

Enquiry Question - How was William the Conqueror able to take the English throne in 1066?

Context - Anglo-Saxon England



- The Anglo-Saxons arrived in Britain from Germany in the 400s
 - They converted to **Christianity** in the 500s
- England was at first divided into 7 Anglo-Saxon kingdoms
 - **Invaded** by the **Vikings** in the 700s-900s
- They began to call themselves '**the English**' and by the 900s were **united under a single English king**

The Succession Crisis

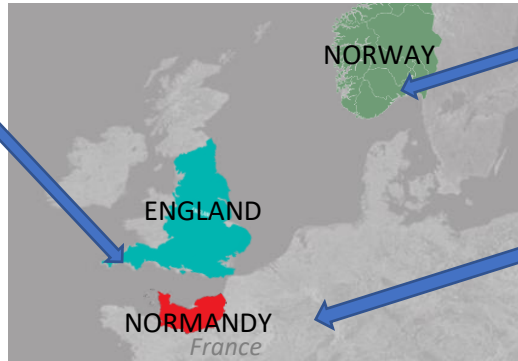
- The English king, **Edward the Confessor**, died on 5th January 1066
- He had no sons. It was unclear who would be his **successor** (the next king)
- Three men became **claimants** - all three declaring they were the next rightful king

Who were the claimants to be the next King of England in 1066?



Harold Godwinson,
Earl of Wessex

- A powerful English earl, he controlled Wessex (south-west England)
- Brother-in-law to Edward the Confessor
- Claimed Edward had asked him to look after his kingdom when he died



Harald Hardrada,
King of Norway

- Claimed that because the Vikings had once controlled England the kingdom was rightfully his



William, Duke of
Normandy

- Cousin of Edward the Confessor, related through his mother
- Claimed Edward had named him as his successor

The Battle of Stamford Bridge - 25th September 1066



Harold
Godwinson,
the new King
of England

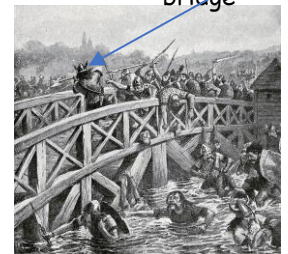
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Harald
Hardrada,
King of
Norway

- Harold Godwinson was named King of England
- Harald Hardrada invaded **northern England**, defeating the armies of the northern English earls
- Harold marched his army north and fought the Norwegians at Stamford Bridge
- The **English defeated the Norwegians and Harald Hardrada was killed**
- After the battle, Harold received word that **William had invaded the south coast!**

A single Viking defended the bridge



The English killed him from below

The Battle of Hastings - 14th October 1066



Harold
Godwinson,
the new King
of England

VS



William,
Duke of
Normandy



The English used soldiers on foot - housecarls with armour and axes, fyrd with spears



The English formed a shield wall on top of a hill for defence



The Normans had many archers and mounted knights



The Normans used a feigned retreat to break the shield wall



William took his helmet off to show he had not died - inspiring his army

Result:

- Normans won
- Harold Godwinson was killed
- William became the new King of England

Keyword Spellings and Definitions:

Remember to use your ‘memory method’ techniques to remember 100% of your key terms.

heir – a person who takes over once another person has died e.g. they become King or Queen	soldier – a person who belongs to an army and who defends a country	Norman – a person who comes from Normandy in France	shield – something that defends and protects a person when fighting a battle	housecarl – an English soldier who fought for Harold Godwinson
knight – a soldier who fights on horseback	Hastings – a town on the south coast of England. A battle took place here.	advantage – something that benefits someone	retreat - in a battle this would mean to back off or to run away	tactic – a planned action for some purpose

ACE Questions – Are you 100% ready to answer these questions based on your learning so far?

Accept	Challenge	Extend
<i>‘Harald Hardraada was the correct man to be made the King of England in 1066’.</i> How could you accept this statement?	<i>William Duke of Normandy’s army was the strongest before the battle because he had the Norman knights’</i> How could you challenge this statement?	<i>‘Harold Godwinson won the Battle of Stamford Bridge because his men took Hardraada by surprise’.</i> How could you extend this statement?

Can you get 100% right?

