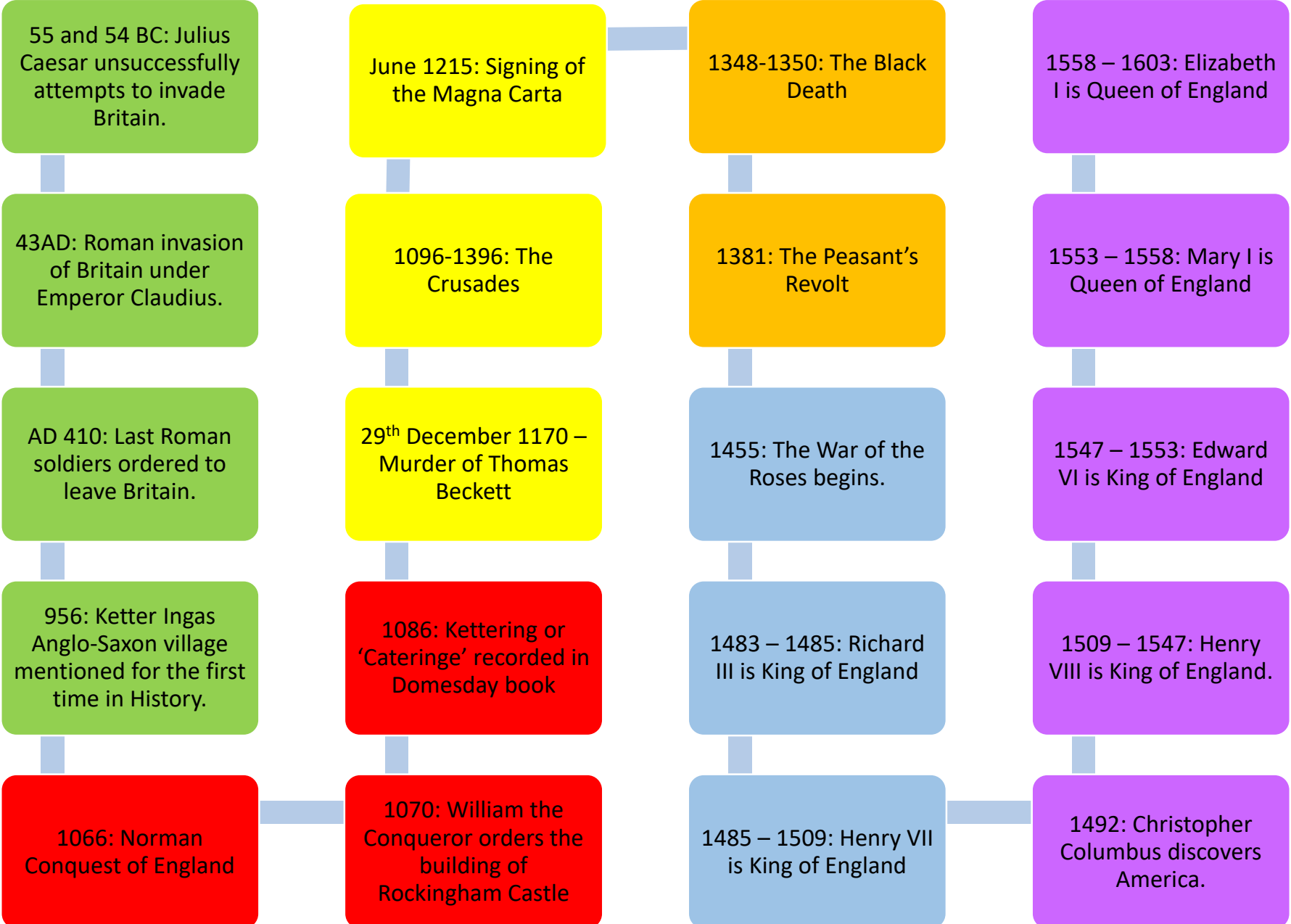


Year 7 History: Shaping England



Key Questions:

1. How were people ruled?
2. What was life like?
3. What did people believe?
4. What continued and changed?
5. How significant was the period?
6. How do we know about the period?



What was England like pre 1066?



What was the impact of the Norman Conquest on England?



What was life like in Medieval England?



How did life change in the Medieval Period?



How did a family feud shape the direction of a nation?



How significant were the Tudors in shaping England?



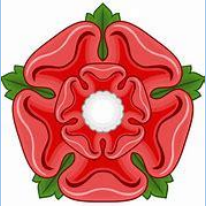


Knowledge Organiser: How did a family feud shape the direction of a nation?

