Year 7, Topic 1: An Introduction to History.

Historical Concepts we've learned so far:	
Change and Continuity	Studying what has changed over time and what has stayed the same. This allows historians to see trends and processes.
Cause and Consequence	A **cause** is the reason why an event happened and the **consequence** is something that happens as a result of event.
Chronology	Putting historical events into time and date order.
Diversity	Our historical understanding of the way people thought, acted and lived in the past.

How do Historians find out about the past?

Historian's use sources as evidence about the past. They provide historians with clues about the way people used to live, or what they did or thought. **There are two types of sources:**

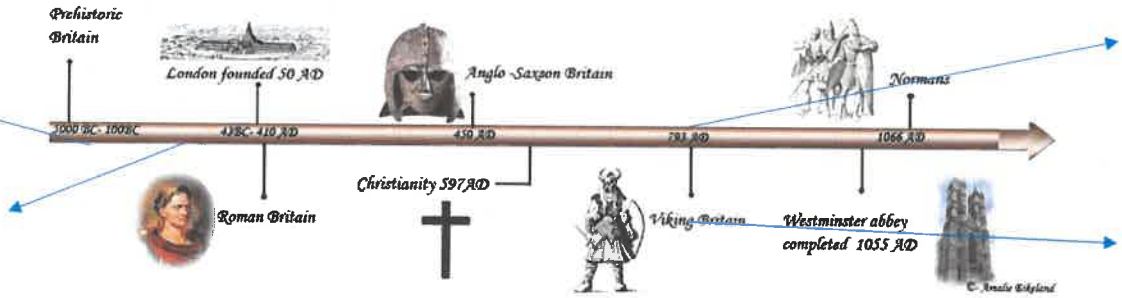
Primary Source	an object or information created **during** the period of history that the historian is studying.
Secondary Source	an object or information created **after** the period of history that the historian is studying.



Types of causation	
Long term	a cause that had been present a long time before the event.
Short term	a cause that had been present a short time before the event.
Trigger	the immediate cause of the event.

BC stands for 'before Christ', any year before 0 will have BC before it.

Millennium- 1,000 years
Century- 100 years
Decade- 10 years



AD stands for Anno Domini which in Latin means 'in the year of our Lord'. Any year after 0 is AD.

A **time period** is categorisation of time, often relating to who is the leader e.g. Norman Britain.

Iron Age Britain

Around 800 BC people in Britain learned how to use **iron.** Iron tools made farming much easier than before and settlements grew in size.

Many people lived in **hill forts.** The forts were surrounded by **walls** and **ditches** and warriors defended their people from enemy attacks.

Inside the hill forts, families lived in **round houses**. These were simple one-roomed homes with a pointed thatched roof and walls made from a mixture of mud and twigs.

Iron Age farmers grew **crops and vegetables.** They kept **geese, goats and pigs and had large herds of cows and flocks of sheep**. Some people worked as **potters, carpenters and metalworkers.** Men and boys trained as **warriors.** They had to be prepared to fight at any time.



Roman Britain

When the Romans came to Britain they brought their way of life with them. The Romans built **new towns.** These were often protected by walls and there was everything a citizen of Roman Britain would need inside - houses, shops, meeting spaces, workshops, **temples and bathhouses.**

They also built grand country houses called **'villas'**. These had many rooms, some with beautifully painted walls, mosaic floors and even **central heating.**

Non-Romans mainly lived in small villages of **wooden houses** with thatched roofs, much as they had before.



Anglo-Saxon Britain

Life on an Anglo-Saxon farm was tough. Men cut down trees to clear land for **ploughing and to sow crops.** Children with dogs herded cattle and sheep. They also kept a lookout for wolves.

Metalworkers made iron tools, knives and swords. **Woodworkers** made wooden bowls, furniture, carts and wheels. **Potters** made pottery from clay. **Jewellers** made beautiful brooches, beads and ornaments from gold, gemstones and glass.