Cold Questions:

- When did the Vikings first invade England?
- Who agreed to Harold Godwinson being crowned king when Edward died?
- Name the three countries that the contenders came from.
- Where was the Battle of Stamford Bridge?
- Who lost in the Battle of Stamford Bridge?
- Who were the strongest soldiers were in William’s army?
- What date was the Battle of Hastings fought?
- Give the three reasons why Harold lost.

Hot Questions:

- Explain the reasons why Harold Godwinson HAD to win the Battle of Stamford Bridge?
- Explain the reasons why might Williams men have wanted to give up during the Battle of Hastings?
- Explain the reasons why Harold refused to give up during the Battle of Hastings?

Retrieval questions:

- What does the term ‘chronology’ mean?
- Give one example of something that has **changed** in Wigan since the 1950’s and one example of something that has **continued** to stay the same.

Challenge Me Question
 Research the Battle of Fulford Gate - Who won and why?

Challenge Me Question
 This unit links with Geography and Technology – write a paragraph about how it links with both of these

Challenge Me Question
 Watch the clip. Use this to create a list of 6 facts about the Battle of Hastings. Rank order your facts in order of importance.
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=TfBZuo2Jcwc>

How can I take my learning beyond the classroom? How can you find out more about life in the Medieval era.	
	Why not read one of the books or articles below to enhance your knowledge of the topic? Reading list: - Wings of the Storm - G Kristian - The tale of king Harald - The last Viking adventure - T. J. Williams 1066 (I was there)- J Eldridge
	Why not watch this documentary to find out more about the events of 1066 and the Norman Conquest: A Year to Conquer England (2017 - D Snow)
	Research the career of a ‘teacher’. In particular a history teacher. Use the link to find out more about what their job entails. https://www.myworldofwork.co.uk/my-career-options/job-profiles/teacher-secondary-school-history Write a description that can be included in the Humanities newsletter.

What does it mean to have a significant impact?



How many people it affected

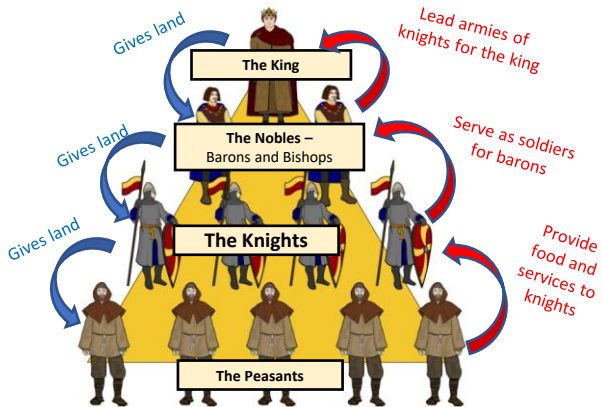


How much of an impact did it have on people's lives



How long the consequences lasted

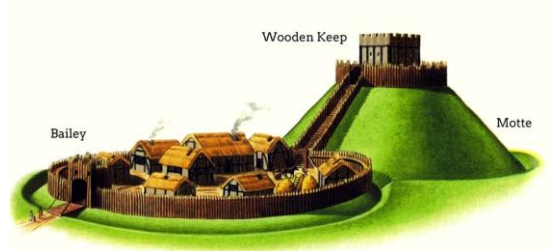
The Feudal System



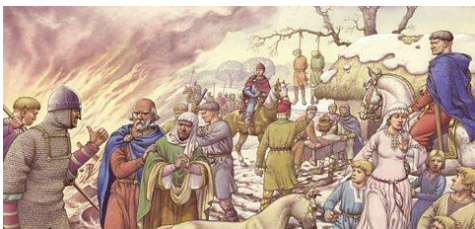
- The Feudal System was a social **hierarchy**, with the most powerful at the top and least powerful at the bottom
- Each person received **land** from the person above them, but had to provide **loyalty** and **services** in return.
- Everyone had to make a promise or **oath of loyalty** (called **homage**) to their lord (the person above them)
- The system provided William with an army he could call on when he needed, and loyal nobles who would lead these armies and help him control the lands he gave them.
- It was **Norman** nobles and Norman knights who took most of the land in the system. They replaced wealthy **Englishmen**, who lost their land entirely.

