

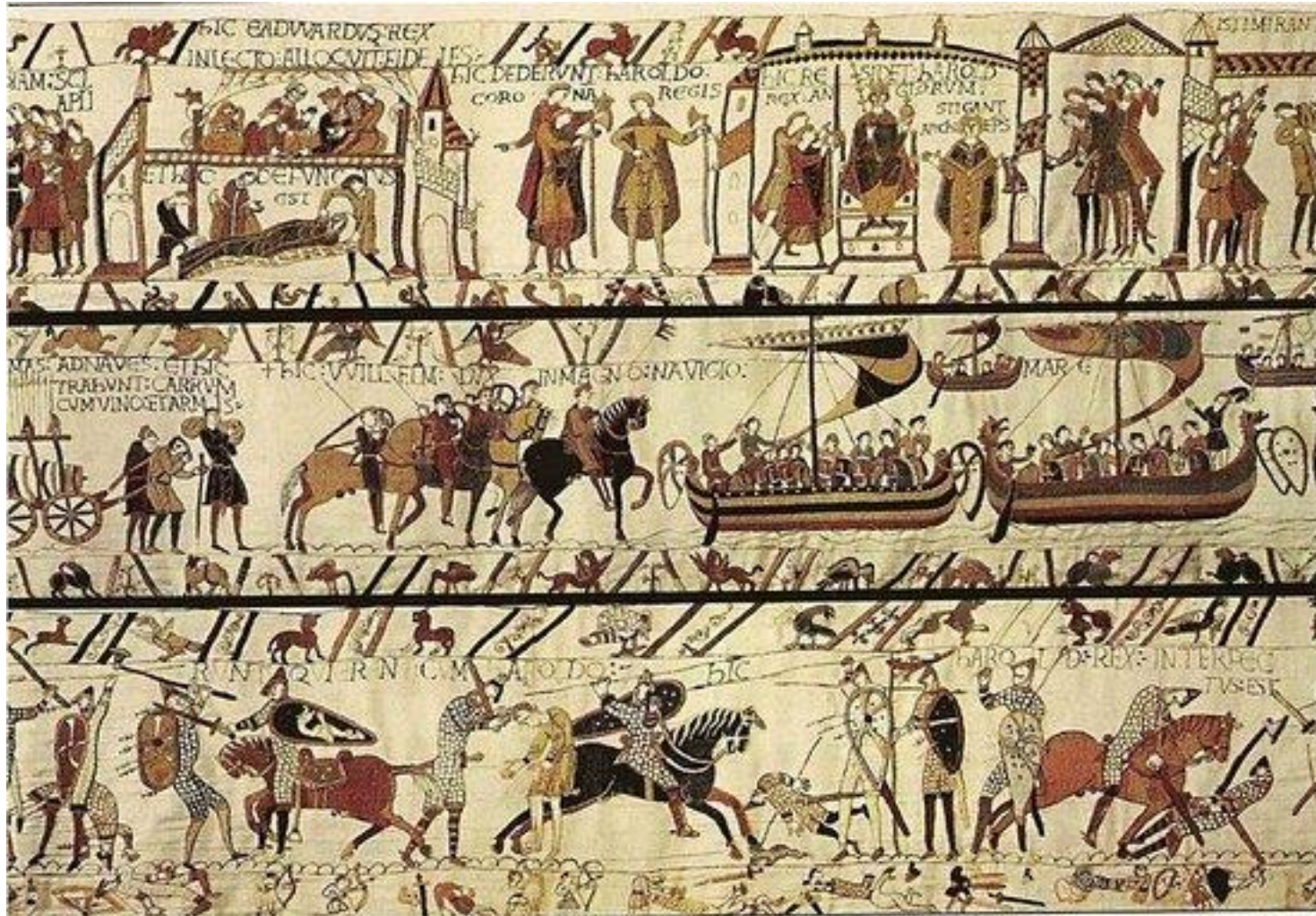


English Martyrs History Department

Year 7 Knowledge Organiser

The development of power in England 1000-1750

Year 7 Knowledge Organiser



1) Anglo Saxon England and the Norman Conquest

Anglo-Saxon England

Anglo Saxon England was very different to the country we live in today. It was a land of huge forests, great open fields with most people living in villages and a few small towns. For centuries England was divided into different kingdoms as you can see on the map below. In 1042 Edward the Confessor united all the different kingdoms under one ruler. At this time around 1.5 million people lived in England, most working on the land.



Map of Anglo Saxon Kingdoms. What kingdom was Leicester part of?

Life in Anglo Saxon England

Farming- Most Anglo Saxons lived in villages and worked on the land around their village. They grew crops such as barley (for beer), rye and wheat (for bread), peas, beans and flax (for cloth). Sheep, pigs, hens and cows provided wool, meat, eggs and milk.

Towns- In 1000 AD about 10% of the population lived in villages that had grown into towns. Towns such as London were centres of trade and therefore wealth. Towns were based around markets where people came to buy and sell from the surrounding countryside. Towns on the coast became busy ports with ships carrying goods to other ports in England or to Europe. As a result by the 11th century England was a prosperous country.

Wool was the most important industry in England. English wool was sold across Europe.

Timeline

- 400 AD- the Romans left Britain. Germanic groups such as the Angles, Saxons and Jutes begin attacking southern Britain. The Britons couldn't defend themselves easily.
- 600 AD- the Anglo Saxons had created the Heptarchy, a series of 7 Anglo Saxon mini-kingdoms. The Britons had lost control
- - the last surviving area controlled by Britons was Wales (and briefly Cornwall). Christianity was introduced.
- Slowly the small Anglo Saxon kingdoms joined each other - in 973 Edgar was crowned King of the English. England was born!
- Vikings attacks England between the 8th and 11th centuries - and even briefly rule under King Cnut from 1016-1035!

Running the country

Thegns- Most villages has a lord, usually a **thegn** who the villagers worked for. They worked and lived on his land and in return paid 'food rent', giving him a proportion of whatever they produced. In return the **thegn** offered protection to the villagers.

Earls- the most powerful men in the kingdom who ruled a large area of the country called an **earldom**. There were six earldoms in 1065. They ruled their earldoms on behalf of the king and offered military help if he needed it.

The Witan- was the council that advised the king on issues of government. It was made up of powerful Bishops, Earls and sometimes thegns. It consisted of different people and met wherever the king was at the time.

Who are the 'Anglo Saxons'?

The Anglo-Saxons were people who lived in Britain from the 5th century. They included people from Germanic tribes who migrated to the island from Europe. The name comes from two north European tribes- the Angles and Saxons.

Important Anglo-Saxon Kings



Alfred the Great (AD849-99) Was the King of Wessex. He collected TAXES and raised strong armies. The Vikings were harder to manage and a settled peace in northern and eastern England had to be agreed. These areas became known as DANELAW.



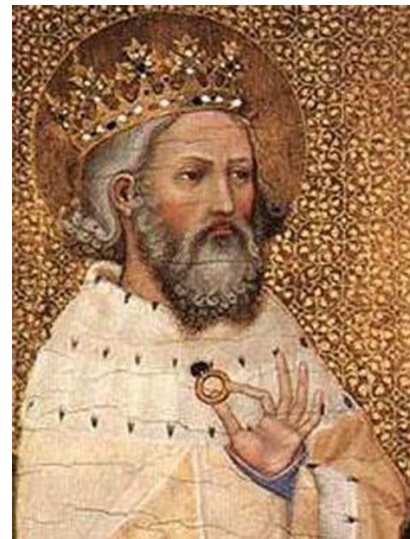
Aethelstan (AD894-939) United the Saxon and Viking kingdoms by force of arms and became the first King of England.



Aethelred (AD968-1016)- He was proud of his ancestry to Alfred. He was, therefore, treated with respect. His kingdom was well organised governmentally, but there were troubles increasing after 1000.



Eadger (AD959-75) Was a lawmaker who brought in laws on issues such as theft and murder, protection of the church and how markets and merchants should be regulated.



Edward the Confessor: 1042-1066
Edward became king of England in 1042 after his half-brother died. Before this he had been living in Normandy. Edward married but had no children. It was not clear who Edward wanted to be king after him. For a king to die without an heir was a disaster! He was made a saint and 'the confessor' means someone that is saint-like but not a martyr.

1066: Who should be King?

In 1066 England found itself in a dilemma: it had no King. Edward the Confessor had died without an heir (someone, usually a son, to rule the country). 3 contenders came forward each claiming they were the rightful King of England. They would all end up fighting for their claim and 1066 would become a momentous year in English History.

Who should become king?

Harald Hardrada

Viking King of Norway
Vikings had ruled Britain before. Most feared warrior in Europe -Hardrada means 'hard ruler' and his nickname was 'the Ruthless'. Harald was supported by Tostig, Harold Godwinson's brother who wanted revenge.

Harold Godwinson

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

William of Normandy

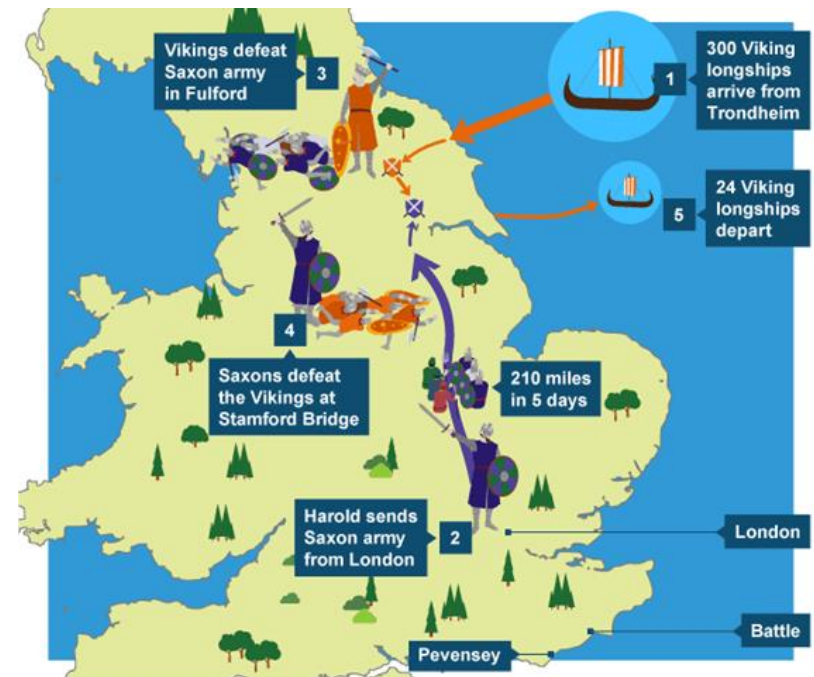
Duke of Normandy, France.
William came from a fighting family. He was a brave soldier.
Edward's cousin.
Edward had lived in Normandy from 1016-1042. Edward had supposedly promised that William should become King of England

Harold's dilemma

- On 5th January 1066, King Edward the Confessor dies. Harold Godwinson has the advantage of being the only contender in England and he has support of the Witan so he quickly has himself crowned King Harold II on 6th January.
- After Harold Godwinson was crowned, William and Harald Hardrada both made plans to invade England. This leaves Harold with a dilemma: how can he defend his new country from his two powerful rivals? Hardrada is likely to invade from the north east (from Norway), William from the south (from Normandy in France).
- Harold II assembled his bodyguards, known as the housecarls, and gathered an army of ordinary men, called the fyrd. He split the fyrd in two, sending some men to the south and some to the north. He sent a fleet of ships to the English Channel. Then they all waited. However by September nothing had happened. Harold is forced to send his restless and expensive army home to bring in the harvest.
- Soon after doing this disaster strikes for Harold- the Vikings arrive in the north and sail up the Humber Estuary on 18th September 1066...