The Anglo-Saxons had **armies** too. But their soldiers didn't fight all the time. After a battle they went home as soon as they could and looked after their animals and crops.



Norman Britain

After the Norman Conquest in 1066 the new King William the Conqueror gave land to his Norman supporters. They **built castles** to defend themselves against the Saxons they had conquered. This gave them great power.

William reorganised the Christian church in England. Great **cathedrals** and huge monasteries were built.

Norman-French and Anglo-Saxon words make up the **English language** we use today. For example, royal, law and pork come from Norman-French words, but king, rules and pig come from Saxon ones.



Year 7, Topic 2: The Norman Conquest, 1066-1087.

1066-Time line

- **January 4** - Edward the Confessor, King of England, dies
- **September 8** - Harold sends his army home to help with the harvest.
- **Mid-September** - A fleet from Norway arrives on the northeast coast of England, commanded by King Harald Hardrada.
- **September 20** - The Battle of Fulford. York surrenders to Harald Hardrada
- **September 25** - King Harold Godwinson arrives in York and kills Harald at the Battle of Stamford Bridge
- **September 28** - After setting sail a day earlier, the Norman fleet lands at the southern coast of England
- **October 14** - The Battle of Hastings is fought, ending with victory for Duke William and the death of Harold
- **December 25** - Duke William of Normandy is crowned King of England in Westminster Abbey

Key individuals	Claim
Edward the Confessor	King at the start of 1066 whose death triggers a succession crisis due to there being no clear heir.
Harold Godwinson	The powerful Earl of Wessex who claimed to have been appointed King by Edward on his death bed
Harald Hardradra	The feared King of Norway. His claim came from an agreement with a previous King in 1042
William Duke of Normandy	He said Edward had promised him the throne in 1061 and that Godwinson had confirmed the promise in 1064.

Why did William win the Battle of Hastings?

William was a strong leader	William was lucky	His opposition was very weak
William ordered Norman knights to pretend to run away so the English soldiers would break ranks and chase them.	A rumour went round that William was dead. He removed his helmet to show his soldiers he was still alive which gave them extra belief.	Both sides had 7000 soldiers. Harold would have had a lot more if he had waited longer before going into battle.
The Normans had knights on horseback who were skilful fighters.	The wind changed and allowed William's troops to cross the channel at a time when Harold's troops were away in the north	The Anglo Saxon soldiers lacked discipline by chasing after the Normans.

Problems	Solutions
William needed to know who owned what so that he knew how much to tax them.	William created the Domesday Book where he employed people to create a survey of the whole country.
William need to control the Anglo Saxons who did not want him as king.	William responded brutally to rebellions and set fire to crops and put salt into the fields. This was called the Harrying of the North.
William needed help ruling the country. William would only be able to control certain areas.	William used the feudal system which meant that everyone had some land in exchange for services.
William needed to make the country stable.	William built motte and bailey castles.

Change	Continuity
Inspectors came round, measuring, counting and writing down everything.	Peasants continued to speak in English
Many peasants had new Norman lords	The English continued to use the same farming tactics.
There were new Norman words introduced into the English language e.g dinner	Peoples still used herbs, charms and chants just like our ancestors did.
Normans were no longer allowed to hunt deer in forests.	The English wore the same clothes and lived in the same sorts of houses. They still ate the same food and drank the same beer.
The Normans introduced Motte and Bailey castles and made the English build them.	Most people still walked everywhere or used an ox cart for heavy stuff just like they always did

Year 7, Topic 3: Medieval Kingship

Power keywords	Definitions
Monarch	• King/ Queen • Hereditary
Autocracy	A monarch with absolute power
Favourite	A person who the monarch gives all attention/ money to.
Parliament	From the French 'parler' meaning to talk. A place where barons met with the King to decide on important matter.
Barons	Rich men with hereditary titles, paid taxes to the king in the feudal system.
Magna Carta	'Great Charter'. A document signed by King John and barons in 1215 which limited his power.
Habeas Corpus	The right to a fair trial before imprisonment
Great Council	A group of important barons who advised the King.
Provisions of Oxford	An addition to the Magna Carta, signed by Henry III and the Great Council in 1258. This made parliament permanent.