Castles

- Motte and bailey castles were built all over England – approximately **500** were built
- The first castles were built to give William's invading army a safe place to rest, but later ones were built to intimidate the English, protect the Normans from English **rebellions**, and protect the kingdom from **invasion**. They acted as powerful symbols of Norman rule.
- The first castles were built in **wood**, using English people to build them. They were later rebuilt in **stone**.
- Castles had never been built in England before, but they would become a feature of the English landscape until the 1500s



Harrying of the North



- The Harrying of the North took place in 1070 in response to rebellions in northern England.
- The rebels had allied with the Danes to try to take power from William, and so were punished.
- Crops, land and villages were destroyed, leading to a famine which killed many people.
- The north of England never rebelled against William again.

Norman Culture and Religion

- The Normans rebuilt **cathedrals** in a new **Romanesque style**
- The Normans disliked English **saints** and destroyed their **relics**
- The Normans only spoke **French**. French words began to be absorbed into the English language. **30%** of modern English words come from Norman French.
- The Normans built more **monasteries** and ensured that monks were well **educated**



Keyword Spellings and Definitions:

Remember to use your 'memory method' techniques to remember 100% of your key terms.



Hierarchy – A system organising things into different levels of importance or power	Alliance - An agreement between two or more countries to work together	Motte and Bailey - A kind of castle built by the Normans	Culture - The customs (ways of doing things), language, food, art, architecture and beliefs of a particular society	Monastery –A community of monks, men who lived in a religious community serving God
Rebellion - Using violence against the government/ruler, or resisting their authority	Hypothesis - A theory based on evidence	Garrison - The troops stationed inside a castle to protect it.	Cathedral - A large and important church in a city, controlled by a bishop	Relics – Holy objects

ACE Questions – Are you 100% ready to answer these questions based on your learning so far?

Accept	Challenge	Extend
<i>'The Normans built castles to control the English population'.</i>	<i>'The Normans had a mainly positive impact on the lives of English people'</i>	<i>'The impact of Norman culture can be seen in the English language and landscape today'</i>
How could you accept this statement?	How could you challenge this statement?	How could you extend this statement?

Can you get 100% right?

Cold Questions:

1. Who was at the top of the Feudal System?
2. Who was at the bottom of the Feudal System?
3. What kind of castles did the Normans build in England?
4. What was the name of the event where the Normans punished the north of England for rebelling?
5. What was the style of architecture (buildings) the Normans introduced called?
6. What language did the Normans speak?

Hot Questions:

1. How did the Feudal System help William control England?
2. Explain three reasons that the Normans built castles
3. Explain three impacts of Norman culture
4. Explain three impacts of the Harrying of the North

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Challenge Me Question

Research the Domesday Book – Is this the most important document in English history?

Challenge Me Question

What motte and bailey castles survive in England? Are any in your local area?

Challenge Me Question

Who ruled England after William died? Research and draw William's family tree and highlight the kings and queens after him.

How can I take my learning beyond the classroom? How can you find out more about life in the Medieval era.



Why not read one of the books or articles below to enhance your knowledge of the topic?

Reading list:

Overview: The Normans, 1066 – 1154, Professor John Hudson (BBC website)

https://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/normans/overview_normans_01.shtml



Why not watch this documentary to find out more about the events of 1066 and the Norman Conquest:

William the Conqueror- First Norman King of England



Research the career of a 'teacher'. In particular a history teacher. Use the link to find out more about what their job entails.

<https://www.myworldofwork.co.uk/my-career-options/job-profiles/teacher-secondary-school-history> Write a description that can be included in the Humanities newsletter.

Enquiry Question: How far did people gain more rights and power in medieval England?

King John's Problems



King John I

Ruled England 1199 to 1216

He is often seen as a bad king for a number of reasons

Land

John lost land in France and was nicknamed 'Lackland'

Religion

John disagreed with the Pope and all churches in England were closed as a result

Taxes

John kept raising taxes to pay for his wars with France

Jobs

John did not trust English nobles so gave jobs to foreigners

The Magna Carta, 1215

In 1215, the **barons** (nobles) rebelled against King John and declared war.

They forced him to sign a document called the Magna Carta, which limited his power.

It gave some people in England more rights, like the right to a fair trial. It also meant the King could not raise taxes without asking the nobles first.

However, it only applied to 'free men', meaning peasants were not affected.