1066: A bloody year of battles

- The Battle of Fulford: 20th Sept. 1066.** This is the battle that often gets forgotten. Hardrada's Vikings defeat the Anglo Saxon army led by Harold's Earls Morcar and Edwin. York surrenders to Hardrada. Godwinson has to quickly assemble an army and travel north from London to fight his Norwegian foe!
- The Battle of Stamford Bridge: 25th Sept. 1066.** Harold army travel 185 miles in four days and take a celebrating Viking army by surprise. Hardrada and Tostig (Godwinson's half brother who supported Hardrada's claim) were both killed and the Vikings massacred. Only 24 out of 300 ships were needed to take Viking survivors back home.
- The Battle of Hastings: 14th Oct. 1066.** Duke William of Normandy sails for England on the 27th September 1066. William faces King Harold of England at the Battle of Hastings. William becomes wins and becomes King William I. The Norman period of rule begins and Anglo Saxon England ends.



1066: Analysing the Battle of Hastings

Before the battle:

William's invasion fleet consisted of 700 ships and a large army. Although ready since August, strong winds had prevented William and his fleet from sailing until late September. They were fresh, rested and determined.

Only a few days after Harold's victory at Stamford Bridge, William landed in England on September 29th. A castle was built and his army set about raiding the surrounding area.

Harold II marched quickly south and arrived in Sussex after two weeks of constant marching. His army was exhausted and he had lost many of his best soldiers.

The course of the battle:

The two sides met at Senlac Hill, near Hastings. Harold II had gathered his men at the top of the hill and they protected their position using a wall of shields.

The battle began in the morning with the Norman knights on foot firing arrows followed by those on horseback charging up the hill.

The battle continued for two hours before a rumour suggested William had been killed. On hearing this news, one of the Norman soldiers began to flee because they thought William had been killed. William took off his helmet to show them he was still alive. Shouting "Look at me! I am alive! And with God's help we will win!"

The next part of the battle was in the afternoon. A turning point in the battle was to occur. The Normans pretended to run away, then turned and cut down the Saxons when the inexperienced fyrd chased them. The Saxons had lost their main advantage: their control of the top of the hill.

William had a well-equipped army. He could now use them to his advantage. He had knights on horseback and archers with crossbows. Harold II had a traditional Saxon army - his housecarls fought on foot with axes and the fyrd were just farmers who fought with any weapons they could get. William's soldiers were fresh and full-time fighters. The Saxons stood no chance!

William used archers to break up the Saxon shield wall. Arrows fell like rain on the Saxons, killing many of them in the process.

In desperation, the housecarls formed a ring around their king. They failed to protect him however and Harold was killed - although exactly how he died, no one can be sure of.

Harold was killed. It is impossible to know how Harold II died. Most people believe that he was killed by an arrow in the eye. This theory is based on a scene in the Bayeux Tapestry. The tapestry has the words 'Harold is killed' next to a man with an arrow in his eye, but it is impossible to know which soldier is Harold II because all the Saxon soldiers are dressed identically.



Armies at the Battle of Hastings

William's army	Harold's army
William's army of about 10,000 were well rested, well trained and well equipped. They wore chain mail armour which gave them much protection. His army was made up of infantry, archers and cavalry. His cavalry knights rode specially bred horses which could carry the weight of these horse soldiers and still ride at speed. They were the elite of William's army. Infantry used swords, bows and arrows.	Harold's army of 8000 was made up of some professional soldiers and but mostly consisted of conscripts; peasant farmers who were forced to join the army and fight. Harold's best professional soldiers were the Saxon housecarls. They were the king's elite bodyguard. They fought with large axes and round shields. They used spears, axes and swords but also farm tools such as pitchforks.

Why did William win the battle of Hastings?

Preparations

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

Luck

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

Leadership

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



How did William the Conqueror control England?

William Duke of Normandy was victorious at the Battle of Hastings and is crowned King of England on 25th December 1066.

However he now had the problem of actually gaining control of the country. Remember to most Anglo Saxons William would have been a hated foreign invader!

William proved himself to be a ruthless leader who soon gained the nickname 'the Conqueror'. William consolidated his power using the feudal system, castles and new laws. William has the Domesday book written in 1086.

William faced rebellions between 1067 and 1072, especially in York. He retaliates with the **harrying of the north** in 1069- a brutal revenge attack saw huge swathes of northern England destroyed and left uninhabitable for decades.

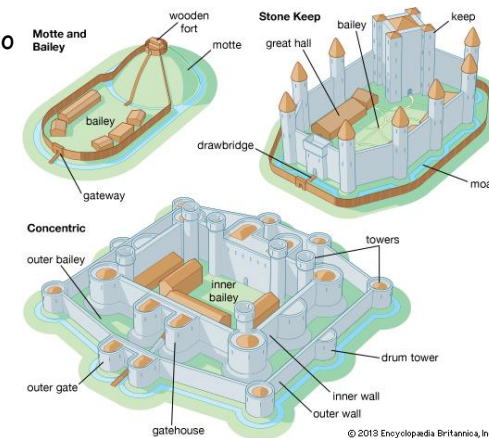
King William died in 1087. By this point England is firmly under Norman control and goes on to be ruled by his descendants for hundreds of years.

Castles

William also kept control by building castles throughout England. Over time 3 types of castles developed throughout Britain.

Motte and Bailey - The first castles built to fight against rebellions. They were built quickly and made out of wood, meaning that they were not very strong, and could be easily destroyed. The Bailey was on flat land, where majority of the people lived. The Motte was the higher land of the castle, where the fort was.

Stone Keep - This castle was now made out of stone and had towers as a form of defence. The main part of the castle was the Keep, a large square tower, used as the main defence.



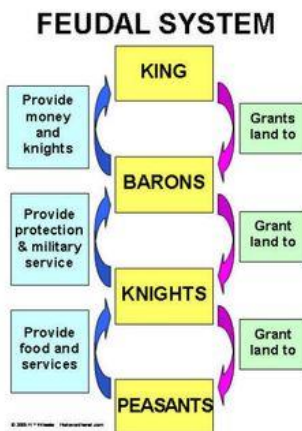
The Feudal System

After taking the throne in 1066, William has a few problems:

- He does not trust the English lords, who do not like him.
- He has to force the English to accept him as King.
- Many of the English are rebelling and fighting against William.
- He has to pay the French Knights who helped him to win the throne.

Solution: William crushes the rebellions and took the land away from the English lords and gave it to his supporters instead. William now has his supporters helping him to control the whole country.

William also sets up the **Feudal System**. This forces the English to give William their taxes and promises of loyalty, in return for protection and land to farm. William is at the top of the system, as he holds all the land and money, which he gives to the Barons. They promise William their money, soldiers and loyalty. They give the land to the Knights in return for loyalty and military service. Finally the knights give the land to the peasants. The peasants farm the land and give food, money and services to the knights.



The Domesday Book

In 1086, William sent out surveyors to every part of England, with orders to list:

- how much land was there
- who had owned it in 1066, and who owned it now
- what was the place like, and who lived there
- how much it was worth in 1066 and how much now

William did this to allow him to effectively tax the land and earn money. William also needed to have an idea of what could be seized from landowners who did not show him loyalty.

The Norman Conquest: what changed?

Change: new King (William) and ruling class (by 1087 only two of the great landowners were English), new castles dominated much of the countryside, much of the north was destroyed after rebellions, new laws stopped people hunting in the royal forests, new Norman words introduced to language

Continuity: despite all the changes above most areas of life stayed the same for ordinary people- their homes, work etc.

Anglo Saxon England and Norman Conquest Glossary

Anglo-Saxon	Period in England before the Norman Conquest
Thegns	Anglo-Saxon nobles
Earldoms	England was divided into these, each controlled by an earl.
The Witan	The council that advised the Edward the Confessor on issues of government
The shires	Local governments that made up an earldom. Each shire played a social, political, economic and military role in government.
Fyrds	The name for the men of an Anglo-Saxon army made up of farmers and fleet of boats.
Normans	People from the Normandy region of France, led by King William
Conquest	Taking an area by using force
Housecarls	Paid, experienced soldiers that fought for Harold's army
Cavalry	William's soldiers that fought on horses
Harrying	To completely destroy
Bayeux Tapestry	An embroidery telling the story of the Norman Conquest
Feudal system	The social structure of Medieval England after the Norman Conquest
Villein	Peasant at the bottom of the Feudal system
Baron	Noble land owner that pledged their loyalty to the King
Motte and Bailey	The first type of castle made by William. It was made out of wood and had a higher Motte part and a lower Bailey part
Stone Keep castle	Similar to Motte and Bailey but made of stronger materials such as stone
Taxes	Money collected from people by the King
Pope	Head of the Catholic Church

Year 7 Knowledge Organiser



2) How important was religion in the Middle Ages?

The importance of the Church in the Middle Ages

How significant was religion in the Middle Ages?

The Catholic Church:

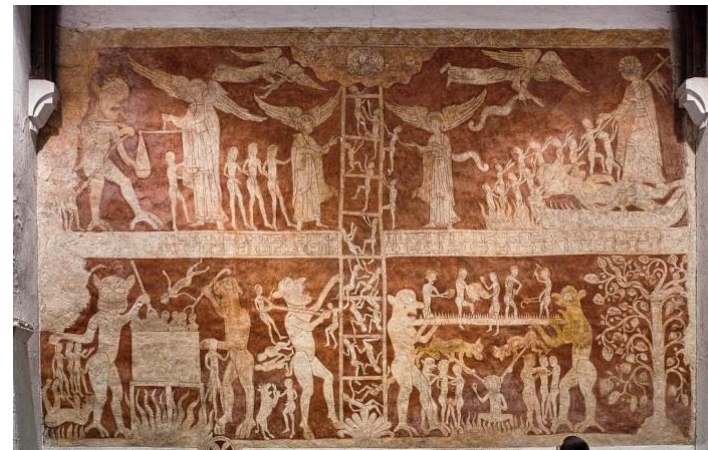
- Christianity existed in England before the Norman invasion in 1066. However, the Normans cemented the power of the Catholic Church in England.
- By 1100, most countries in Europe followed **Roman Catholicism** (they were Catholic).
- Other major religions during this period were Muslims (Islam) and Jews (Judaism).
- The Catholic Church worked across countries and it had a very clear **hierarchy**, starting with the Pope and ending with priests in villages and towns.
- There were also Catholic **monks** and **nuns**. These were people who **lived apart** from other people and who **dedicated their lives to God and Catholicism**.
- The Pope was seen as **God's representative on earth**. As a result he **could not be questioned**.
- The Catholic Church was extremely rich. It owned a huge amount of land and received money through **the tithe**.



Key terms	
Catholicism	The Christian Church which is followed by Catholics.
Hierarchy	A system in which people are ranked according to their importance.
Tithe:	A 10% tax which people had to pay to the Church. It could be paid in money, seeds or equipment.
Purgatory:	A place which Catholic believe in. This is between heaven and hell and is where people 'burn off' their sins before they can enter heaven.
Doom Painting:	A painting in Medieval churches which showed the joys of heaven and the horrors of hell.
Archbishop of Canterbury	The Head of the Church in England, appointed by the Pope in Rome.
The Pope	The Head of the Catholic Church on Earth.

