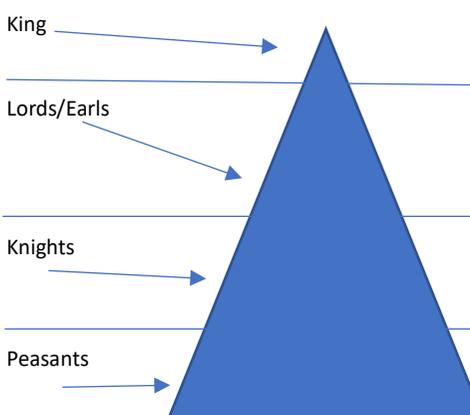


Year 7 History 100% SHEET

Roman Britain	England in 1066: Public health & beliefs	Contenders for the throne & Battle of Hastings	Feudal System
<p>Roman Britain was the area of land that was governed by the Roman Empire between the years 43BCE and 410CE, it was made up of the whole of England and Wales including a border with the unconquered land in Scotland.</p> <p>Roman's brought many improvements to Britain during their occupation of the land, including; running water, public order, and different types of entertainment and modernized towns with protective walls. This ensured there was little threat to the new towns that were developed throughout this town and also ensured the Roman dominance of Britain remained as warring clans were stopped and calmed due to the improved living conditions that Roman life imparted on to the normal Britons.</p> <p>A local example of a walled Roman city is the city of Chester. Chester was built by the Legion of Legio XX Valeria Victrix during 70CE as a forward frontier for managing Wales. The city had a defensive wall built around it and an Amphitheatre was built to entertain the civilians of Chester with animal fights.</p> <p>Inside of Chester there were modern baths built, a garrison building and shrine which are still visible today.</p>	<p>Medieval Europeans believed in the Christian God, so politics and everyday life, as well as medicine, were dominated by the Roman Catholic Church. Most peasants were extremely superstitious.</p> <p>The key aspect of the Middle Ages was the emphasis on authority - people would believe what they were told against the evidence of their own eyes, and people who questioned authority risked execution.</p> <p>After 1066, civilisation began to recover. Universities were established (eg in Paris in 1110, Oxford in 1167). Kings grew more powerful, and established courts as centres of culture and wealth. Trade and communications, especially, by sea, developed. Towns grew up, which created public health problems.</p>	<p>After Edwards the Confessor died, there were four claimants to the English throne;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Harold Godwinson – brother in law to King Edward. Advisor and alleged to have been promised the throne. 2. William of Normandy – cousin to Edward. Had grown up with Edward in Normandy. Alleged to have been promised the throne and Harold Godwinson had supported his claim. 3. Harald Haardraada – King of Norway. Claim to throne through old English king, Cnut & Harthacnut. 4. Edgar Atheling – 10 year old boy who claimed the throne through his father Edward the Exile. <p>The Normans won the Battle of Hastings because their troops were well rested compared to Godwinson's forces. They were better trained and equipped & due to a failure of the Saxon sheildwall to keep its discipline. The sheildwall broke up after chasing Norman cavalry and Harold's defences were overwhelmed by Norman military might.</p>	
Medieval Towns: Lay out & problems	Black Death: Causes & symptoms	Black Death: cures and spread	Peasants' Revolt
<p>A medieval town would seek a charter giving it the right to become a borough. The rich merchants would then be allowed to choose a mayor and hold a market. Houses were made of a wooden frame, with the gaps filled with woven strips of wood, known as 'wattle', and covered, or 'daubed', with clay and horse-dung. Most roofs were thatch. Medieval shops were workshops, open to the street for customers, with the craftsman's house above. Because few people could read, shops signs were a huge model showing the craftsman's trade. People of the same trade often worked in the same street. The streets of a medieval town were narrow and busy. They were noisy, with the town crier, church bells, and traders calling out their wares. There were many fast food sellers, selling such things as hot sheep's feet and beef-ribs. Criminals were put in the stocks or the pillory. These were wooden boards. Holy Days would be marked by colourful processions, as the different guilds competed to make the best display. If a serf ran away from his village to a town and remained free for a year and a day, he could become a 'freeman' of the town.</p>	<p>The Black Death spread to Europe via China from the silk road (trading route between Europe & China). The disease spread through rats and people who were bitten by fleas that had <i>plague bacillium</i> in them.</p> <p>Symptoms of the Black Death include a fever, vomiting, loss of control of the limbs and boils in the arm pit and/or groin, known as buboes.</p>	<p>The Black Death spread quickly around Europe due to the people of Europe having a weak immune system thanks for years of war and poor harvests. The disease was spread mostly by humans (not rats!) who moved from one area to another for trade or fleeing the disease.</p> <p>Cures for the plague at the time included sitting in a sewer so the bad smell would drive plague away, rubbing chicken rectums on buboes, rubbing the buboe with bread and then burying it in the ground, killing Jews and burning cats and dogs.</p>	<p>The Peasants revolt of 1381 was a result of the failure to increase the pay of the peasants that had survived the Black Death nearly 40 years ago. Peasants were expected to do more work for the same pay. They were also expected to pay a tax (Poll tax) to help fund the war in France. The peasants rioted and eventually made their way to London, where they were met by Richard II who agreed to their demands of an end to the tax, end to serfdom and a pardon for all laws broken but then betrayed his promise and killed their leader Watt Tyler & between 110-6,000 peasants.</p>

Henry VII is also known as Henry Tudor. He was the first Tudor king after defeating Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth in August 1485. This battle saw the end of the Wars of the Roses which had brought instability to England. Henry VII was king of England from 1485 to 1509. His second son, also called Henry, inherited the throne and became Henry VIII. Henry VIII and Elizabeth I tend to dominate Tudor history and their lives do overshadow the importance of Henry VII's reign.