Religious Keywords	Definitions
Piety	To be very religious
Excommunicated	To be permanently removed from the Catholic Church by the Pope (this meant you were going to hell).
Penance	An act of apology for a sin e.g. prayers, being whipped.
Interdict	When the Pope forbid/ banned something.
Crusade (The Crusades)	• Religious war • Religious wars where leaders in medieval Europe attempted to reclaim the Holy Land for Christianity.

	Monarchs	Years of reign
Norman	**William**	1066-1087
	William II	1087-100
	Henry I	1100-1135
	Stephen	1135-1154
Plantagenet	**Henry II**	1154-1189
	Richard	1189-1199
	John	1199-1216
	Henry III	1216-1272
	Edward I	1272-1307
	Edward II	1307-1327
	Edward III	1327-1377
	Richard II	1377-1399

The job of a medieval king was:

1. **Looking rich and powerful.**
2. **Collecting taxes.**
3. **Being pious (a holy man).**
4. **Having male heirs.**
5. **Having a good relationship with the barons.**
6. **Being a strong warrior by fighting other countries and defending their own.**

Monarchs	Positives	Negatives
Empress Matilda	• Only surviving child of Henry I • Barons swore a oath of loyalty to Matilda	• A woman • Often rude to barons • Brought up outside England • Her son was heir to the throne after Stephen (Henry II)
King Stephen	• A favourite of Henry I • Richest man in England • Henry I's closest male heir	• Mild-mannered and seen as a pushover • Not closest heir (Matilda was) • Barons turned against him
King Henry II	• Owned more land in France than King of France • Married Eleanor of Aquitaine • Two surviving male heirs- Richard and John	• Very bad temper • Was blamed for the death of Archbishop Thomas Becket • His sons and wife rebelled against him
King Richard	• A great warrior king • He was popular and took part in the Third Crusade	• Only spent 9 months of his reign in England • Only spoke French • Kept taxing people in England to fund the crusade. • Kidnapped on the way home from the crusade by German Emperor
King John	• Collected taxes to make up for all the money Richard spent abroad • Modernised the government • Exerted his power over the Church in England and Scotland	• Lost most of his land in France to French King Philip (named 'lackland') • Excommunicated from the Church • Kept taxing the barons and imprisoning them - led to First Barons War • Forced to sign Magna Carta- which limited his power.
King Henry III	• Initially agreed to obey the Magna Carta • He was on the throne for 56 years • With his son Edward he managed to regain control of England	• Became king when he was 9 years old and the barons thought they could control him. • Began to take advice from French nobles (his wife's relatives) not English barons. • Baron Simon De Montfort and other barons rebelled against him
King Edward I	• A powerful warrior, nicknamed 'longshanks' • Put down a rebellion in Wales • Successful war against Scotland 'hammer of the Scots' • Called the 'Model Parliament'	• After his death the wars with Scotland continued. • Hated by Scottish and Welsh
King Edward II	• Married princess of France, Isabella- this was a good diplomatic match.	• Had favourites and ignored the barons and gave them titles and huge sums of money • His wife rebelled against him with baron Roger Mortimer • Lost wars against Scotland • Captured and murdered by the barons

Year 7, Topic 4: Religion in the Middle Ages

Members of the clergy	
Priest	A **priest** acted as people's spiritual guides. His task was to help people understand how they could obey God's will. To help him to do this many churches had Doom paintings which showed the delights of Heaven and the torments awaiting sinners in Hell. To get to Heaven people had to obey the rules of the Church.
Monks	**Monks** lived in special buildings called monasteries. The devoted their whole lives to worshipping God. They took vows (solemn promises) to follow the rules such as never owning any property or marrying. They also had their head shaved –this was called a tonsure. As well as worshipping God they did jobs such as farming, copying books, looking after the sick and poor and teaching new monks who were called novices.
Abbot	The **Abbot** was a monk in charge of a monastery.
Nuns	**Nuns** were women who devoted their lives to worshipping God. They lived in a nunnery. Life there was similar to life in a monastery. Many of the nuns were widows of wealthy men of the daughters of lords.
Abbess	The **Abbess** was the chief nun.