Heaven, Hell and Purgatory:

- Life after death was very important to people during the Middle Ages.
- Christians believed that if you followed the Church's rules and led a good life, you would go to **heaven**.
- If you didn't follow the Church's rules or lead a good life, Christians believed that you would go to **purgatory or hell**.
- Most people during the Middle Ages could not read or understand Church services (they were in Latin).
- **Doom Paintings** were used to help people to understand and to show them what would happen if they didn't follow the church's rules.



An example of a medieval doom painting, showing the joys of heaven at the top and the horrors of hell at the bottom.

The importance of the Church in the Middle Ages

The roles of the Church in society

Historians have argued that the Church affected "every aspect of every member of the population's lives", even if they didn't regularly go to church.

Key Terms:

Printing press:

A device which allows books to be quickly and easily printed.

Alms:

Money, food or similar items which are given to poor people as a form of charity.

Hearing confession:

A ceremony where a Catholic priest listens to the sins of a Catholic and forgives them on behalf of God.

Last Rites:

A ceremony performed before a Catholic dies to help to prepare them for death.

Pilgrimage:

A journey which is extremely important for people of a certain religion to make.

Relic:

A historical object which often has religious importance.

House of Lords:

A group of important figures in England who help create laws.

Area	Role of the Church
Education and knowledge	<p>The Church produced and stored books (the printing press would not be invented until the 15th century). They copied religious texts and other important books, like medical textbooks. They had control over which knowledge would be preserved.</p> <p>Most schools in the Middle Ages were run by the church.</p>
People in need	<p>Monasteries and nunneries would offer basic medical care and prayers for the sick, they would offer somewhere for travellers to stay and would give alms to poor people.</p>
Everyday life	<p>1 in every 20 people in the Middle Ages worked within the church.</p> <p>The Church regularly had festivals or "saints' days", when everyday people did not have to work.</p> <p>Priests would perform ceremonies in people's daily lives, such as baptisms, marriages, hearing confession, burying the dead or giving the last rites to someone who was about to die.</p> <p>Christians were expected to go on pilgrimages and many church buildings had relics which meant that Christians could make a pilgrimage to them.</p>
Politics	<p>Many leading members of the Church advised the king. Even today, bishops still sit in the House of Lords!</p> <p>Kings wanted to please the church.</p> <p>The church could raise an army in times of war (the Pope supported William!)</p>
Economics	<p>People were expected to farm the Church's land for free. They believed that God would punish them if they didn't.</p> <p>The Church owned a huge amount of land and collected a large amount of money and goods through the tithe.</p>



Who had more power: Crown or Church? The murder of Thomas Becket

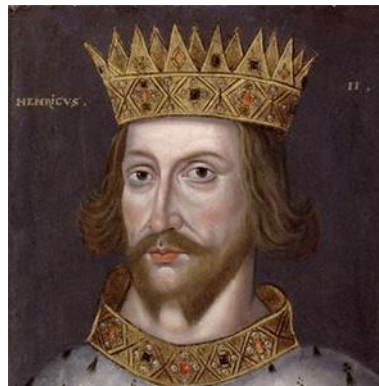
In medieval times countries like England were ruled by two separate powers: the Church and the state. For centuries these two powers had coexisted, usually peacefully. This was to change in 1170.

As you have just seen religion was at the centre of life in Medieval Europe. This made the Catholic Church immensely powerful and wealthy. In England the Church was led by the Archbishop of Canterbury, who ruled over a hierarchy of bishops, priests, monks and nuns. The Archbishop had a lot of power as the focus of Christianity in England and because he controlled so much land with resulting wealth. He was ultimately however responsible to **the pope** in Rome. The Pope therefore had huge influence in all Catholic countries.

The other major power was **the state** led by the King. The king also owned huge amounts of land, which provided considerable wealth to help run the country. Loyal barons helped the king run the country. In theory the King was answerable to no one except God.

In 1170 King Henry II and Archbishop Thomas Becket clashed over who had what powers. Henry ultimately wanted more control over the Church in England. Becket refused to concede any of the churches power or rights to the King.

The conflict would end in a bloody murder which shook the medieval world...



<u>The story of Henry II and Thomas Becket</u>	
1154	King Henry II appointed Thomas Beckett as his Chancellor. His job was to look after the church and the King's law courts. During this time Henry and Thomas became good friends.
1161	Henry asked Thomas to become the new Archbishop of Canterbury. He hopes that making his friend head of the Church in England will give him considerable control over it. Beckett was asked to make the church courts fairer, as they favoured the churchmen. Beckett refused and made Henry very angry.
1164	Henry announced that he would be in charge of the church court, and Beckett agreed but then changed his mind. Sensing danger, Beckett fled to France.
June 1170	Henry ordered the Archbishop of York to crown the next king. This was usually the job of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Beckett was furious!!
November 1170	Despite making up, Beckett removed Henry's supporters from the church.
December 1170	Henry found out that Beckett had removed his supporters from the church. Henry was furious and shouted: "Will no one rid me of this troublesome priest?!?!?"
29 th December 1170	Four knights heard Henry's shout and went to Canterbury Cathedral. They found Beckett and tried to force him to change his mind. Beckett refused and the four knights stabbed him to death in the church.
Aftermath	Henry was shocked at the murder he had unwittingly ordered. After locking himself in his room for three days he asked the pope for forgiveness. To receive this he has to promise to go on a crusade (a holy war in the Middle East) and give up his fight with the Church. Henry agreed, To show the people of England he was sorry Henry went on a pilgrimage to Canterbury. He walked barefoot to the Cathedral in 1174 in a sign of humility. Monks and bishops took turns to whip Henry as he begged forgiveness at Becket's tomb. The Pope made Becket a saint in 1173. The Knights spent the rest of their lives in the Holy Land.



Holy wars: The Crusades

The importance of Jerusalem

In the Middle Ages, the Muslim world stretched from India to Spain, including Jerusalem and the Holy Land. For Jews, Christians and Muslims, Jerusalem was and still is a holy city. In fact for Medieval Christians it was the centre of their world spiritually and geographically according to their maps.

For Christians, Jerusalem was the place where Jesus Christ died and was buried. Christian pilgrims had come to the city for centuries.

To Muslims, Jerusalem is the third most holy city, as Prophet Muhammad ascended to heaven from there. Arab Muslims conquered the Holy Land in 638. The Dome of the Rock and the Al-Aqsa mosque are sites of pilgrimage for Muslims.



Background to the Crusades

Around 1077 Muslim Seljuk Turks took control of the Holy Land. It became harder for Christian pilgrims to visit as various Muslim groups struggled for power. Rumours of mistreatment of local Christians and pilgrims spread. The Byzantine Emperor, Alexius, fearing the spread of Seljuk rule towards his own lands and a threat to the Christian city of Constantinople, appealed to the Pope for help.

Therefore in 1095, **Pope Urban II** promised the knights of Europe forgiveness of their sins if they went on a Crusade to win back Jerusalem for Christianity. Many responded by taking the cross and showed this act by cutting out red crosses before sewing them into their tunics.

Why did people go on Crusade?

There were many reasons that people went on Crusade:

- To obey the Pope's call to free the Holy city from the infidels and ensure access for pilgrims.
- To be forgiven for past sins. The Pope offered forgiveness for anyone who took part. This was important for knights who had killed many people in battle.
- To see the world, have an adventure and prove their bravery.
- To get land overseas. This was tempting for a younger son who would not inherit his father's lands.
- Serfs, peasants who belonged to their lord, joined the Crusades because the Pope promised them their freedom if they went.
- To gain wealth.
- Kings encouraged troublesome knights to go on Crusade because it got them out of the country.

The First Crusade

The First Crusade began in 1096. Christians, known as the Franks, from France, Germany and Italy set out on the long journey to the Holy Land, led by nobles and knights. Around 10,000 people gathered at Constantinople, before taking control of Edessa and Antioch.

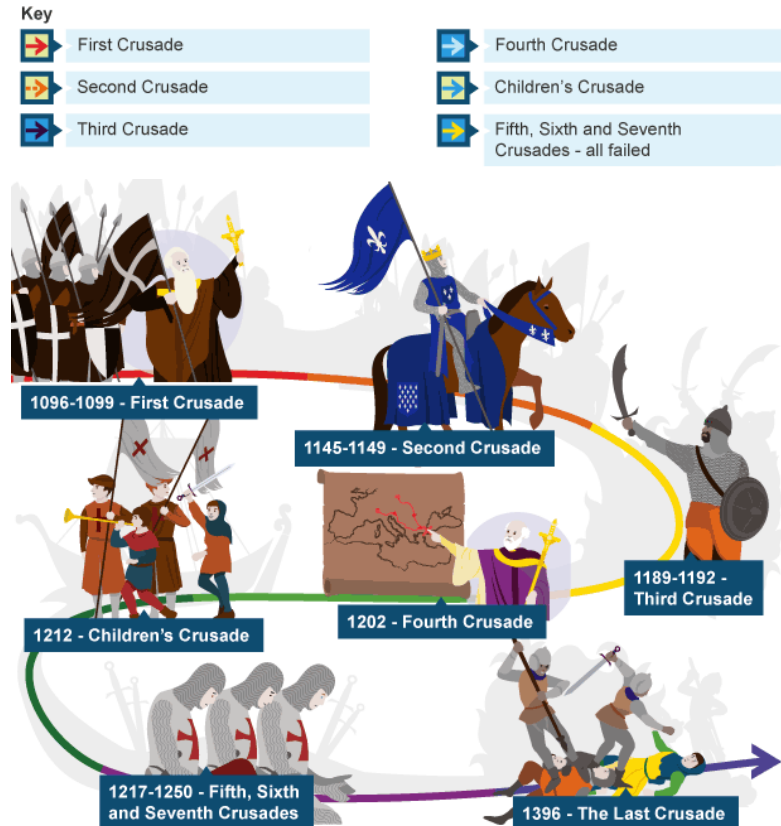
After a long siege they captured Jerusalem in 1099. The attack was brutal, with thousands killed. A Christian source from the time claimed that The slaughter was so great that men waded in blood up to their ankles.

The loss of Jerusalem was a terrible blow to the Muslims. Christians took control of the Al-Aqsa mosque and the Dome of the Rock. Jewish people, who had hidden in their synagogues, were also killed by the Crusaders. The Crusaders ruled the Kingdom of Jerusalem, which included a large part of Palestine, through the Second Crusade until 1187.



Holy wars: The Crusades

1096–1099	First Crusade	First an army of peasants led by Peter the Hermit (a French priest and key leader of the Crusades) set off for the Holy Land. They were massacred by the Turks. An army of knights followed, led by Godfrey of Bouillon (Frankish knight and another leader of the first Crusades), which massacred Muslims and captured Jerusalem in 1099. The Crusaders massacred the Muslims until, it was said, the streets ran red with blood.
1145–1149	Second Crusade	King Louis VII of France invaded the Holy Land, but was defeated at Damascus.
1189–1192	Third Crusade	In 1187, the Muslim ruler Saladin had recaptured Jerusalem. The Crusaders (who included King Richard I of England) captured the port of Acre. But they quarreled, and failed to capture Jerusalem. On the way home, Richard was kidnapped and held ransom until February 1194 when the English paid for his release.
1202-1204	Fourth Crusade	The Pope wanted to unite western and eastern Christians under his authority. He diverted this Crusade, with the help of Venice, and captured Constantinople in 1204. Christians fought Christians.
1212	Children's Crusade	An army of young people set off on Crusade. They were kidnapped and sold as slaves.
1217–1250	Fifth, Sixth and Seventh Crusades	All failed.
1396	Battle of Nicopolis sometimes called the 'last' Crusade	An army of French and Hungarian knights were massacred. Some historians refer to it as the 'last' Crusade.



