source E- report of part of a speech made by William Cremer about women's suffrage from 1908:

He said that women are creatures of impulse and emotion and do not decide questions on the ground of reason as men do. Asking women to vote would mean asking them to undertake responsibilities, duties and obligations which they do not understand and do not care for. The majority of women do not want the right to vote.

a) Why does source D imply that women should not have the right to vote?

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b) Find two more reasons put forward in source E by William Cremer as to why women should not have the right to vote.

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Source F: F. Reynoldson, a modern historian

With so many men fighting, women were needed to work in all sorts of jobs from farming to steel-making, from driving ambulances to sweeping chimneys. By the end of the war many men were impressed with the work women had done. Men were forced to change their views about women being second-class citizens. After the war in 1918, women were given the vote, although they had to be aged 30 or more. Men over the age of 21 could vote.

Complete the sentences about source F. Use words from the box to fill the blanks.

Women's role in society changed during the While men were away fighting, women went out to Some of the jobs they did, e.g., had to be done by women because the men who used to do them were away. After the war, men were forced to treat women more like Women over 30 were given the vote in

Work	1918	21	First World War	steel-making
30	ambulances		equals	sweeping chimneys
1916		ironing	fire engines	farming

Divided Ireland

Q1. The problems in Ireland have their roots in the past. In the 1600s, Oliver Cromwell set out to destroy Irish Catholic resistance to English rule. Thousands were killed. Read sources A and B and answer the questions below.

Source A- letter from Cromwell to Parliament in 1649

*Our army came to Drogheda on 3rd September. I sent Sir Arthur Aston a request to surrender the town. Receiving no satisfactory answer, the guns bear down the corner tower. Our men were ordered to put all to the sword. I forbade them to spare anyone in the town who was armed. In the great church almost a thousand people were put to the sword, fleeing there for **sanctuary**. This is the **righteous** judgement of God upon those barbarous wretches who have dipped their hands into so much innocent blood.*

Source B- "Young Ned of the Hill", The Pogues, 1989

*A curse upon you Oliver Cromwell
You who raped our Motherland
I hope you're rotting down in hell
For the horrors that you sent
To our misfortunate forefathers
Whom you robbed of their birthright
"To hell or Connaught" may you burn in hell tonight.*

a) Read source A. Describe Cromwell's attitude to the Irish Catholics killed at Drogheda.

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b) Identify the crimes Cromwell is accused of in source B.

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c) Do you think that the writer of source B was an Irish Catholic or an Irish Protestant? Explain your choice.

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Q2. In 1920, the British government divided Ireland into two countries. This was called **partition**. Partition provoked violence on both sides. Read source C and answer the questions below.

Source C: violence by the IRA, described by a modern historian.
On 21st November 1920... Collins sent his men to break into the homes or hotel rooms of 14 British agents and kill them in cold blood. Within hours, the Black and Tans (nickname for the British police) reacted by firing into a crowd of about 8000 spectators at a Gaelic football match.

Give one example of violence in source C that was:

- i) Carefully planned
- ii) Revenge

Q3. In 1969, violence in Londonderry and Belfast became so bad that the British Army was brought in to keep order. Study source D, then answer the questions below.



Source D: The "Battle of the Bogside" August 1969

a) What evidence is there in the photograph to suggest a confrontation is taking place? Consider the following factors: weapons, protection, vehicles, numbers.

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b) Why do you think a barricade was being built *behind* the stone throwers?

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Q4. Both Catholics and Protestants in Northern Ireland can feel threatened as a minority. Read sources E and F and answer the questions below.

Source E: Catholic and Protestant divisions

Belfast was actually a lot of little Belfasts. All the streets running off one side were Catholic and all the streets running off the other were Protestant, and you'd have to walk round the district on the other. They kept to the outskirts, they'd never walk through. I'm sure there were Protestants born on the Protestant side of Nelson Street who had never been through our town.

Source F: Extract from the story "Across the Barricades" by Joan Lingard

Brede advanced into the warren of Protestant streets with her heart beating. The houses were like her own, but the signs on the walls were different. Long Live King Billy. Kick The Pope. No Surrender.

a) Use the information in source E to explain what the author meant by "Belfast was actually a lot of little Belfasts."

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b) Read source F. Match the signs on the walls of the Protestant streets with the following explanations:

- i) A defiant message that Protestants will never give in to the demands for a united Ireland.
- ii) Remembers the victory of the Protestant William of Orange at the Battle of the Boyne.
- iii) An insult that is supposed to upset Catholics.