- 1- The King accepts he should rule the country according to law
- 2- No new taxes unless a common counsel agrees.
- 3- All free men have the right to justice and a fair trial with a jury.
- 4- All free citizens can own and inherit property.
- 5- Widows who own property don't have to remarry.
- 6- The King can not imprison nobles without a trial

The Origins of Parliament, 1265



King Henry III

Ruled England 1216 to 1272

John I's son. He became king when he was still a child.

Jobs

Henry III did not trust English nobles so gave jobs to foreigners

Land

Henry III tried to win back land in France that his father lost, but failed

Religion

Henry III tried to make his wife's uncle the Archbishop of Canterbury, angering English monks

Taxes

Henry III taxes to pay for wars with France, as well as buying his son the Kingdom of Sicily

Simon De Montfort and Parliament

- The barons were unhappy with the king and **rebelled** against Henry III
- The leading baron, Simon de Montfort, defeated Henry III and his son Edward and captured them
- De Montfort was in charge of England briefly and called his own Great Council to discuss taxes and how the country was ruled
- De Montfort invited **not just nobles** but also the **knights and rich men** from towns to this meeting

Why is Simon De Montfort known as the 'Father of Parliament'?

- Prince Edward escaped and eventually took back control of England - Simon De Montfort was killed.
- Still, the tradition of the king inviting both **nobles** and **knights** to a meeting to discuss **laws** and **taxes** continued
- These meetings were known as Parliaments.

The Peasants' Revolt, 1381



King Richard II

Ruled 1377-1399

Became king when still a boy

Why did the peasants revolt against their king?

- **Wages** - the Black Death had caused peasants' wages to rise but a new law called the Statute of Labourers tried to lower them
- **Taxes** - A new tax called the Poll Tax - everyone paid the same amount!
- **The Feudal System** - the peasants were not free and had to do as their lord said
- **John Ball** - A priest called John Ball preached that all men were created equal by God. This inspired the peasants.



60,000 peasants led by Wat Tyler marched on London

They caused destruction to the city and killed the Archbishop of Canterbury

King Richard II convinced the peasants to go home saying he would consider their demands

How much changed for the peasants after the revolt?

- 1500 peasants were executed for revolting
- The Feudal System continued - peasants were not freed from their lords
- The hated Poll Tax was never collected

Keyword Spellings and Definitions:

Remember to use your 'memory method' techniques to remember 100% of your key terms.

Baron - A noble (rich man) who controlled large amounts of land	Pope - The leader of the Catholic Church across Europe	Tax - Money paid to the government or monarch	Parliament – The group of people that make laws and set taxes in a country.	Rebel – To fight against something
Revolt - An event where people fight against authority or to try to remove leaders	Rebellion - An event where people fight against authority or to try to remove leaders	Protest – an action that shows someone is unhappy or angry about something	Change - When something becomes different	Continuity - When something stays the same

ACE Questions – Are you 100% ready to answer these questions based on your learning so far?

Accept	Challenge	Extend
<i>'In the early 1200s, the king had complete power and could do as he wanted'</i> How could you accept this statement?	<i>'All people in England gained a lot of power and rights between 1200-1400'</i> How could you challenge this statement?	<i>'The Peasants' Revolt did not achieve everything the peasants wanted'</i> How could you extend this statement?

Can you get 100% right?

Cold Questions:

1. Which king signed the Magna Carta?
2. When and where was the Magna Carta signed?
3. What rights and power did the Magna Carta give nobles like the barons?
4. Which king did Simon De Montfort rebel against?
5. When was Simon De Montfort's Parliament?
6. Who did Simon De Montfort invite to Parliament to help make decisions about the country?
7. When was the Peasants' Revolt?
8. What was the name of the king the peasants revolted against?

Hot Questions:

1. Explain why the barons rebelled against King John I
2. Explain who gained the most from the Magna Carta and why
3. Explain what Parliament was and who was part of it from 1265 onwards
4. Explain why the peasants revolted in 1381
5. Explain the consequences of the peasants revolt

Challenge Me Question

What parts of the Magna Carta are still in effect in British law today?

Challenge Me Question

How did the Peasants' Revolt inspire protests against another Poll Tax in 1990?

Challenge Me Question

"The changes to power in medieval England only really affected the wealthy"
How far do you agree?

How can I take my learning beyond the classroom? How can you find out more about life in the Medieval era.



Why not read one of the books or articles below to enhance your knowledge of the topic?