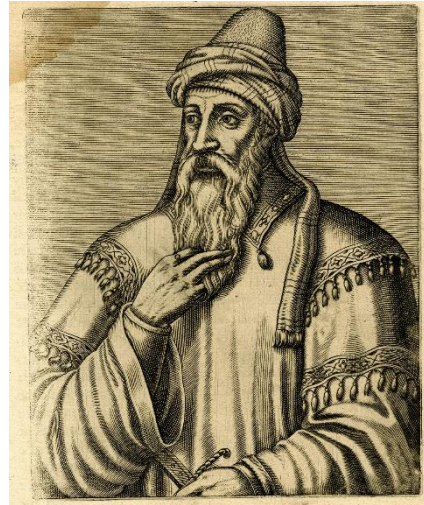
Holy wars: The Crusades

The rise of Saladin

After uniting large parts of Syria, Palestine and Egypt, a powerful new Muslim leader called **Saladin** took back Jerusalem in 1187. In contrast to the Frankish slaughter in 1099, Saladin showed mercy to the Christians in Jerusalem, allowing them to leave in safety for a ransom.

Richard I vs Saladin: The Third Crusade

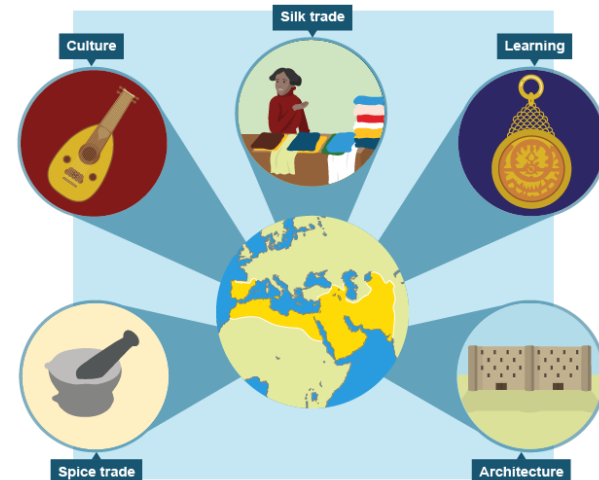
This humiliating defeat and loss of Jerusalem led to a Third Crusade, this time involving English Christians led by Richard I (known as the Lionheart). Saladin and Richard are believed to have shown great respect for each other as leaders, yet they never met. Richard and the other Crusading armies did not make it as far as Jerusalem.



The legacy of the Crusades

In the long term the Crusaders failed to keep any of the territory they conquered. However, they benefited from profitable trade links with the Muslim world. They also borrowed many ideas from the Muslims, such as:

- The Crusaders learned more about warfare - better castle design and gunpowder.
- Muslim scholars taught European scholars many things about science and medicine. The number system they used (1, 2, 3, 4), based on place value, was more straightforward than Roman numerals (I, II, III, IV) and made calculations easier to do. We still use this numeric system today.
- Western Europeans learned that the Muslim world stretched to India and traded with China.
- Trade increased, whilst Europeans also brought back knowledge about plants, irrigation and the breeding of animals.
- Western Europeans brought back many goods, such as lemons, apricots, sugar, silk and cotton and spices used in cooking.
- Not all the Crusaders went home after fighting the Muslims. Many of them who went to the Holy Land liked it so much that they stayed and adopted a Middle Eastern way of life.



Year 7 Knowledge Organiser



3) What challenges did Kings face in Medieval England?

The challenge of the barons

The King vs. The Barons: Magna Carta



King John (1199-1216)

John was the brother of the popular King Richard I, who died shortly after his return from the 3rd Crusade.

John was a cunning and sneakily ambitious character who had rebelled against both his father and brother. He had the unfortunate nicknames 'lackland' and 'soft sword' showing how unpopular he was.

John inherited the cost of his brother's costly wars, and proved to be a cruel and incompetent king. He would end up conceding a lot of the crown's power to the barons.

Causes of the barons' revolt

- John spent ten years raising taxes for a war in Normandy with France. The barons did not support this.
- John lost the war and ran up huge debts.
- In 1205 the Pope chose Stephen Langton to be the new archbishop of Canterbury. John refused to accept this and so was excommunicated by the Pope.
- The Pope supported the French against John. Eventually John was forced to admit Langton as archbishop.
- John increased taxes and did not consult the barons on important issues.
- John sold justice at court by rewarding nobles who paid him the most.



MAGNA CARTA

The barons were angry with John and no compromise could be agreed. In April/May the barons took up arms against the King, led by Robert FitzWalter. They marched on London, Lincoln and Exeter, which all fell to the barons and the rebellion grew in size.

The barons issued a royal charter of demands which John was forced to accept on the field of Runnymede on 15th June 1215. This became known as the MAGNA CARTA.

Some of the key terms of this were:

- It promised the protection of church rights
- The King could not sell justice.
- Protection from illegal imprisonments
- All people were to be tried by jury.
- new taxation only with the consent of the barons
- The King could not sell justice
- A council of 25 barons would be set up to ensure that the King was respecting the rights and the laws of the charter.

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



Consequences

- John over-turned the MAGNA CARTA in the Autumn and the battle raged again. John died in 1216 (he died of dysentery, possibly by eating too many mouldy peaches, on his way to fight the barons) and was succeeded by his 9 year old son, King Henry III.
- In 1225 Henry III re-issued the MAGNA CARTA to show that he accepted that the King was subject to the law.
- It was re-issued in 1265 and 1297 to define the relationship between the monarchs and their subjects.
- The MAGNA CARTA showed that the King could not ignore his barons and had to consult. It also made it clear that monarchs could not be a law unto themselves.

The challenge of Parliament

Simon de Montfort and the birth of Parliament

Henry III (1216-1272)

From 1234 onward, King Henry III took over governing the kingdom, having been under the control of the ministers that had run the country while he was a child.

Henry III lacked money and placed continued pressure on the people of England by collecting taxes. The government officials who collected these taxes were accused of abusing their positions.

Henry III was criticised for being too generous to his close friends and family, handing out important jobs to them and protecting them from the law at the expense of everyone else. In particular people did not like the influence of 'foreigners' from France.



Simon de Montfort

Simon de Montfort was a French nobleman granted land in England by King Henry III. One of his titles was **Earl of Leicester**.

On 14 May 1264, Simon de Montfort captured Henry III at the **Battle of Lewes**. Simon took control of the government himself, appointing a council of nine, mostly made up of his own friends and allies. He confirmed Magna Carta and the Provisions of Oxford.

However Simon de Montfort did not have the support of many powerful barons. Most of his supporters were less powerful barons and knights. He was also popular among the wider population. In order to strengthen his position, he summoned to parliament representatives of minor landowners in the counties, and of the people of the towns. Two knights were to be chosen in each county, along with two representatives of each city and borough (called burgesses), and they were to come to Parliament at Westminster. Before this, only barons had attended Parliament, though knights had occasionally been called.

On 4 August 1265, Simon de Montfort was defeated at the Battle of Evesham. He was killed and his body was horribly mutilated. Henry III, together with his brother, Richard and son, Edward, regained power over the government. They continued with the local reforms that had been popular with the less wealthy and powerful people, but not the reforms that restricted the king's power.



The House of Commons

When Edward became king after Henry III died in 1272, he once again began to call representatives of the counties and towns to Parliament. This happened more and more frequently, and these representatives eventually formed the House of Commons in the fourteenth century. The House of Commons continues to contain representatives of the people of the country to this day.



The barons are unhappy again

In 1258, the barons of England, fed up with the way Henry III had been governing England, forced him to agree to a set of reforms called the **Provisions of Oxford**. These reforms effectively removed the king from power and set up a **council of fifteen** barons who had the power to appoint ministers, and who were responsible to the 'community of the realm' through regular parliaments three times a year. In 1261 the king regained power and had the Provisions of Oxford cancelled. Most of the barons accepted this, but Simon de Montfort, one of the fifteen barons, did not.

Timeline of the birth of Parliament

- 1230s**- Simon de Montfort granted lands and comes to England
- 1258**- Provisions of Oxford agreed
- 1261**- The Pope cancels the Provisions of Oxford
- 1263**- Simon de Montfort is asked to lead the barons
- 1264**- Battle of Lewes, Henry captured
- 1265**- De Montfort's Parliament first meets
- 1265**- De Montfort killed at the battle of Evesham. Henry regains control of the country
- 1272**- Henry dies and his son Edward becomes king and calls representatives to Parliament during his reign
- 1300s**- House of Commons formed

The challenge of the Scots

Edward I versus Scotland



Edward I (1272-1307) factfile:

- Edward was born in 1239.
- In 1264 Edward was held prisoner when English barons rebelled against his father, Henry III.
- In 1271 Edward joined a Christian Crusade to try and free Jerusalem from Muslim control
- Edward fought a long campaign to conquer Wales and built lots of castles in Wales such as Caernarfon, Conwy and Harlech castles
- Edward had two nicknames - 'Longshanks' because he was so tall and the 'Hammer of the Scots' for reasons you will find out about!



William Wallace- the Scots fight back

It did not take long for resistance to emerge against the English occupation of Scotland.

We don't know much about William Wallace's early life but in 1297, he is reported to have killed William de Heselrig, the English High Sheriff of Lanark. Instead of going into hiding after this murder, Wallace continued his rebellion. He attacked other Scottish places controlled by Edward.

Wallace is famous for two battles. In the first, Wallace and his co-commander, Andrew Murray, defeated a large English army at the Battle of Stirling Bridge in 1297.

After this, Wallace was made a Guardian of Scotland - a man who would defend the nation.

The next battle didn't go so well. At the Battle of Falkirk in 1298, Wallace was defeated when Edward I took personal control of the battle. After the Battle of Falkirk, Wallace resigned as Guardian of Scotland and went on the run.

Seven years later, Wallace was captured near Glasgow. He was sent to London where he was tried for treason (disobeying the English King) and hanged, drawn, and quartered in 1305.

Wallace was portrayed by Mel Gibson in the film Braveheart.



Edward I expects feudal duty from Scotland

During 1294, Edward I was preparing to go to war with France. It was Edward's right, as part of the feudal system, to demand that all of his Lords accompanied him or at least sent soldiers to join his army.

Edward regarded King John of Scotland as one of his nobles and John was told that he and other Scots would have to fight. However the Scottish nobles believed that Scotland was an independent country and not part of England - therefore Edward I had no right to ask the Scots to fight for him. The Kingdom of Scotland also had strong trading links with France and the Scots did not want to fight against their trading partners.

Edward invades Scotland (1296)

Edward I was furious with the Scottish nobles and blamed King John for not keeping them under control. He decided to take action and invaded Scotland. By midsummer, Edward I had captured the majority of important Scottish castles, as far north as Elgin.

King John had fled north towards his family's lands to avoid Edward's wrath. However, it was clear that even his own nobles were not supporting him, so John surrendered to Edward on 10 July 1296.