Dynasty	A line of hereditary rulers for a country.	Illegitimate	A child born to non-married parents.
Civil War	A war which takes place between the citizens of the same country.	Solution	A way to solve a problem or difficult situation.
Abdicate	When a monarch gives up the throne.	Trade	Buying and selling goods and services.
Portrayal	How someone is shown in works of art or literature.	Indigenous	People who are native to a location.
Lord Protector	Trusted member of the court ruling on behalf of a monarch who is either absent or too young to rule themselves.	Expedition	A journey undertaken with a particular purpose, usually for exploration or research.
Interpretation	A reflection of the past explaining events.	Descendants	Future generations e.g. grandchildren.
Suspect	A person thought to be guilty of a crime.	Discrimination	Unjust treatment of an individual or group, usually based on something which cannot be changed, e.g. race, sexuality, gender or age.
Revenge	Hurting or harming someone in return for an injury or wrong they did to you.		

Timeline:

1399 – Henry IV returns from exile in France and forces his cousin Richard II to abdicate.
 1422 – Henry VI (grandson to Henry IV) comes to the throne as a baby. His Uncles, the Dukes of Gloucester and Bedford ruled for him.
 1437 – Henry VI old enough to rule for himself.
 1445 – Henry VI marries Margaret of Anjou.
 1453 – Edward, Prince of Wales is born. Henry VI experiences his first bought mental breakdown.
 1455 – York wins the first Battle of St Albans and is installed as Lord Protector.
 1460 – Henry VI agrees Richard, Duke of York, will inherit the throne when he dies, to the horror of Margaret of Anjou.

Royal houses and key individuals

		
Lancaster	York	Tudor
Henry IV Henry VI	Edward IV Edward V and Prince Richard Richard III	Henry VII



Henry VII



Knowledge Organiser: How did a family feud shape the direction of a nation?

Key individuals		
Richard III	Princes in the Tower	Christopher Columbus
<p>Richard III was the third son of Richard Duke of York and Cecily Neville. He was fiercely loyal to his eldest brother, Edward IV and fought on his behalf throughout his brother's reign.</p> <p>Their brother George betrayed Edward and was executed for treason.</p> <p>Richard was next in line for the throne after his two young nephews, Edward and Richard. When his brother Edward IV died he was made Lord Protector for the 12 year old Edward V.</p> <p>He has been suspected for centuries of murdering his nephews for the throne.</p>	<p>Edward V and Richard of Shrewsbury were the two sons of Edward IV and Elizabeth Woodville.</p> <p>When their father died they made their way from their home in Ludlow Castle, Wales, to London so that Edward could be crowned King.</p> <p>Their Uncle Richard met them on their journey and placed them in the Tower of London for their protection. The two boys were soon declared illegitimate and therefore removed from the line of succession. They were never seen again...</p>	<p>An Italian explorer sponsored by King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella of Spain to find a quicker trade route to India and China by sailing West.</p> <p>Instead he landed in the Bahamas and has been hailed as a hero in the USA for many years for 'discovering' the Americas.</p> <p>Indigenous people had in fact lived there for millennia. These friendly native people were forced into slavery and 90% of their population were wiped out. In recent years many states have renamed Columbus Day to honour these victims.</p>

Timeline continued:

1461 – Henry VI captured at the Battle of Northampton and taken prisoner. Richard, Duke of York is killed and his son becomes Edward IV.

1461 – 64 there are three more battles between Edward IV and supporters of Henry VI. Edward wins them all easily.

1470 – Edward IV is betrayed and forced to flee to France.

1470-71 – Henry VI briefly King again.

April 1471 – Edward IV wins the Battle of Barnet and becomes King again.

4th May 1471 – Henry VI captured again after Battle of Tewkesbury where his son Edward is killed.

21st May 1471 – Henry VI murdered in Tower of London.

April 1483 – Edward IV dies. 12 year old Edward V and his little brother are brought to London and placed in Tower of London by their uncle Richard.

26th June 1483 – Their uncle is crowned as Richard III after he declares the Princes to be illegitimate.

October 1483 – Princes are seen for the last time playing in the gardens of the Tower.

9th April 1484 – Edward of Middleham, Richard's only legitimate son dies.

22nd August 1485 – Richard III killed at Battle of Bosworth. Henry Tudor is victorious and becomes Henry VII – the first Tudor King of England.

Henry VII's problems when he became King of England:

- Richard's very powerful family may want revenge for his death.
- Worried that he wouldn't be able to control the barons and could face another civil war.
- He had very little money.

He solved these problems through a combination of marriages, taxes and strict rules.

Knowledge Organiser: How significant were the Tudors in shaping England?