The only religion permitted in Europe in the Middle Ages was the Catholic religion. Everyone went to Mass. The services were in Latin but there were statues and Doom Paintings to help people to understand the Bible. The Church was powerful and wealthy. Peasants had to give one tenth of what they grew to the priest. This was called a **tithe**.

How Could people Get into Heaven?

1. **Listen to the priest.** The priest could also forgive your sins if you went to confession and said sorry (but you had to mean it!)
2. **Pilgrimages** -these were journeys to sacred places such as Jerusalem.
3. **Indulgences** – you would give money to the Church so that the punishment for your sins was reduced.
4. **Become a monk or a nun**. These people devoted their whole life to God



Year 7, Topic 5: Ordinary Life in the Middle Ages

People in a Medieval Village

Lord of the Manor	Owned the land in the village. Lived in the manor house. The villeins had to work on his land for two or three days a week. They also had to ask his permission to marry or leave the village. He also acted as judge in village disputes of if someone was accused of a crime.
Reeve	He managed the village for the lord: organised work
Priest	He looked after the religious life of the village. The villagers paid him a tithe each year. This often took the form of food.
Villeins	These people did the farm work in the village.
Miller	He was in charge of the mill. He ground the corn so that the villagers could make bread.
Cowherd	Looked after the animals while the other villeins worked in the fields. The animal grazed on the common which had no fences. He had to make sure they did not wander in to the fields where the crops grew.

Farming

Life or Death: In the Middle Ages, the weather meant life or death. Over 90% of people were farmers and their lives depended on how good the harvest was each summer. If it was poor because of bad weather, people went hungry. If the weather was poor for two or three years running people starved to death. Fortunately, this was rare.

Women's Work: Every woman, rich or poor, had a spinning wheel in their home. They spun wool from the sheep into thread and then used the thread to weave cloth for cloths or blankets. This was as well as all their other work.

The Lord's Work: As well as farming their own land, people had to spend at least two days a week looking after the land belonging to their lord.

Harvest time: Everyone worked in the fields –men, women and children. They did the harvesting on their hands and knees. The corn was cut with a scythe. After the corn had been carried away the women and children went round picking up every last piece of corn. Nothing was wasted.

Tools and machines: The plough was the nearest thing to a machine. It was pulled by oxen and steered by hand. You can see a picture of one on the cover of this booklet. The seed was scattered by hand and clumps of soil were broken up by hitting them with a mallet. This was exhausting work!

Wages: After the Black Death wages went up! This was because so many people had died and there were not enough people to farm the land. People who survived could demand higher wages. This meant that ordinary people could afford better food and clothes.

Freedom

The Year 1300: Society was organised by the Feudal System. The higher up you were, the more power and freedom you had. It was almost impossible to move up the ladder and become wealthier and more powerful. About 40% of the villagers in England were not free. They were called villeins. They had to work on the lord's land for at least two days every week without pay. They needed the lord's permission to leave the village or get married. They had to pay taxes to the lord usually in the form of food or animals. Villeins could only become free by buying their freedom or by running away to a town. If they stayed there for a year and a day the law said they were free.

The Year 1500: By 1500 there were no villains. Everyone was free. No one was working without pay or asking permission to leave the village or marry! These great changes happened mainly because of two events that we will study soon – the Black Death in 1648 and the Peasants Revolt of 1381.By 1500 it was a little easier for people to move up the ladder and become wealthier and more powerful.