In August 1296, leading Scottish nobles and other important Scots swore a personal oath to the English King. This meant that they were accepting Edward as their overlord. Edward I of England was now in complete control of Scotland.

The challenge of disease: the Black Death

What was the Black Death?

The Black Death is the name given to a severe outbreak of bubonic and pneumonic plague which spread across Europe and other parts of the world in the 1340s. It is thought the disease originated in China in the 1330s.

The Black Death spread and arrival in England

We now know that the Black Death spread across Europe via black rats (and fleas living on them) who carried the disease on merchant ships as they travelled along developing trade routes.

In June 1348 Black Death in Britain through the port of Weymouth, Dorset. By the end of the year it had spread throughout the south of England. During 1349, the plague spread into Wales, Ireland and the north of England. Estimates suggest as much as half the population died.

A breeding ground for disease

All the conditions in Medieval Europe were right for an epidemic:

- Doctors were powerless against infectious disease.
- People were weakened by war and harvest failures.
- Germs, the fleas which carried them, and the rats which carried the fleas, flourished in the dirty towns.
- Busy trade routes carried the plague from one place to another.
- The only small relief from the plague was during winter when colder temperatures slowed the spread of infection.

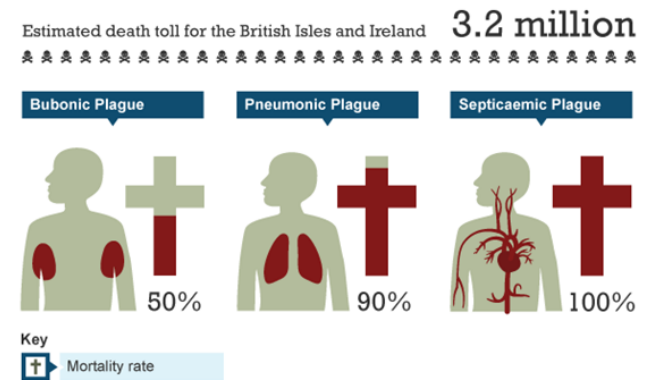


Types of Plague:

The bubonic plague was a painful disease, with black buboes or swellings, in the groin and armpits, which lasted up to a week. If the buboes burst naturally it was a sign that the victim might recover. Victims of bubonic plague had a 50% chance of death.

Pneumonic plague - this attacked the lungs. Victims died quickly, in one or two days. The mortality rate in this case was 90%.

Septicaemic plague - this infected the blood. Again victims died quickly and the mortality rate was 100%.



The challenge of disease: the Black Death 2

What caused the Black Death? Medieval ideas

Medieval European medicine was very different from our modern concept of medicine. There was no knowledge of germs, and only relatively basic tools to diagnose and treat illness. Medieval doctors were not certain what caused the plague, but believed it could be the result of:

- the movements of the planets
- a punishment from God
- bad smells and corrupt air
- enemies who had poisoned the wells
- staring at a victim
- wearing pointed shoes
- strangers to villages too were blamed



Medieval attempts to cure the Black Death:

In the 1347 - 1350 outbreak, doctors were completely unable to prevent or cure the plague. Some of the cures they tried included:

- Rubbing onions, herbs or a chopped up snake (if available) on the boils or cutting up a pigeon and rubbing it over an infected body.
- Drinking vinegar, eating crushed minerals, arsenic, mercury or even ten-year-old treacle!
- Sitting close to a fire or in a sewer to drive out the fever, or fumigating the house with herbs to purify the air.
- People who believed God was punishing you for your sin, 'flagellants', went on processions whipping themselves.
- In the 1361 - 1364 outbreak, doctors learned how to help the patient recover by bursting the buboes.
- Doctors often tested urine for colour and health. Some even tasted it to test.

Consequences of the Black Death

Short term

Long term

Half the people in Britain died from the Black death. More died in later outbreaks of the disease.

The Black death led to some freemen earning higher wages.

Food prices went up by 4 times as animals and crops died with no one to look after them.

The Black Death lasted from 1348-1350. Later outbreaks did occur, but they were less severe.

An estimated 35 million people, two thirds of the world's population, died from the disease.

After the Black Death people demanded freedom but lords refused. This led to the Peasants Revolt in 1381.

Landlords made less money as they had less people to charge rent.

The government tried to stop peasants getting higher wages in 1351 with a law called the Statute of Labourers.

Praying to God hadn't saved people from the Black death so some people began to criticise the bishops. This had little impact. Most people remained deeply religious.

It took 300 years for the population to recover to the same level as before the Black Death.

As there were less people alive after the Black Death, survivors could charge more for their services. Wages increased.

By the mid-1400s everyone was free.

The challenge of the Peasants

The 1381 Revolt

Causes of the Revolt

- The Black Death had killed many people. Those that survived could demand higher wages for their work. But in 1351, King Edward III reduced wages. A new called the Statue of Labourers said people couldn't earn more than they did before the Black Death.
- In 1380 the young king Richard II introduced the Poll Tax as he needed money for his wars with France. Everyone over the age of 15 had to pay 5p, regardless of how wealthy or poor they were. In previous years this had only been 1p.
- Peasants were forced to be 'serf's an work for the local lord without getting paid, in return for the land that they were given to grow crops on.
- Many peasants had to work for free on church land, sometimes up to two days in the week. This meant that they could not work on their own land which made it difficult to grow enough food for their families. Peasants wanted to be free of this burden that made the church rich but them poor. They were supported in what they wanted by a priest called **John Ball** from Kent. Ball was a Lollard priest and began preaching about the peasants rights to freedom

Key people

Wat Tyler

Tyler was born in about 1340 and lived in Kent. He was possibly a follower of the teachings of the Lollard priest John Ball. He became the leader of the revolt. He was killed by the King's forces at the meeting at Smithfield in 1381.



Richard II

Richard became king at the age of only 10 years old in 1376 on the death of his grandfather Edward III and his father Edward 'the Black Prince'. The country was largely ruled by his uncle, John of Gaunt. Many of Richard's advisors were unpopular and blamed for the ills of the country. Richard was only 14 in 1381 when he faced the crisis of the Peasants Revolt. Richard faced serious rebellions later in his life, which saw him being imprisoned and probably murdered by his relative, Henry Bolingbroke, later known as Henry IV.



The challenge of the Peasants: the 1381 Revolt

Timeline of the 1381 Revolt

Mid May 1381	A Tax Collector attempts to take tax from the people of Fobbing, Kent. The collector, Thomas Bampton, was dismissed by the villagers, led by Thomas Baker. The argument that followed became a riot. The Revolt had begun. Other villages followed. John Ball, who had been imprisoned in April 1381 was freed from prison by rebels at some point after the initial riots.
7th June 1381	Wat Tyler is appointed leader of the rebels in Kent.
7th to 12th June 1381	The Peasants Revolt was a march through Kent and from Suffolk towards London.
12th June 1381	The Peasants arrive outside the City of London. It is believed that there were around 30000 people following Wat Tyler by this point, with riots taking place elsewhere.
14th June 1381	Richard II meets Wat Tyler at Mile End. Tyler tells Richard II what the Peasants demands are. Richard agrees and signs charters granting the peasants the freedoms that they had demanded. Most of the Peasants leave once Tyler has received the Kings charter.
14 th June 1381	A group of armed Peasants enter the Tower of London. They find and execute the Kings Treasurer, The Archbishop of Canterbury and another senior official. They find the young Henry of Lancaster but spare him due to his age: he later becomes King.
15th June 1381	Richard II sends a message to Tyler asking for a further meeting, at Smithfield. Tyler and his men meet Richard. Tyler makes more demands. The Mayor of London gets involved in an argument with Tyler. Tyler appears to wave something in the direction of the King and the Mayor stabs him, as do guards. With Tyler dead, Richard asks the rebels to leave London. He personally leads them away from the scene to diffuse the situation.

Consequences of the Peasants Revolt

- 23rd June 1381 Richard II withdraws all of the charters that were agreed with Wat Tyler.
- 5th July 1381 The rebels from Fobbing are executed. In the weeks that follow some 1500 rebels are executed.
- 13th July 1381 John Ball is captured. He is tried for treason the following day. Found guilty he was hung, drawn and quartered on 15th July 1381.
- All the unpopular taxes were abolished and the King stopped fighting with the French.
- Within 50 years many of the Peasants were allowed to buy their freedom and so could move about the country without restriction



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Henry VII (1485-1509)



Henry VIII (1509-1547)



Edward VI
(1547-1553)



Mary I
(1553-1558)



Elizabeth I
(1558-1603)

4) How far did the Reformation change England?

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Key people

Henry VII	He became king in 1485 following the Battle of Bosworth. He ended the wars of the Roses and united the rival houses of York and Lancaster by marrying Elizabeth Woodville, the daughter of Edward IV, a Yorkist. Henry tried to improve the power monarch and avoided war where possible.
Henry VIII	Henry came to the throne following the death of his father in 1509. Henry was deeply religious but also desperate for an heir. He tried to divorce his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, for this reason and so began the English Reformation. He increased the control of the monarchy but conducted costly and expensive wars.
Cardinal Wolsey	Henry VIII's most powerful minister. But he fell out of favour for not being able to get the Pope to grant Henry's divorce from Catherine of Aragon.
Thomas Cromwell	Cromwell replaced Wolsey as Henry's chief minister in 1532. He helped the King in breaking from Rome and establishing his own Church in England, with Henry as Supreme Head of the Church. He had a large role in the Dissolution of the Monasteries from 1536 onwards. However, he fell out of favour following the disastrous Anne of Cleves marriage and was executed in 1540.
Edward VI	Reigned from 1547 to 1553. He was only 9 years old when he became King of England and died when he was 16 years old. Edward was a Protestant and he was the only legitimate son of Henry VIII.
Lady Jane Grey	She was the great grand-daughter of Henry VII and named by Edward to be his successor to the throne of England. She became known as the 'nine day queen'.
Mary I	Reigned from 1553 to 1558. Mary I was a Roman Catholic. As Henry VIII's eldest daughter she had a stronger claim to the throne of England than Lady Jane Grey. Mary imprisoned and then executed her. Mary was nicknamed 'Bloody Mary' as she was responsible for signing the death warrants of 300 Protestants who did not support her beliefs.
Elizabeth I	Reigned from 1558 to 1603. Elizabeth I was a Protestant. She never married and became known as the 'Virgin Queen'.
Mary Queen of Scots	Mary Queen of Scots was cousin to Elizabeth I. She was a Roman Catholic. It was feared that she was plotting to take the throne of England. Elizabeth had her arrested, imprisoned for 19 years before executing her in 1588.
Lord Robert Dudley	He was Elizabeth I's favourite courtier at the start of her reign.
Sir William Cecil	He was Elizabeth's Chief Advisor.
Sir Francis Walsingham	He was Elizabeth's Chief Spy Master – Head of her Secret Service. Walsingham kept a close eye on Catholic attempts to take the throne of England
Phillip II of Spain	He was King of Spain and originally married to Mary I. After her death he proposed marriage to Elizabeth I, but she refused!