Break with Rome	When Henry VIII created the Church of England and made himself Supreme Head.	Pope	Leader of the Catholic Church.
Divorce	Ending a marriage between two people. Not allowed in the Catholic Church.	Settlement	Introduced by Elizabeth I in 1559 to create a 'Middle Way' between Catholics and Protestants.
Catholic	Person who believes in the teachings of the Roman Catholic Church.	Recusant	English Roman Catholic who refused to attend Church of England services.
Protestant	Person who believes in Protestant Church.	Navy	Branch of a nation's armed services who fight at sea.
Reformation	Period of time where Christians moved away from Catholicism to Protestantism in Europe.	Preaching	Delivering religious sermon/message to a group of people.
Monastery	A building where monks live and worship.	Armada	Fleet of Spanish ships sent to attack England in 1588.
Dissolution	Closure/destruction of monasteries on Henry VIII's orders.	Jesuit	Group within Catholicism whose aim it is to spread the religion.
Devout	Deep commitment to your religion.		

Timeline of the Reformation

21st April 1509: Henry VII dies and Henry VIII becomes king.

11th June 1509: Henry and Catherine of Aragon marry.

1521: Henry VIII made 'Defender of the Faith' by Pope Leo X for being a good Catholic.

1527: Henry decides he needs to **divorce** Catherine and marry again to have a male heir.

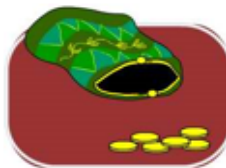
Pope Clement VII refused to grant Henry a divorce.

25th January 1533: Henry marries Anne Boleyn.

17th November 1534: Henry VIII forms the **Church of England** and becomes its **Supreme Head**.

1536-1539: **Dissolution** or closures of 560 monasteries and religious houses.

Reasons for the Break with Rome



Economic – Henry was short of money due to expensive wars with Europe so could sell off old churches and increase his own income.



Religious – There was a growing movement of Protestantism.



Political – Henry wanted a divorce so that he could marry Anne Boleyn and maybe an heir. He also knew being Head of the Church would improve his influence and power.



Henry VII Catholic	Henry VIII Reformation	Edward VI Protestant	Mary I Catholic	Elizabeth I Protestant 'Middle Way'
------------------------------	----------------------------------	--------------------------------	---------------------------	--



Knowledge Organiser: How significant were the Tudors in shaping England?

Religious change under Edward VI	Religious change under Mary I	Religious change under Elizabeth I
<p>All Church services in English. Decorations removed from churches. Stained glass smashed. Walls painted white in churches. Head of the Church of England.</p>	<p>Changes back to Catholic traditions. Services in Latin, decorations back in churches, Pope the leader of the Church. Allowed 800 Protestants to leave the country when she became Queen. Burned 284 Protestants to death.</p>	<p>Introduced a religious settlement in 1559 to have a 'Middle Way' between the two religions. Church services and the Bible to be in English, but decorations allowed in churches. There were limits on what preachers could say and there was no Mass.</p>

Tudor timeline

- 28th January 1547: Edward VI becomes King.
- 10th July 1553: Lady Jane Grey proclaimed Queen. Reigns for little more than a fortnight.
- 3rd August 1553: Mary I becomes Queen.
- 12th February 1554: Lady Jane Grey is executed.
- 25th July 1554: Mary I marries King Philip II of Spain.
- 17th November 1558: Mary dies and Elizabeth I becomes Queen of England.
- 8th February 1587: Elizabeth executes Mary Queen of Scots.
- 1588: Spanish Armada fails to invade England
- 1603: Queen Elizabeth dies, unmarried with no child. Mary Queen of Scots son. James Stuart, inherits the throne, ending Tudor rule.

Feature	Catholics	Protestants
Language the service is given in	Latin	Local language e.g. English
Language the Bible is written in	Latin	Local language e.g. English
Ways the Church is decorated	Statues, gold, stained glass windows	Simple and plain
How you get to heaven	Buy 'indulgences' from the priest to guarantee it	Pray and read the Bible
Who leads the Church?	Pope	Head of State/no-one should 'run' the Church
Priests	Only Priests pass peoples messages over to God	Normal men – no special powers
Gods/Saints	Believe in god/Jesus Pray to Saints	Believe in god/Jesus Don't pray to Saints

Reasons why the Spanish Armada failed:

- The weather – strong winds and rain sank many Spanish ships off the coasts of Scotland and Ireland.
- English tactics – fireships caused the Spanish to panic and break their crescent formation.
- English ships smaller and easier to manoeuvre than the large Spanish galleons.
- English had a strong and experienced navy – Spanish better at fighting on land.
- Spanish set sail without enough sailors or supplies.
- Spanish leader, Duke of Medina Sidonia, had no naval experience.
- English leader, Francis Drake, had years of sailing experience – including attacking Spanish ships!
- Spanish guns only fired short distances, unlike the English.