Year 7, Topic 5: Ordinary Life in the Middle Ages

Entertainment

Holy-Days: In the Middle Ages people had plenty of days off work, probably more than many people today. They didn't work on Sundays or religious days like Christmas or Easter, or on saints' days. So they had the religious or "holy-day" off work. Holy –day is the original word for holiday. Let's find out what they did on their holy-days.

Archery v Football: The law stated that all men had to practise archery to keep them ready for war. However, many men enjoyed playing football and other ball games instead. The kings kept making laws banning football and ordering men to practise archery, but the laws didn't work as football was so popular.

Bear – baiting and cock –fighting: Many sports were very cruel. Bear –baiting involved set a pack of dogs onto a bear and gambling on which would win. Many dogs were killed and bears sometimes had their claws pulled out to even up the contest. In cock-fighting two cockerels were set on each other. They had sharp spurs attached to their talons to slash each other. Again, people bet on which would win.

Reading: In 1100 very few ordinary people could read. By 1500 the number of readers had increased, especially in the towns. In London about half the people could read – some even wore spectacles!

Ale or Wine: Rich people drank wine. The poor man's drink was ale, a very weak beer. People drank ale because they knew that water was often dirty. **Travelling Entertainers**: These people would perform in the villages and people would dance and sing. There were also travelling acrobats, wrestlers, jugglers and storytellers who would tell stories of Robin Hood or King Arthur.



Crime and Punishment

Catching Criminals: There were no paid policemen in the Middle Ages.
There were village constables. They were ordinary people who also had other jobs. They were not paid. They just kept watch when they could.
If someone saw a crime, they raised the "hue and cry". This meant everyone else had to chase the criminal and try to catch them.
If they caught the criminal he was taken by the constable to the sheriff and kept in prison until a trial.

Trials: If there were witnesses to a crime, a judge would find out from them what happened. But what happened if there were no witnesses or if the witnesses disagreed?

Until 1215, people let God decide. The accused was taken to a church to face trial by ordeal. There were different kinds of ordeal.

- One was ordeal by hot iron. The accused had to carry a piece of burning hot iron for three paces. Then the hand was bandaged for three days. If the hand was healing cleanly, it was believed that God was telling everyone that the person was innocent. If it was infected, he or she was guilty.
- Trial by ordeal was abolished in 1215. **After 1215**, all trials were decided by judges and juries. Juries were made up of ordinary people who probably knew the accused.

Punishments: Prison was not used as a punishment. There were a few small jails in castles where some people were held until trial. But prisons were too expensive (they need guards and strong buildings). Instead, there were three main punishments used throughout the Middle Ages:

- **The Stocks.** People threw rotten food (or worse) at you. This made people look foolish.
- **A fine**: for example, you could be fined a week's wages for letting your animal eat other villager's crops.
- **Hanging**: Many people were hanged for stealing clothes or food. Executions took place in public as a warning to others.