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Key terms

Heir	1. A person who is next in line to the throne.
Protestant	2. A member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches that are separate from the Roman Catholic Church. They broke away from the Church during the Reformation.
Catholic	3. A form of Christianity, followers of the Roman Catholic Church.
Reformation	4. Reformation, also called Protestant Reformation, the move of part of the church away from the authority of the Pope. Its greatest leaders undoubtedly were Martin Luther and John Calvin.
Renaissance	5. A revival of European Art and culture based upon the ideas of Greece and Rome. It included a new appreciation for learning.
Pope	6. The Spiritual leader of the Roman Catholic Church, he is based in Rome.
Dissolution of the Monasteries	7. The closure of English Monasteries by Henry VIII in 1536-1540. Monasteries were run by the catholic church and were homes for Monks and Nuns. They also provided hospital care and charity to the local people.
Act of Supremacy	This Act of Parliament, passed in 1534, made Henry VIII the 'Supreme Head of the Church'. All ministers, nobles and members of the Church had to accept this or be accused of treason.

What happened next?

- Henry became Supreme Head of the Church. Anyone who refused to swear an oath of allegiance to this was accused of treason. Thomas More was one of those executed.
- Anne Boleyn gave birth to Elizabeth. But rumours began that she was a witch and having affairs, and she was executed.
- Henry married Jane Seymour in 1536 who gave birth to a son, Edward.
- Henry faced large protest against his religious changes in the Pilgrimage of Grace, which he was able to stop with violent acts of reprisal.

Why did Henry VIII break from Rome?

- Succession** - Henry desperately needed an heir to ensure a peaceful and stable succession. By the late 1520s he no longer believed that his wife, Catherine of Aragon, could provide him with a son.
- Love** - Henry had fallen in love with one of his wife's ladies in waiting, Anne Boleyn. Anne did not want an affair, but marriage.
- Power** - Henry's ministers had been unable to get the Pope to agree grant the divorce. This was humiliating. Henry believed that Kings should have power over the church in their own country.
- Money** - the Church was extremely wealthy because of tithes, donations and the amount of land they owned. Henry was quite poor from his wars with France and needed money to fight future wars.
- Religious beliefs** - Some people criticised the Catholic Church for being corrupt. These were known as Protestants. Many of the supporters of Anne Boleyn were Protestant.



How did Henry break from Rome?

1) Problems with his marriage

In order to ensure a secure and legitimate succession Henry VIII wanted to have a healthy, legitimate son. This was a primary duty of medieval kings. Henry had been happily married to Catherine of Aragon for over 20 years. She had fallen pregnant 6 times, but had only given birth to one girl, Mary (born in 1516). By 1525, Catherine was 40 years old and Henry was sure she was no longer capable of bearing him a son. Henry was deeply worried by this issue, which became known at court as the 'King's Great Matter'. Henry was never intended to become King. Before Catherine married Henry, she was married to Henry's brother Arthur, until his death in 1502. So Henry married her in 1509 when he became King, with permission from the Pope. But there were passages in the bible which warned that if a man took his brother's wife 'it was an unclean thing' and 'they shall be childless'. Henry was a religious man and it is possible that this troubled him. Maybe this was why they Catherine and him never had a son?

2) Arguments with the Pope

Henry had become obsessed by one of Catherine's ladies-in-waiting, Anne Boleyn. By 1526 he was writing love letters to her. Henry now began to look for ways to end his marriage to Catherine. But divorce was not allowed in the Catholic Church, he would need an annulment, which could only be granted by the Pope. Henry told Cardinal Thomas Wolsey, the pope's representative in England and Henry's chief minister, to convince the pope of the rightfulness of his argument and to persuade the Pope to grant an annulment of his marriage. Henry argued that his marriage was never legal in the first place. At the same time, in 1527 Rome had been invaded and plundered by the troops of the Holy Roman Empire, and the pope was a prisoner of the emperor, Charles V, who was Catherine's nephew. The Pope was under pressure not to grant the annulment. In 1529, Cardinal Wolsey held an enquiry to examine the legality of Henry's marriage before a representative (Cardinal Campeggio) of the pope. Catherine gave a moving speech criticising Henry's attempts to end their marriage, which embarrassed Henry. The papal representatives were told to stall for time. Henry became so frustrated that he sacked Wolsey and accused him of treason.

3) Henry breaks with Rome

Under the influence of Anne Boleyn, Henry appointed Thomas Cromwell as one of his chief ministers and accused the clergy of treason for following the authority of the Pope, not him. They had to pay a fine of £100,000 and accept the authority of the King over the Church. Protestant reformers at court, led by Thomas Cranmer, Edward Foxe and Edward Lee created a document called THE COLLECTION which proved that Kings, since Anglo-Saxon times, had spiritual supremacy in their own kingdom. By 1530, Henry was certain that he could justify the break with Rome. When Anne Boleyn fell pregnant, Henry was forced to press ahead with the Break from Rome in order for the child to be born legitimate. In January 1533 Henry and Anne Boleyn married. Henry appointed Thomas Cranmer as the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1532. Cranmer had spent time in Europe learning about Protestantism and campaigning for the divorce. In 1533, he announced that Henry's marriage to Catherine was annulled and declared the marriage to Anne was lawful. The Pope threatened to excommunicate Henry unless he returned to Catherine. This finally forced the King to break with Rome, as he could not risk being declared illegitimate. In 1534 the ACT OF SUPREMACY made Henry Head of the English Church and the ACT OF SUCCESSION legitimised Henry's children as heirs to the English throne.

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Mary I

The Lady Jane Grey plot

By 1553 it became clear that Edward was dying, and was desperate to prevent the throne passing to Edward's half-sister and heir, the Catholic Mary Tudor. Along with some of his key advisors, the king declared Mary illegitimate. Edward died on 6 July 1553. Four days later, Jane was proclaimed queen. However, Mary Tudor had widespread popular support and by mid-July, Mary was marching towards London and her support fell away. Mary became the Queen.



Does Mary deserve to be known as 'Bloody Mary'?

Mary was a committed Catholic. She tried to restore England to Catholicism as she believed that Protestantism was heresy.	Mary executed an estimated 284 Protestants by burning them at the stake for refusing to convert to Catholicism.
Protestants in England and Europe began campaigns against Mary attacking her reputation. Much of what is said is not true or exaggerated.	Mary married the Catholic King Phillip II of Spain. This was unpopular and led to a rebellion against her in 1554 led by Sir Thomas Wyatt. It was stopped by Mary's forces in London.
Mary believed that she was pregnant in 1555 and announced the news. However, no baby was born. It was possibly a phantom pregnancy. Some people began to criticise Mary more.	In 1557 Mary's husband Phillip persuaded Mary to go to war against France, in support of Spain. However, this was expensive, taxes were raised, and disastrous. Calais, the last English possession in France, was lost.

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**Elizabeth I
(1558-1603)**

Why did Elizabeth execute Mary Queen of Scots?

Mary was the Catholic Queen of Scotland. However, she was overthrown by Scottish, Protestant nobles called the Lords of the Congregation, and escaped to England in 1568.

Mary had a legitimate claim to the throne as she was the granddaughter of Henry VIII's sister Margaret. To many Catholics, Elizabeth was illegitimate because of the divorce between Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon. This meant that Mary potentially had a better claim to the throne. Elizabeth faced rebellions over this when Mary came to England. She was therefore placed under house arrest for the next 19 years.

There were rebellions against Elizabeth in favour of Mary, most significantly the rebellion of the Northern Earls, in 1569. There were also attempts to kill Elizabeth and replace her with Mary on the throne, the Ridolfi Plot in 1581, the Throckmorton plot in 1583 and the Babington Plot in 1586.

Mary was caught sending messages to the plotters in the Babington Plot. Elizabeth's advisors tried to persuade her to execute her for her involvement in this. Reluctantly, Elizabeth signed the warrant and Mary was executed in 1587.

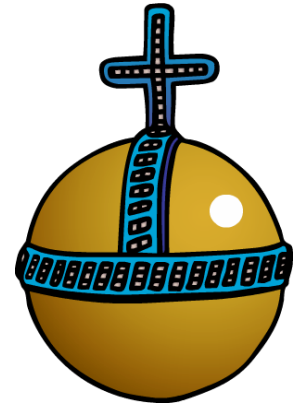


How did Elizabeth try to deal with the problem of religion?

Henry had broken away from Rome, but the Church remained essentially Catholic. Edward VI was deeply Protestant, but faced rebellion when he tried to enforce his religion on England.

Mary was Catholic and she wanted to restore Catholicism. She burnt Protestants and became known as "Bloody Mary", which made Catholicism unpopular.

Elizabeth had to try to solve the religious divide between her people. Elizabeth worked with her council to produce a new religious settlement in 1559. In the ACT OF SUPREMACY she became the Supreme Governor of the Church, and the Act of Uniformity made confirmed that England would be Protestant and. She changed the prayer book and services. Catholics who refused to follow the new services, were fined. This became known as the Via Media, or Middle Way.



Mary and the Catholic Plots

The Babington Plot - 1586

The Babington Plot involved Mary, Queen of Scots. The plan was to assassinate Elizabeth, start a Catholic rising and put the Catholic Mary, Queen of Scots on the English throne.

This plot is named after Anthony Babington who set up a secret society aimed to get rid of the Elizabeth I.

The plot had the Pope's blessing because he did not want England being ruled by a non-Catholic.

Sir Francis Walsingham, Elizabeth's spymaster, uncovered this plot and saving his Queen's life.

Although Babington tried to save himself from execution by offering information to Elizabeth's secret service he was executed as a traitor in September 1586.

This plot was Mary, Queen of Scots downfall. She had been involved in many of the plots against Elizabeth in the past but this was the last straw. She was beheaded on the 8th February 1587 after a special court found her guilty of treason.

The Ridolfi Plot - 1571

This plots aimed was to kill Elizabeth I and replace her with Mary, Queen of Scots as a Catholic Queen of England.

The plot takes its name from Roberto Ridolfi who was responsible for funding a rebellion. The Spanish planned to invade England and make it Catholic again. Unfortunately for the Catholics and Elizabeth's secret service uncovered the plot and it was stopped.

Elizabeth never trusted Mary, Queen of Scots ever again.

The Throckmorton Plot - 1583

This plot was another attempt to kill Elizabeth and replace her with the Catholic Mary, Queen of Scots.

The plot was arranged by a Catholic called Francis Throgmorton. He did not want England to be ruled by a none Catholic and promised to free Mary and make her Queen. This plot involved Throgmorton acting as a go-between for Mary, Queen of Scots and her agent Thomas Morgan, and the Spanish Ambassador.

Again, Elizabeth's secret service found out about the plot and arrested and executed Throgmorton.

The war with Spain

Why was there a war with Spain?

- i. Elizabeth encouraged her sailors to rob treasures from Spanish ships.
- ii. England was Protestant and Spain was Catholic. Philip was angry about Elizabeth's religious settlement.
- iii. Philip of Spain proposed to Elizabeth but she chose not to marry him. He had been married to Mary I.
- iv. Elizabeth helped the Dutch to rebel against Spain; in 1585 she sent English troops to support the Dutch in their fight against Spain.
- v. Philip was angry that in 1587, Elizabeth had decided to execute the Catholic Mary Queen of Scots.
- vi. England and Spain often fought France together, but there was a civil war in France, so the common enemy was no longer a threat.

The Spanish Armada timeline

12th July 1588

The Spanish Armada sets sail from Spain.

19th July 1588

The English see the Armada. After seeing the Armada ships, English ships chase them up the English Channel.

27th July 1588

The Armada anchors off Calais. The English send burning ships at the Armada. The Spanish panic!!