Reading list:

Horrible Histories: the Measly Middle Ages Crusade by Elizabeth Laird (fiction)



Why not watch this documentary to find out more about the Middle Ages

Secrets of Great British Castles - Netflix



Research the Crusades:

- Why did they start?
- How successful were the Crusaders?
- What was it like to go on a Crusade?

Who was Hegel?



Hegel was a German philosopher who wrote about history in the 1800s.

He considered Africa to be a land where 'men are children' and claimed it was 'no historical part of the world'

Modern historians would now challenge this view

Oral History and Sundiata Keita

Oral history is when stories of historical events are passed down by mouth, through storytelling, songs and poems.

West Africa, where the Mali Empire was, has a long tradition of oral history. Griots are West African musicians and storytellers.



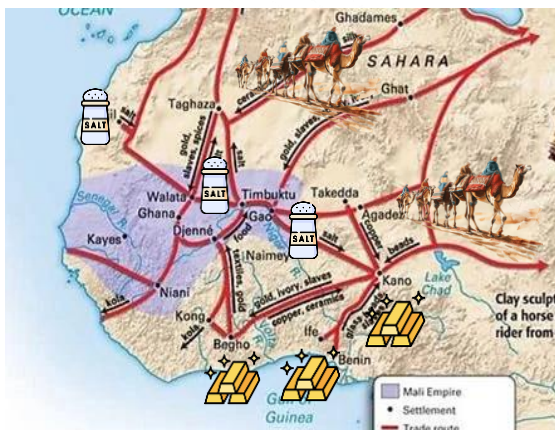
We know about the founder of the Mali Empire, **Sundiata** (Soon-ja-ta) **Keita**, through the Epic of Sundiata, a piece of oral history.

Sundiata was the second son of the leader of the Mandinka people, who was exiled from the kingdom. He returned to free his people from the Sosso Empire. He became the Mandinka leader and conquered neighbouring cities to form the Mali Empire in 1235.

Mansa Musa and the height of the Mali Empire in 1300s

What was the Mali Empire?

- The Mali Empire controlled important **trade routes** in West Africa, centring on trading towns like **Timbuktu**, **Gao**, **Jenne** and **Niani**
- They profited from the trade in **gold** and **salt** across the **Sahara Desert**
- Their leaders were called **Mansas** (king or emperor)



Who was Mansa Musa?

- Musa became the Mansa of the Mali Empire in 1312
- He is considered one of the richest people to ever live
- He was Muslim and went on pilgrimage to Mecca in 1324
- When travelling through Cairo, Egypt, he gave away so much gold it destabilised the Egyptian economy
- He brought back architects and invested in mud-brick mosques and a university in the city of **Timbuktu**, which became a centre for Islamic scholars
- He became famous and appeared on the Spanish Catalan Atlas in the 1380s



Great Mosque of Timbuktu



University of Sankore

Islam and the Mali Empire

- The Mansas (kings/emperors) of Mali were Muslim
- However, they did not force the people they ruled over to become Muslim
- Mansa Musa showed his devotion to Islam through his pilgrimage (Hajj) in 1324
- Timbuktu became a hub for Islamic scholars, at the University of Sankore
- However, many people outside of major cities may have continued to practice traditional African religions



Decline of the Mali Empire in 1400s

Why did the Mali Empire decline and end?

- Trade** - the Portuguese sailed to Africa and built trading posts on the coast, meaning gold could now get to Europe by sea, rather than across Mali's desert trade routes
- Leadership** - there were succession problems, meaning brothers and uncles fought to be the next mansa
- Conflict and independence** - As Mali became weaker, the peoples they ruled over fought for independence. One such group, the **Songhai**, conquered Timbuktu in **1468** and made an empire of their own. The **Songhai Empire** became larger than the Mali Empire ever was.

Keyword Spellings and Definitions:

Remember to use your ‘memory method’ techniques to remember 100% of your key terms.

Interpretation: A view of the past or retelling of events created later, often by historian.	Oral history: Passing on stories of the past through stories, songs and poetry.	Griots: West African storytellers and musicians that memorise and tell historical stories	Empire: Where many different countries or ethnic groups are ruled over by one country or kingdom.	Trade Route: A route or path followed by traders, used to transport goods across long distances
Pilgrimage: A religious journey	Scholar: Someone who does advanced studies in any subject	Independence: When a group of people become free of someone's else's control and rule themselves.	Decline: When something decreases or becomes worse	

ACE Questions – Are you 100% ready to answer these questions based on your learning so far?