Year 7, Topic 5: Ordinary Life in the Middle Ages

The Black Death

The Causes	• The Black Death was probably a disease called bubonic plague. Bubonic plague is carried by rats and passed from rat to rat by fleas. When a flea bites an infected rat it becomes infested itself and then passes the disease on to the next rat it bites. Infected fleas can also pass the disease onto humans. These fleas multiply quickly in the warm weather but die off in cold weather so bubonic plague spreads more quickly in summer. • The Black Death was probably made worse by a second deadly disease at the same time called pneumonic plague. This attacks the lungs. This is not affected by the weather. Of course, the people in the Middle Ages did not know this. They did not understand about the causes of disease because they did not know about germs.
How it Spread	The Black Death spread from Asia. In around 1345 people in China and India were dying. From there it spread steadily into Europe carried by rats and fleas along the trading routes. It probably arrived in England in summer 1348 on a boat from France.
The Symptoms	After a person was bitten by a flea bubonic plague developed quickly. The first symptoms developed after just a few days. The victim died between four and seven days later. Some lucky or strong people survived but it killed most of those who caught it.
The Victims	In Britain, at least two million people died in just one year. This was over 40% of the population. Many millions more died in other countries in Europe and Asia.
Explanations	• It was a punishment from God for their wickedness – people were sinful. • The planets were too close together – a sign of terrible things to come. • The humours in people's bodies were out of balance. • The air was infested by evil vapours released by earthquakes.
Attempted Remedies	• They prayed to God for forgiveness for their sins • Some people whipped themselves until it really hurt so God knew they were sorry –they are called flagellants. • The King ordered all the streets in the cities to be cleaned of rubbish and animal dung. • They bled the sick and purged them to empty their bowels. This was to balance their humours and so make them better! • They lit fires and spread perfumes in the air to keep away the bad smells. • They lit a candle as tall as a man and burned it night and day.







Year 7, Topic 6: The Tudors, 1485-1603.

Henry VIII: Henry VIII was the son of Henry VIII. Henry was a religious man who had been training to be priest when his brother Arthur died. Henry was crowned King and married Catherin of Aragon. Henry spent most of his reign fighting against the Catholic church and trying to find an heir to carry on the Tudor dynasty,

Problems?

- Henry VIII needs an heir and has 6 wives trying to find one!
- The Catholic church won't let Henry have a divorce so he can have a legitimate heir to the throne
- The church are taking money from people as a tithe.

Henry VIII
June 1491-January 1547



What did he do?

- He shut down all of the monasteries and took all of their money
- Henry fell out with the Pope and made himself head of the new Church of England.
- Henry stopped foreign countries getting involved with England's affairs.

Edward VI- October 1537-July 1553

•Edward VI was Henry VIII's only male son.
•He became king of England at the age of nine and ruled until he was fifteen.
•Edward was not at all active in the governance of his reign.
•During his reign Protestantism and the Reformation took shape.
•In 1549 Edward VI produced his first prayer book in English which led to rebellion.

Key Events

1485: Henry Tudor ends the Wars of the Roses and becomes the first Tudor king – Henry VII by defeating Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth.
1492: Columbus discovers the Americas- The New World
1509: Henry VIII becomes king on his father's death
1534: Henry VIII becomes Head of the Church of England after a quarrel with the Pope about his divorce from Catherine of Aragorn
1547: Edward VI becomes king at the age of 9. He is a Protestant
1553: The Catholic Mary I becomes queen. Nicknamed Bloody Mary
1558: Elizabeth I is the last of the Tudors and a Protestant
1587: Catholic Mary, Queen of Scots is beheaded for plotting against Elizabeth
1588: English victory over the Armada sent by Phillip II of Spain
1603: Elizabeth dies. James VI of Scotland becomes James I of England uniting both kingdoms

Elizabeth I: Elizabeth was the youngest of Henry VIIIs two daughters. Elizabeth came to the throne following a time of religious turmoil with England having two protestant and one catholic monarch.

Problems?

- Queen Elizabeth needed an heir
- She needed to make the country protestant again after Mary had made the country Catholic.
- She needs to find a husband
- The Spanish invade in 1588
- Catholics wanted Mary, Queen of Scots to be queen

Elizabeth I
September 1533- March 1603



What did she do?

- Elizabeth did not have a husband as she feared loosing her own power
- 1559 Religious settlement Elizabeth found her middle way where she tried to keep both protestants and Catholics happy.
- She defeated the Spanish Armada
- 1587 Mary queen of Scots was killed after being involved in a plot against Elizabeth.

Bloody Mary?

Bloody Mary		Not Bloody Mary
• In 5 years Mary killed 284 heretics. This was more than they other Tudor monarchs combined! • In 1555 Rodgers was burned for translating the bible.		• The English had public parties in the street when she became queen • Mary had multiple phantom pregnancies and was unable to produce an heir. • Mary's husband (Phillip of Spain) returned to Spain and was mean about her appearance.