28th July 1588

English ships attack the Armada near Gravelines in the Netherlands. As the Spanish sailed off from Calais they were attacked by the English. This meant that they could not stop to pick up more soldiers waiting for them in the Netherlands

30th July 1588

The Armada tries to make it back to Spain by going around the coast of Scotland.

AUGUST

Fierce storms off Scotland and the west coast of Ireland wreck many Spanish ships.

SEPTEMBER

Only two-thirds of the Armada war ships make it back to Spain.



Why did the English win?

Luck - The English were lucky with the wind allowing them to sail behind the Armada. The wind also blew before Gravelines which helped scatter the Spanish.

Tactics - The English were able to prevent the Spanish landing at the Isle of Wight. They also used fireships which panicked the Spanish.

Experience - The English were experienced sailors who were used to naval battles. Many had been involved in piracy against the Spanish in the 1560s and 70s.

Leadership - The English had experienced leaders like Francis Drake. The Spanish leader, the Duke of Medina Sedonia, was not experienced at sea. Elizabeth gave a famous speech at Tilbury which increased the confidence of the English.

Preparations - The English had beacons lit across the country when the Spanish arrived which warned them. The English ships were quicker and easier to manoeuvre than the Spanish.



Thinking Questions



1. Why did Henry VIII break from Rome?
2. How popular was the English Reformation?
3. How fair is the nickname 'Bloody Mary' about Mary I?
4. What was Elizabeth I's largest problem?
5. How successfully did Elizabeth solve the problem of religion?
6. Was Elizabeth justified to execute Mary, Queen of Scots?
7. Why was the Spanish Armada defeated?

5) The Civil War and Restoration knowledge organiser



Why did Charles I lose control?

1. The Gunpowder Plot, 1605

Who

- A group of Catholics led including Guy Fawkes, Robert Catesby, Thomas Winter, Thomas Percy, and John Wright.

What

- Plotted to kill the King of England (James I) by blowing Parliament up.

Where

- A cellar under the House of Lords, Parliament, Westminster, London

When

- 5th November 1605. This was State Opening day, when the King, Lords and Commons would all be present in the Lords Chamber to open parliament.



Why

- Guy Fawkes was one of a group of Catholics who felt that the government was treating Roman Catholics unfairly. They hoped that King James would change the laws, but he didn't.
- Catholics had to practise their religion in secret. There were fines for people who didn't attend the Protestant church services on Sunday or on holy days. James passed more laws against the Catholics when he became king. These Catholics wanted to get rid of this anti-Catholic king.

2. Charles I and the causes of the English Civil War

The Problems of Charles I

- Money
- Religion
- Power

Money

- Charles had a lavish lifestyle and was running out of money, he was bankrupt.
- He wanted to raise taxes without consulting Parliament
- He raised Ship Tax without the support of Parliament. Not to spend on building ships but on himself!

Religion

- Charles married a Catholic in 1625, Henrietta Maria of France. The protestants didn't like this.
- Charles forced the Scottish Church to look more Catholic. He introduced a new prayer book in 1637. This didn't go down well with the Protestants and Puritans who were worried that Charles would make the country Catholic again.
- Charles allied Protestant England with Catholic Spain

Power

- Charles believed in Divine Right, he did not want Parliament telling him what to do.
- In 1628 Charles called Parliament together and it forced Charles to sign the PETITION OF RIGHT This meant money could never be raised by a King without Parliament's support. Charles agreed and then in 1629 sent Parliament home again.
- In 1640 Charles lost a war against the Scottish which made him look weak.
- In 1642 Charles took control of the army without Parliament's permission to do so.

3. The course of the English Civil War

1642-1646

- The English Civil War was horrific. It was brutal and widespread. The country became devastated by war and families and communities were split.
- In 1643 Charles had the upper hand in the war until the Scots joined the Parliamentarians. In 1644 Charles was badly defeated at the Battle of Marston Moor.
- In 1645 the parliamentarians established an elite army called the NEW MODEL ARMY. These troops were often PURITANS who were against King Charles.
- At this point Charles was struggling and in 1646 he surrendered to the Scots. The Scots handed him over to Parliament and he was imprisoned

1646-1648

- Between July 1646 and December 1647 Parliament put forward several proposals to reach a settlement with Charles. Charles refused all of them.
- The King was still in a strong position despite being imprisoned because:-
 - Many people were sick of the war and, in particular, tired of having to pay and feed NEW MODEL ARMY troops.
 - Parliamentary rule in the civil war was as harsh as Charles' rule.
 - Many powerful people had lost their power in the civil war and they wanted it back.
 - The King represented stability and the ideas of the PURITANS frightened many.
 - Charles' opponents were divided.



1648-1649

- Charles knew his opposition were divided and he tried to exploit those by not agreeing to a settlement.
- In November 1647 he escaped from prison and formed an alliance with the Scots.
- A SECOND CIVIL WAR broke out with Charles' supporters attacking the NEW MODEL ARMY. Charles was recaptured in 1648 and imprisoned on the Isle of Wight. Parliament tried to negotiate with the King, but he still would not consider a compromise. Despite this the majority of England wanted the King to be restored.

Execution of Charles I

- In January 1649 King Charles was publically executed. The driving force behind this was Oliver Cromwell, leader of the NEW MODEL ARMY.
- Cromwell wanted Charles removed because:
 - He felt Charles could not be trusted and that he would start another war.
 - Cromwell believed God had shown disapproval of Charles since he had lost the war.
- Charles' execution was hugely significant. He had been removed by army commanders not barons. He was also removed for being a poor King. The DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS had been overthrown.

4. The Rule of Oliver Cromwell

1649-1652

- England was left ruled by the RUMP PARLIAMENT. It banned the monarchy and the House of Lords.
- The Rump Parliament wanted to restore respect for authority and didn't like change and new ideas. They urged Cromwell to raise the image of the church by making church attendance compulsory and make all church services the same again.
- Cromwell, however, was a strict PURITAN. He had not got rid of the King to go back to how the country was run before. He wanted religious tolerance based around asking questions, studying the bible and discussing ideas about God. Therefore, Cromwell lost patience and dismissed the Rump Parliament in 1653.

1653

- Cromwell chose to create a new parliament of 144 men who were sympathetic to his ideas. This parliament was called the BAREBONES PARLIAMENT. However, Cromwell was alarmed by how much change this parliament wanted and dismissed this Parliament too!

1653-1658

- A new constitution was drawn up which made Oliver Cromwell the Lord Protector for England.
- This divided the country into CONSTITUENCIES represented by MPs. Parliament would meet regularly and control of the army was shared between Cromwell and Parliament.
- Cromwell introduced a REFORMATION OF MANNERS which meant that English people needed to act more like PURITANS. Laws were introduced to make adultery, drinking, prostitution and gambling illegal. There was an attempt to ban Christmas. These ideas weren't popular.
- In 1657 Parliament asked Cromwell to become the king of England. Cromwell refused to be King knowing how unpopular that would be with the army.
- Cromwell died in 1658.

5. The Restoration, 1690

Problems for Parliament

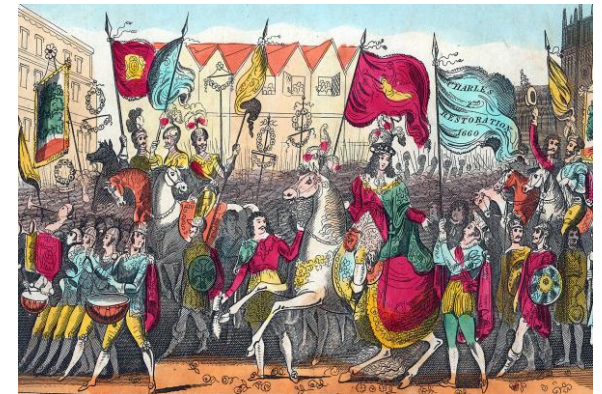
- Crowell died in 1658. He nominated his son to be the Lord Protector, but Richard Cromwell did not have the drive or desire for leadership that his father had.
- There were other problems too:
 - The RUMP PARLIAMENT was restored in December 1659.
 - There was no successor to Cromwell who was acceptable to both the army and to parliament. It was clear that the government could not work without a king or a king-like figure.
 - Parliament contacted Charles II, Charles I's son.

The Monarchy Returns

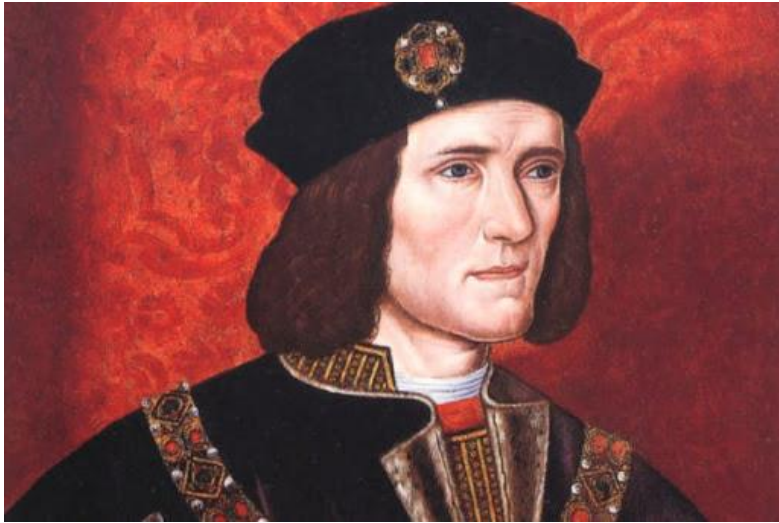
- In April 1660 Charles accepted parliament's terms for a return.
- Some of these terms were:
 - Charles controlled the army, but not parliament.
 - Charles II could not raise tax without Parliament.
 - Charles did not have to call parliament, but he did every year.
- Charles returned to London and his RESTORATION was met with cheering crowds.
- Straightaway he had some issues to deal with:
 - In the DECLARATION OF BRED A he promised to forgive and forget those who killed his father.
 - Charles made all religious groups conform to the Church of England. (People were fined for not going to church. There was a common Anglican prayer book that all churches had to use.)

The Problems of Charles II

- Charles II was a good ruler. However, in the 1670s and 1680s many people thought he was too sympathetic to Catholicism.
- A political group called the WHIGS were formed who wanted to limit Charles and prevent his Catholic brother, James from being King.
- Another group called THE TORI ES opposed the WHIGS and supported Charles and James.



Year 7 Knowledge Organiser



6) Who was Richard III- Leicester's 'car park King'?

The Wars of the Roses

What were the Wars of the Roses?

The Wars of the Roses was a civil war fought in England. It lasted for just over 30 years from 1455 to 1487, however, the battles were mostly small and sometimes were years apart.

Who fought in the Wars of the Roses?

The Wars of the Roses was fought between two rival families who both laid claim to the throne of England: the **House of Lancaster** and the **House of York**.

What did the Wars have to do with it?

The "War of the Roses" comes from the symbols, or badges, of the two warring houses: the House of Lancaster was represented by a red rose and the House of York by a white rose.