Accept	Challenge	Extend
<i>‘The Mali Empire was rich, powerful and educated’</i> How could you accept this statement?	<i>‘If no written evidence survives, we have no way of knowing what happened in the past’</i> How could you challenge this statement?	<i>‘The Mali Empire shows that Hegel was mistaken about African history’</i> How could you extend this statement?

Can you get 100% right?

Cold Questions:

- Who was the founder or creator of the Mali Empire?
- What is oral history?
- What is the title given to the leaders of the Mali Empire?
- What made the Mali Empire so rich?
- What was the name of the leader of Mali who is considered to be the richest person in history?
- Which city contained a grand mosque and a university for Islamic scholars in the Mali Empire?
- Which empire eventually defeated Mali?

Hot Questions:

- Explain what was happening at the time Hegel was writing about Africa and how it might have influenced his view
- Explain why oral history is important to West Africans
- Explain what Mansa Musa’s pilgrimage to Mecca reveals about him as a leader
- Explain why the Mali Empire came to an end

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Challenge Me Question

In what ways was the Mali Empire similar to medieval England?

Challenge Me Question

Who was more influential in Mali’s history: Sundiata Keita or Mansa Musa?

How can I take my learning beyond the classroom? How can you find out more about West African history	
	Why not read one of the books or articles below to enhance your knowledge of the topic? Reading list: KS3 History Depth Study: African Kingdoms: West Africa Student Book
	Why not watch this documentary to find out more about the Middle Ages The Great Empires of Mali and Songhay - The Story of Africa (BBC iplayer) Sun of the Soil (Netflix)
	Research later West African Kingdoms and Empires: The Kingdom of Benin (900s to 1897) The Asante Empire (1701–1902)

Timeline of key events	
1509	Henry VIII became king of England and married Catherine of Aragon
1517	Martin Luther began his protests against the Catholic Church in Germany
1521	The Pope gave Henry VIII the title 'Defender of the Faith'
1527	Henry asked the Pope to let him divorce Catherine
1530s	John Calvin spread his new ideas in Switzerland
1533	Henry divorced Catherine and married Anne Boleyn
1534	The Act of Supremacy
1536	The dissolution of the monasteries
1547	Henry VIII died and Edward VI became king
1553	Edward VI died and Mary I became queen
1558	Mary I died and Elizabeth I became queen
1559	Elizabeth's Religious Settlement

Key people

Martin Luther was a German who started the Reformation when he publically criticised the Catholic Church.

John Calvin built on Luther's ideas and took them even further.

Catherine of Aragon was a Spanish princess and Henry VIII's first wife and the mother of Mary I.

Anne Boleyn was Henry VIII's second wife and the mother of Elizabeth. She came from a strongly Protestant family.

Jane Seymour was Henry VIII's third wife and the mother of Edward VI.

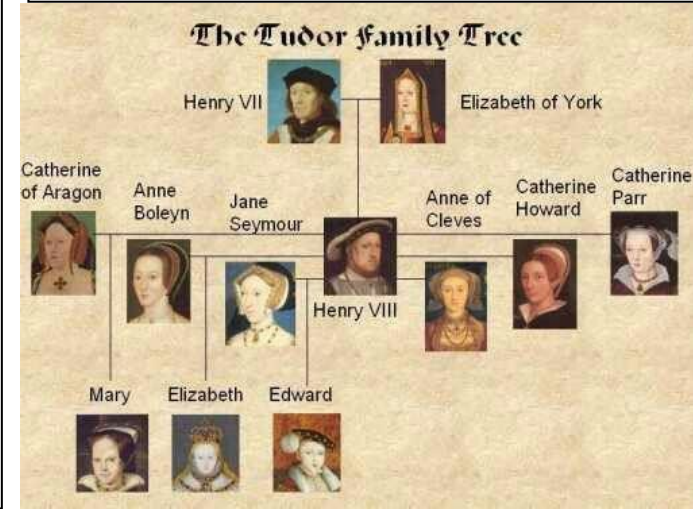
Henry VIII was the king of England from 1509 to 1547. He made the Break with Rome even though he did not have Protestant beliefs.

