

Key Vocabulary

Archbishop of Canterbury	The senior bishop and principal leader of the Church of England,
Exile	Being forced to be away from one's home, If you return there is a threat that you could be killed
Clergy	People such as priests and monks who worked in the church.
Civil War	War between two groups in the same country
The Pope	The leader of the catholic church all over the world
Martyr	Someone who willing to die for their beliefs
Catholicism	A form of Christianity which places the Pope as head of the Church.
Protestantism	A form of Christianity which places the monarch as head of the Church
Illegitimate	Born of parents not lawfully married to each other.
Reformation	Break up of the Catholic Church in England
Annulled	Annulment is a legal procedure within religious legal systems for declaring a marriage null and void.
The court	The court was the centre of royal power and consisted of nobles and higher gentry who enjoyed the queen's favour.

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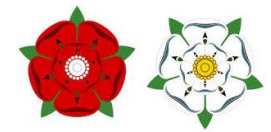





Roundheads	The merchants and traders of the south-east and London who supported Parliament.
Cavaliers	The gentry of the northern and western areas, were Royalists and supported the king
Commonwealth	The period in Britain after the execution of Charles I in 1649 until the restoration of Charles II in 1660
New Model Army	Formed in 1645 by the Parliamentarians in the English Civil War, the countries first full time professional fighting force
Divine right	A belief which asserts that monarchs are anointed by God to rule on earth, and that to challenge a sovereign's will is to defy the will of God.
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The English Civil War was caused by many problems and disagreements, however the most important thing was whether the country should be ruled by a king, that people believed had been chosen by God or whether the country should have democracy, meaning the people chose the people in charge of the government.

The English Reformation: In 1534, Henry VIII made himself the Head of the Church and broke away from the Catholic Church in Rome, the led to:







1. The king had even more power than before.
2. The monasteries of England were dissolved and Henry took their land and wealth.
3. The Bible started to be printed in English and the way people in England worshipped changed.
4. There was an uprising against the changes called the Pilgrimage of Grace.

Picture This

Emblems from the Houses of Lancaster and York	
Canterbury Cathedral	
The Globe Theatre London	
A parliamentary "roundhead" soldier	
A royalist "cavalier" soldier	
The execution of king Charles I	

Did you know? Plays and acting shows were performed in the gardens of pubs until 'The Theatre' was built in the 16th century. The Globe was a rebuilding of this venue.

Key individuals

King Richard III		English King who reigned from 1483 until 1485. He is believed to be responsible for the deaths of Edward V and his brother in the Tower of London. They were both probably murdered.
King Henry VII		King of England from 1485 to 1509. He founded the Tudor dynasty. On 22 August 1485, Henry's army defeated Richard III's army at the Battle of Bosworth Field.
King Henry VIII 1509 - 1547		Henry VIII was King of England from 1509 until his death in 1547. Henry is best known for his six marriages. Henry began the English Reformation, separating the Church of England from papal authority.
Queen Elizabeth I 1558 - 1603		Elizabeth I was Queen of England and Ireland from 1558 until her death in 1603. Elizabeth was the last of the five monarchs of the House of Tudor.
King Charles I 1625 - 1649		Charles I] was King of England, King of Scotland, and King of Ireland from 27 March 1625 until his execution in 1649.
Oliver Cromwell		Oliver Cromwell was an English general and statesman who led the Parliament of England's armies against King Charles I during the English Civil War

Deeper Learning

Richard III crowned himself King of England in 1483 and his nephews, the two princes, Edward and Richard disappeared whilst staying at the Tower of London. In 1674 the bones of two young boys were found hidden away under a staircase in the Tower of London, leading many people to believe the princes had been murdered. After this, many lords turned against Richard and then he lost the Battle of Bosworth and was killed.

Henry Tudor became Henry VII but it was his son, also Henry, that became the most famous king in English history. Henry VIII was known for being a ruthless King who ruled with an iron fist. Strong-willed and bullish, he handed out executions to anyone who stood in his way. It is estimated that during his 38-year reign, more than 70,000 people were executed. There were many fiendish punishments, including some new methods of execution dreamt up by Henry himself.

England enjoyed relative peace and stability until the English Civil War began in 1642. This ended with Oliver Cromwell's New Model Army defeating King Charles I's Royalist forces. A period without a king followed called the Interregnum but the monarchy was restored in 1660.

Oliver Cromwell was executed in January 1661 - **two and half years AFTER his death...**
In 1658, Cromwell died, however when the monarchy was restored he was posthumously convicted of treason, and his body was disinterred from its tomb in Westminster Abbey and hanged from the gallows at Tyburn.

Tasks

Red:

State reasons why the Elizabethan period might be considered a golden age.

Amber:

Describe the key features of the Wars of the Roses.

Green:

Explain why the English Reformation.

Purple:

'The main reason for the English Civil War was religion'. Evaluate.

Religion helped to cause the English Civil War because...

However, there were other reasons such as...

Overall, I agree/disagree with the statement because...