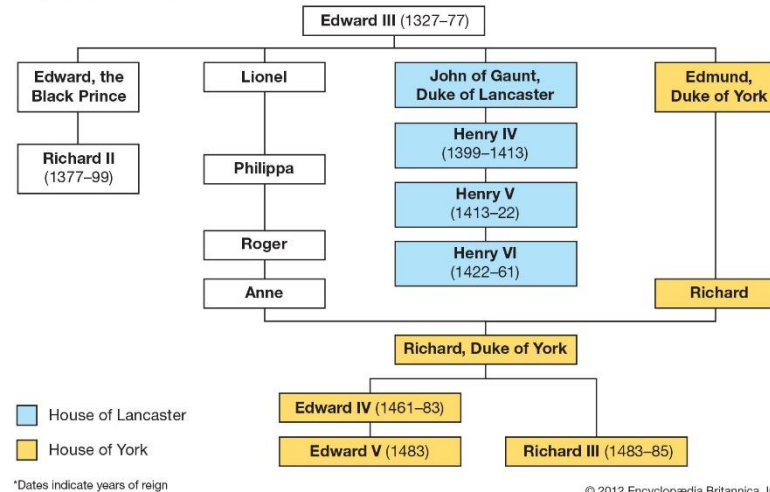
What started the war?

The reasons behind the wars were complex. Both houses claimed to have a right to the English throne as descendants of King Edward III (see family tree). It didn't help that the current king, Henry VI, was mentally ill and was being advised by corrupt and unpopular nobles.

Where does Richard III fit in?

Richard was a member of the House of York. His brother (Edward IV) was the first Yorkist to become king. Edward IV was king for much of the war from 1461 to 1470 and 1471 to 1483.

The Houses of Lancaster and York*



Wars of the Roses timeline:

- 1455** - The Wars of the Roses begins with the Battle of First St. Albans on May 22, 1455. At this battle Richard of York defeated the army of Henry VI. Richard put Henry VI in prison and became the "Lord Protector" of England.
- 1460** - The Lancastrians win a major victory at the Battle of Wakefield on December 30, 1460. Richard of York is killed.
- 1461** - Richard of York's son, Edward IV, defeats the Lancastrians at the Battle of Towton. Edward IV is declared king of England. Queen Margaret flees to France.
- 1470** - The Earl of Warwick and Queen Margaret forge an alliance. They return to England and restore Henry VI to the throne.
- 1471** - Edward IV gathers a new army and once again defeats the Lancastrians at the Battles of Tewksbury and Barnet. He sends Henry VI to the Tower of London where Henry VI dies in April of 1471.
- 1483** - Edward IV dies and his twelve-year-old son, Edward V, becomes king. However, his uncle, Richard III, has him sent to the Tower of London where he disappears from public view. Richard III becomes king of England.
- 1485** - Henry Tudor defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth on August 22, 1485. Richard III is killed and Henry is declared king.

Richard III's early life

Early life of Richard III

Richard III was born into the **House of York** at a time of great turmoil (the Wars of the Roses). His father had become Protector during Henry VI's incapacity.

In 1460 Richard's father and one of his brothers were killed at the battle of Wakefield. This left Richard's elder brother, Edward, as the Yorkist claimant to the throne and Richard himself as 2nd in that line of succession.

As an important member of the Yorkist family Richard and his brother Edward were often moved around the country, or sent abroad for their safety.

Much of the time was spent under the tuition of Richard Neville, Earl of Warwick. Richard later married Anne Neville, daughter of Warwick and whom he met in childhood.



Richard the commander

Richard was a commander in Edward IV's army that defeated the Lancastrians in 1471 and regained the crown for his brother. He was later the last English king to lead an army into battle at Bosworth, 1485.

Richard- a man of importance

Richard had many titles bestowed upon him once his brother's reign resumed following the fall for a second time of Henry VI. He was Duke of Gloucester, Great Chamberlain, Lord High Admiral and Lieutenant of the North. These were in addition to titles such as Constable of England, that he had been granted prior to Henry VI briefly regaining the crown.

Richard's role in Edward IV's government

From 1471 until the latter days of Edward IV's reign, Richard was responsible for the governance of the North of England. In this capacity he oversaw the safety of the Anglo-Scottish borders and led successful campaigns against the Scots on several occasions. He was commander when Berwick-upon-Tweed fell to English forces.

Richard, Lord Protector

Upon the death of his brother, Richard was named **Lord Protector of England**. It was his job to act as guardian of his young nephew Edward V and the realm until Edward was old enough to rule himself. Richard informed the young king of a plot against him by the Woodville family.

Richard escorted Edward to London. For his safekeeping he was transferred to the Tower of London's Royal Apartments: it was traditional for Kings to stay here before their coronation.

On June 16th, Edward's brother joined him at the Tower of London. Parliament had set the date for Edward's coronation for 22nd June. The boys could prepare together. What happened next is a matter of considerable controversy...

The Princes in the Tower

Arrival in the Tower...

The young, future Edward V was escorted to London by his uncle Richard (Lord Protector). Edward was taken to the Tower of London, where monarchs traditionally spent the night before their coronation.

Despite its later reputation as a forbidding prison, the Tower was actually quite a luxurious royal residence; the young king, therefore, suspected nothing amiss when he and his brother were led there.

The two boys had no idea they would play a fundamental part in establishing the Tower's dark reputation; they would never emerge from behind its stone walls.

What happened to the Princes?

What happened next to the boys is still a mystery and very controversial.

The boys *seemed to disappear!* It wasn't until 1674 that any trace of the lost royals was discovered, when workmen found two small skeletons buried at the base of one of the Tower's staircases. Charles II, the reigning king at the time, accepted the widely-approved theory that these were the bodies of the missing princes and had them interred in Westminster Abbey. The bones have never been DNA tested so it is unsure whether or not they are indeed the princes.



The key suspects

Richard III

The disappearance of both his nephews meant the king's brother Richard was now next in line for the throne. Thomas More claimed that Richard had ordered his two nephews to be "murdered in their beds" and then had their bodies buried at the foot of the stairs, thus cementing his grip on the throne. Shakespeare also repeated this allegation and Richard III became notorious as a ruthless, murderous villain!

However some historians have argued that if Richard's goal was to ensure he had no legitimate rivals to seize the throne, he would have had the bodies of his nephews put on public display. Without any proof of their deaths, pretenders could keep coming forward to try and claim the crown.

Henry VII

Henry VII had taken the throne by force and therefore his hold on the kingdom was much more tenuous than Richard's. He would spend his whole reign fighting to establish the legitimacy of the new Tudor dynasty and became obsessed with the importance of the succession (an obsession he would famously pass on to his son, Henry VIII). He certainly would not allow any threat to his family's claim to endure, not even in the form of two small boys.

King Richard III's reign 1483-1485

The Princes are declared illegitimate

Rumours circulated around court about Edward IV's marriage. On 22nd June a sermon was preached outside St Paul's Cathedral. It was a simple sermon. It said that King Edward IV's marriage was invalid. Edward and his brother, if true, were not next in line for the throne.

Richard is crowned King

Nobles and members of the commons met to discuss matters. They asked Richard to be king. On 26th June he accepted. Parliament confirmed this in an Act. Richard was crowned on 7th July. His nephews, the Princes in the Tower, were never seen again... (see The Princes in the Tower)

Buckingham's Revolt

Richard faced a rebellion against his rule very soon after being crowned. The Duke of Buckingham was outraged at rumours that Richard had killed the Princes in the Tower and raised an army against him. Buckingham's plot unravelled quickly. The Duke was captured, found guilty of treason and executed in Salisbury.

A sad loss for Richard

In April 1484 the only legitimate son of Richard III, his heir, Edward of Middleham, died aged six. Richard named a nephew as his heir, then changed the succession to another nephew.

Henry Tudor's campaign and the Battle of Bosworth Field

Henry Tudor was a distant relative of the Lancaster family (see the Wars of the Roses). Henry felt that he and his family had a better claim to the English throne than Richard III so hatched a plan to remove him.

Tudor set sail from Harfleur in France on 1st August 1485. He had a fleet of 30 ships carrying a force comprised of Englishmen, French and Mercenaries. Tudor's ships landed at Milford Haven in South Wales. Tudor was from this area and was greeted warmly by the locals. Richard had known of Henry's preparations. He learnt of his landing on 11th August. Messengers were sent around the country calling for the men, who were on alert, to be readied and sent for war with the invading Tudor.

Tudor moved his force slowly through Wales. He rested his men at Shrewsbury and then resumed a steady march into England. His force grew in size as sympathisers joined him. He also had the support of the Stanley family with whom he had communicated from exile.

Richard's force was gathering at Nottingham. From here they made their way to Leicester. A vantage point called Ambion Hill was chosen as a camp that overlooked the approach of Tudor's forces. It offered natural advantages to Richard's men.

22nd August 1485 the forces of Richard III and Henry Tudor fought the Battle of Bosworth Field. It is estimated that Richard had a force of between 7500 and 12000 men. Tudor is estimated to have had a force of between 5000 and 8000.

The course of the battle changed when the Stanley family who were supposed to be loyal to Richard switched sides and helped Henry Tudor. Richard fought bravely but was slain after being surrounded by enemies. Shakespeare quoted Richard's last words as 'A horse! A horse! My Kingdom for a horse!'. However Richard probably never said this!

Discovery of Richard in 2012

After the Battle of Bosworth

Richard III was killed in the Battle. His body was stripped naked and strapped to a horse and taken to Leicester. What happened to him next became something of a mystery for 500 years. Richard seemed to have disappeared. Rumours spread that his body was flung in the River Soar after arriving in Leicester.

What actually happened to Richard?

Upon arriving in Leicester Richard's body was displayed to the public and then placed in a grave in the church of the Greyfriars. Greyfriars was demolished during Henry VIII's dissolution of the monasteries and knowledge of the whereabouts of Richard's grave were lost. Until 2012...

Interpretations of Richard III; Villain or Victim?

Since his death in 1485 Richard has become one of the most controversial and notorious figures in History.

He had developed a reputation as a murderous, scheming, evil, hunchbacked monster who murdered his own nephews to get power for himself! This portrayal was mainly down to Tudors such as Shakespeare and Thomas More who wanted to make the old Tudor enemy seem as wicked as possible.

However since the Tudor age many historians have defended Richard from what they call Tudor propaganda. They argue Richard was a fair, just and popular King who definitely didn't kill the Princes! The Richard III Society works to rehabilitate Richard's reputation. They also wanted to give him a burial fit for a King...

The amazing discovery of Richard III

For years many people wanted to finally solve the mystery of Richard III's missing body. A number of researchers began to put the case for his remains still being buried in the Greyfriars area of Leicester. They studied contemporary accounts of Richard's death and maps of Leicester to work out where the Greyfriars used to be. The project was led by Philippa Langley, a member of the Richard III society who was determined to discover Richard and give him the burial she thought he deserved (see Villain or Victim).

In August 2012 the University of Leicester began a search underneath a car park used by social services in Leicester, hoping to find King Richard III's remains and the Grey Friars Church. Amazingly in the first few days of excavations the archaeologists uncovered not only the old Greyfriars church, but a skeleton with battle wounds and a curved spine. This matched contemporary descriptions of Richard! Could it actually be him?

The skeleton was exhumed and the process of formal identification began. Experts from the University of Leicester used DNA sampling to link the skeleton to Richard III's descendants. Carbon dating of the bones dated them to 1455-1540, which coincides with Richard III's death. Furthermore the bones were identified to be of a man between late 20s or early 30s and Richard III died aged 32.

After careful scientific examination, the University announced in February 2013 that 'beyond reasonable doubt' the skeleton found was indeed Richard III!

Laid to rest

Richard was given a state funeral and reinterred in Leicester Cathedral in March 2015. A nearby visitor centre tells Richard's story and has become a big tourist attraction for the city.