Edward VI was the king of England from 1547-1553; he was raised as a Protestant.

Mary I was the queen of England from 1553 to 1558; she was a strong Catholic. Also known as Mary Tudor.

Elizabeth I was the queen of England from 1558 to 1603; she was a Protestant.

Knowledge organiser: Tudor monarchs and the Reformation



Catholic and Protestant beliefs and practices		
	Catholic	Protestant
	Bible and church services in Latin	Bible and services in English
	Highly decorated churches and altars	Simple and plain churches; tables instead of altars
	Priests are a special link to God with the power to forgive sins; they should wear vestments and not marry.	Ministers are ordinary people who should wear simple robes and be able to marry.
	Following the teachings of the Pope and the Church is the way to heaven.	Believing in Jesus Christ and following the Bible is the only way to heaven.
	The Pope is the head of the Church.	The monarch should be head of the Church, or there shouldn't be a head.

The Reformation was a challenge to the teachings and power of the Roman Catholic Church that began in the early 16th century. It led to Protestant churches being set up.

A **Protestant** was a Christian who did not like the old Roman Catholic Church and protested against it; it now means someone who is a member of a Protestant Church.

The **Roman Catholic Church** is led by the Pope in Rome and is one of the oldest branches of Christianity; the Church in Medieval England was Catholic.

The **Break with Rome** was when Henry VIII fell out with the Pope and set up his own Church in England that was separate from the Roman Catholic Church.

The **Act of Supremacy** was the law that officially made Henry VIII, not the Pope, the head of the Church in England.

The **dissolution of the monasteries** was when Henry VIII closed down the monasteries in England, taking all their land and wealth.

The **Religious Settlement** was Elizabeth's solution for the problem of religion in England. It set up a Protestant Church, the Church of England, with Elizabeth as its head. Although it was a Protestant Church, it included some Catholic ways of doing things in the hope that Catholics would accept it. It is sometimes called the 'middle way.'

A **puritan** was a very strict Protestant with extreme beliefs about how people should live pure, holy lives.

The **Church of England** was the Protestant Church set up in England after the Break with Rome.

A **martyr** is a person who has died for something they believe in.

Why was there a civil war in England in 1642?



Charles believed in the divine right of kings, and wanted to rule alone. He closed Parliament for 11 years and even arrested MPs.



Charles and Archbishop Laud made many changes to the Church, which many saw as too Catholic. Puritans (strict Protestants) did not like this. Charles married a Catholic princess, Henrietta Maria. Many suspected him of having Catholic sympathies.



Charles charged high taxes, including **ship tax**. Usually only people that live near the sea had to pay but Charles asked everyone for it.

Why did Charles I lose the civil war?

Roundheads Parliamentary Army



Cavaliers Royalist Army

The Royalists had some early victories such as the **Battle of Adwalton Moor**.

Parliament worked with Scottish rebels to win the **Battle of Marston Moor**.

Parliament formed the **New Model Army** in February 1645 - this new army was a **professional** fighting force, soldiers were paid and promoted based on skill, not wealth.

The New Model Army defeat the Royalist army at the **Battle of Naseby**.

Charles I is captured and imprisoned.

The trial and execution of Charles I, 1649



Some people **opposed Charles' execution** and believed in the Divine Right of Kings. They collected his blood after his execution and believed it could perform miracles.

Some involved **feared the consequences of killing a monarch** because they might be put on trial for **regicide** (killing a monarch) if the monarchy was ever returned to power. Only 80 of the 135 judges turned up to the trial.

Some **supported Charles being executed**, particularly the Parliamentarian Army, who felt he could not be negotiated with and had caused the war.

What was the Protectorate? 1653-59



Oliver Cromwell,
Lord Protector

After the execution of Charles I, England became a Republic meaning it had no monarch.

England was ruled by Oliver Cromwell, who called himself the Lord Protector.

Cromwell was a Puritan, a strict Protestant.