Year 7, Topic 7: The Stuarts, 1603-1714

Main issues in the Stuart Period, 1603-1714

Parliament

Issue	Impact
James I and Charles I believed in Divine Right of Kings	Angered MPs who thought they had a **right to be consulted.**
Power of monarchs to dissolve Parliament	When Parliament eventually returned MPs had even **more issues** to raise.
Large Puritan presence in Parliament	These Puritan MPs **distrusted James I** and Charles I and thought they were too lenient to Catholics.
Cromwell created the New Model Army	With the **power of the army** behind him Cromwell dominated Parliament and Charles's trial.
Parliament put Charles I on trial and committed regicide	This had never been done before and fundamentally **challenged idea of divine right.**
Some Stuart monarchs had no heirs	Parliament felt they had a right to step in and **choose Protestant heirs.**

Religion

Issue	Impact
Impact of Reformation	The Reformation had caused **70 years of division** by the time James came to the throne. He had to make a decision whether to keep to Elizabeth's **Religious Settlement** or choose his own way.
Puritans	There was a growth of **religious extremism**. Puritans were a Protestant religious group that **would not compromise**. They **hated Catholics** and everything about Catholic worship. They also came to **dominate Parliament**. Cromwell was a strict Puritan and **banned all popular religious celebration** as he viewed it as sinful, this was not popular.
Catholics	Elizabeth I had **driven Catholics underground**, some of these received help from Spain. Disappointed in James, the Catholic **Gunpowder Plotters** attempted to blow him and Parliament up. Charles II was a **secret Catholic** and James II was openly Catholic, despite dislike of Cromwell no MPs wanted a return to Catholicism and ended open religious worship. **The Church of England** became the established church.
Superstitions	The **lack of scientific understanding** about disease or crop failures led to a continuation of superstitious belief. This caused people to blame God for the Great Plague and **encouraged the witchcraft craze.**
Foreign affairs	Issues in Ireland were caused by **the Irish remaining Catholic**. Cromwell **took land away** from them and so did William III when they supported James II. **Scotland was Protestant** and went to war with Charles when he tried to introduce a new prayer book in 1638.

Money

Issue	Impact
Elizabeth I left a lot of debt	This meant James had to keep **asking Parliament for money** because kings still had to look powerful and he had a big family.
Rights of Parliament	The monarch had to ask Parliament if they wanted more money through raising taxes. Charles's **Ship Money** was without the consent of Parliament.
New merchant class	There was the beginnings of the **middle class** in early modern England. The start of the British Empire gave **trading opportunities** and made some people extremely rich. Money was no longer made from just owning land. James I attempted to get money from this by charging **customs duties.**

War

Issue	Impact
The English Civil War divided the country in two.	The arguments between monarch and Parliament came to a head during the **English Civil War**. Supporters of the King were known as **Royalists** and supporters of Parliament were known as **Parliamentarians**, their armies were called the **Cavaliers and Roundheads**. Despite the war lasting 9 years, there were **few major battles**. Cromwell created a powerful army (**New Model Army**) and King Charles was captured in 1648.
Roaming armies disrupted the life of ordinary people.	**7% of the population died** as a result of the Civil War. Not often through fighting but starvation or disease. Many just wanted life to go back to normal. People whose family or village was associated with Royalist support were treated very badly after the Civil War and many **had to give up property.**
Continuous rebellions in Scotland and Ireland.	Due to religious differences all the leaders in the Stuart era faced **ongoing rebellions in either Scotland and Ireland**. This meant they had to consult Parliament to ask for a tax to raise money for soldiers and supplies.