Cromwell in England

- Under Cromwell, England was a republic, meaning it had no monarch
- Cromwell used military generals to run the country
- Cromwell introduced Puritan laws that aimed to improve the morals of England - he banned theatre, football, and closed down taverns



Cromwell in Ireland and Scotland

- After Charles I was executed in 1649, the Scots supported his son, Charles II of England, as the new king.
- Cromwell and the English Parliament saw this as a threat, so Cromwell invaded Scotland in 1650.
- Many people in Ireland were Catholic and also supported the monarchy, so Cromwell invaded Ireland to stop it being used as a base for royalists
- Cromwell captured towns like Drogheda and Wexford.
- After winning, many soldiers and civilians in those towns were killed, which is why Cromwell is still very disliked in Ireland today.

The Restoration, 1660

- Due to the unpopularity of Oliver Cromwell, and the weakness of his son Richard, many people wanted to restore (bring back) the monarchy
- Charles I's son, Charles II, promised to work with Parliament, unlike Oliver Cromwell.
- Charles was invited to take the throne in 1660, becoming Charles II. This is known as the **Restoration**.



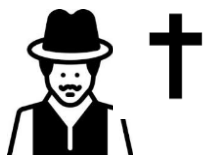
Charles II reversed many of the changes made during the Protectorate, opening theatres and taverns again.

The Glorious Revolution 1688

- Charles II's son, King James II was Catholic and wanted to rule alone, taking too much power
- Parliament wanted to avoid another monarch like Charles I
- Parliament invited William of Orange and Mary II to take the throne instead - this is called the 'Glorious Revolution'
- In return, William and Mary signed the Bill of Rights in 1689, which limited the power of the monarch and gave more power to Parliament.

Keyword Spellings and Definitions:

Remember to use your 'memory method' techniques to remember 100% of your key terms

Divine Right of Kings The belief that the monarch gets their power directly from God 	Civil War A war between two different groups within a country 	Regicide Killing the king or queen 	Treason Betraying your country or leader 	Trial The process of finding out if someone is innocent of guilty 
Massacre Deliberately and brutally killing many people 	Restore To make something how it was before, to repair or recover something. 	Puritan A strict Protestant 	Republic A country that has no monarch 	Revolution A sudden change in the way a country is governed, replacing the old government with a new one. It is often a result of violence or the threat of violence 

ACE Questions – are you 100% ready to answer these questions based on your learning so far?

Accept	Challenge	Extend
<i>“Charles I's actions were the main reason for the English Civil War”</i> Why would you accept this viewpoint? Explain your answer.	<i>“Everybody in England viewed the execution of Charles I the same way”</i> Why would you challenge this viewpoint? Explain your answer.	<i>“The execution of Charles I drastically changed England and how it was ruled”</i> How would you extend this viewpoint? Explain your answer.

Can you get 100% right?

Cold Questions:

1. What was the divine right of kings?
2. Which taxes did Charles I increase?
3. What religion did people suspect Charles I of being too sympathetic towards?
4. What was the name of Parliament's army in the Civil War?
5. What was the name of the King's army in the Civil War?
6. How many of the 135 judges arrived for Charles I's trial?
7. What crime was Charles I accused of?
8. Who ruled England during the 'Protectorate' after Charles I was executed?
9. What things were banned in England during the Protectorate?
10. In which place in Ireland were thousands of civilians killed due to Cromwell's actions?
11. Which monarch took the throne during the Restoration of the monarchy in 1660?
12. What was the name given to the removal of James II from the throne, being replaced with William and Mary?

Hot Questions: Remember these should be extended answers

1. Explain three reasons for the English Civil War
2. Explain different ways in which people in England reacted to the trial and execution of Charles I
3. Explain how Cromwell changed England
4. Explain why Cromwell is hated in Ireland and Scotland

How can I take my learning beyond the classroom?	
	<i>Why not read one of the books or articles below to enhance your knowledge of the topic?</i> <i>Did Charles I Have to Die? HISTORY TODAY (online)</i> <i>The execution of Charles I HISTORIC ROYAL PALACES (online)</i> <i>The Execution of Charles I, Prof Anne Hughes BBC HISTORY (online)</i>
	<i>Places you could visit linked to this topic are:</i> Warrington Museum and Art Gallery Nantwich Museum
	<i>Watching the videos/films/documentaries below will help you master the knowledge in this topic:</i> Why Did England Have a Civil War? History in a Nutshell Animated History https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=6niBsMeNT00

GLUE
HERE

Challenge Me Questions

Did Parliament get what they wanted by executing Charles I? Explain your view

Would the Glorious Revolution have happened if Charles I was never executed? Explain your view