Disasters

Issue	Impact
The Great Plague, 1665	Both large disasters were **during the reign of Charles II**. The Great Plague **killed 70,000 in London**. Charles and Parliament left London but introduced decisive measures e.g. **Quarantine** which reduced the spread.
The Great Fire of London, 1666	The fire **destroyed over 5/6 of London** and made 100,000 homeless. Despite the devastation and vicious **rumours about Catholics** starting the fire Charles hired Christopher Wren to **successfully rebuild London** in stone and brick.

Year 7, Topic 7 The Stuarts

Rulers	Positive	Negative
James I (1603-1625)	• Intelligent he wrote lots of books on topics like tobacco and witchcraft. • First monarch of both Scotland and England. • Made peace with Spain in 1604. • Had an heir to the throne.	• Nicknamed 'scruffy Stuart', wore padded clothes because he was paranoid of being stabbed. • Difficult relationship with Parliament because of his belief in Divine Right of Kings and demanded more money throughout his reign. Dissolved Parliament for 10 years. • Both Catholics and Puritans hoped James would see their point of view, both were disappointed. This resulted in the Gunpowder Plot.
Charles I (1625-1649)	• Charles agreed to execute his chief adviser Earl Strafford for treason. • Had an heir to the throne. • Despite his many mistakes ordinary people were not happy about the execution of Charles and groaned when he was beheaded.	• Not originally heir to the throne so he was not trained for it. • Believed in Divine Right of Kings like James. • Married a Catholic. • Ship Money was unpopular. • New prayer book started war with Scotland. • Kept dissolving Parliament and took soldiers into Parliament to arrest 5 MPs. • Executed for treason after the English Civil War.
Oliver Cromwell (1649-1659)	• Created the New Model Army (England's first professional army) and he was a very capable military commander. • Promoted religious tolerance e.g. allowing Jews back to England. • Quelled Irish rebellions. • Improved prisons. • Statue of him outside House of Commons today.	• Did not allow Charles a fair trial as many MPs were dismissed that were favourable towards Charles. • Cromwell closed Parliament and ruled by himself as Lord Protector • Banned popular celebrations for saints days, including Christmas, which was unpopular with ordinary people. • Angered Catholics by harsh religious laws against Catholics and taking land off Irish Catholics. • His son, and heir, Richard did not want to rule England.
Charles II (1660-1683)	• Known was the 'merry monarch' for enjoying celebrations and bringing back all popular celebration that Cromwell banned. • Charles learned from the mistakes of his father and had a good relationship with Parliament- he allowed them to ban any religious services that were not Church of England. • Issued Plague Orders to stop the spread of plague e.g. Quarantine for 6 weeks. • Rebuilt London after the Great Fire e.g. St Paul's Cathedral.	• Charles had many affairs and did not have a legitimate heir. • Charles married a Catholic and was secretly a Catholic. • The poor housing in London meant the Great Fire spread rapidly in 1666. • Charles and Parliament left London during the Great Plague, 1665.
James II (1683-1688)	• He had heirs- Mary and Anne and both were Protestant. He also had a son called James later in his reign. • James was popular in Scotland and Ireland.	• Unlike Charles II James was openly Catholic he promoted his Catholic friends in the army (which was against the law) • Built up the army during peacetime which worried Parliament • He kept closing down Parliament like Charles I • Rumours spread that his son James was a 'warming-pan baby' • James had to flee England after the invasion of William of Orange.
William III and Mary II (1689-1702)	• The 'Glorious Revolution' was bloodless. James II did not fight back so was not killed. • They signed the Bill of Rights in 1689 which said monarchs were bound by the Constitution (they had to consult Parliament).	• There were rebellions in Scotland and Ireland where James was popular. • William's forces defeated James at the Battle of the Boyne and took more land from Irish Catholics. • Treated Scots very harshly who did not sign oath of allegiance- Glencoe Massacre in 1692. • No heir.
Anne (1702-1714)	• Agreed to the Act of Settlement because she did not have an heir. • First monarch of Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and Ireland.	• She also had no heir so after she died it was the end of the Stuart dynasty.