The Wars of the Roses had been a constant battle between two of England's most powerful families - the families of York and Lancaster. Henry was a member of the Lancaster family and to bring the families closer together he married Elizabeth of York soon after being crowned king.

However, the powerful York family remained a threat to him for years to come as they never recognised their defeat in the Wars of the Roses nor did they want a member of the Lancaster family as king of England.

However, Henry was a very difficult opponent. He was a clever man who was determined not to lose his throne. He quickly identified the main problem he faced - the powerful barons of England. They were rich and they had their own private armies. During the Wars of the Roses, they had not been loyal to either side - renting out their private armies to the family that paid the most. Henry had to control them.

Henry had a three-way plan to bring the barons under his control;

First, he banned all private armies. Any baron who disobeyed this royal command would be committing treason which carried the death penalty.

Secondly, he heavily taxed the barons to reduce their wealth. The money raised could be used by Henry to develop his own royal army. A powerful royal army was an obvious threat to the barons.

The third way of controlling the barons was to use the Court of Star Chamber. This was a court run by men who were loyal to Henry VII and they could be relied on to severely punish any baron who angered the king.

With these three potential punishments against them, the barons, though a threat to Henry VII, were reasonably well tamed by him.

Unlike many kings before him, Henry took a keen interest in financial matters as he knew that a wealthy king was a strong king and a poor king was a weak one. He also knew that money would expand his army and the larger his army was, the more powerful he was in the eyes of the barons. This alone, he believed would keep them loyal.

Henry VIII inherited many advantages from his father's reign as king. The reign of the Tudor family - 1485 to 1603 - is famous for many occurrences and two monarchs stand out (Henry VIII and Elizabeth I), but the 118 years of Tudor England has a great deal to thank Henry VII for as he got the Tudor family off to a stable and powerful start.

Year 7 History 100% SHEET

Henry VIII & the Reformation	Religious tensions	Elizabeth I & Empire	The English Civil War
<p>Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church in Rome and closed the monasteries. To help him in his struggle with the Catholic Church, Henry needed help from Protestants. He split away from Rome because he wanted to divorce Catherine of Aragon and marry Anne Boleyn. The Act of Supremacy made him head of the Church in England. Both Thomas Cromwell (his Chancellor) and Thomas Cranmer (his Archbishop of Canterbury) were Protestants.</p> <p>He closed the monasteries to get their wealth. These developments were not popular among ordinary people and in 1536 there was a rebellion called the Pilgrimage of Grace. You can find out more in Popular protest through time. During Henry's reign, Protestantism grew in England. The Bible was translated into English (1539). Towards the end of his reign Henry passed the Six Articles (1539) which meant the Church remained Catholic. Protestants who denied the Catholic faith were persecuted and even burned.</p> <p>Despite being Head of the Church in England, Henry never became a Protestant himself.</p>	<p>In England, the people must have become quite confused about what religion they were supposed to be following:</p> <p>Henry VIII split the English Church away from the Pope, but this was an argument about the succession and power and not a move towards Protestantism. Henry remained a Catholic to the end of his life.</p> <p>Edward VI was a Protestant.</p> <p>Mary I tried to restore the Catholic Church.</p> <p>Elizabeth I at first tried to follow a 'middle way' in religion, but later began to persecute Catholics – by the end of her reign England was a Protestant country.</p> <p>James I was tolerant towards the Catholics, but introduced strict anti-Catholic laws after the Gunpowder Plot.</p> <p>Charles I tried to introduce Arminian changes. Arminianism is a type of Protestantism that has a lot in common with Catholicism. Charles ended up fighting a civil war against Oliver Cromwell – who was a Puritan.</p> <p>Charles II and James II were Catholics. They tried to relax the laws against Catholics.</p> <p>William III was a Calvinist Protestant from Holland.</p>	<p>Elizabeth came to power in 1558, inheriting problems with religion, poverty and foreign policy. Historians in the 1970s thought that, when Elizabeth came to the throne, the country was about to collapse. Elizabeth restored the stability and the status of the monarchy:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • She solved the religious tensions by following a 'middle way' which allowed Catholics and Puritans to keep their private beliefs as long as they went to the Church of England in public. However, she hunted, tortured and executed Catholic priests who came into England to undermine her power. • She survived plots and rebellions, and executed Mary Queen of Scots in 1587 because she saw her as a threat to her throne. • Elizabeth I created 'companies' to go and explore the world for chances to trade and land to claim. In 1578, she told Humphrey Gilbert to travel west to find land and trade. He eventually found what is now Newfoundland in Canada, creating a colony. • In 1584, she commissioned Walter Raleigh to travel west as well. This created an English colony in what is now North Carolina (USA) and encouraged to take land in the Caribbean. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Religion was a major cause of the English Civil War. It was part of a Europe wide conflict between Roman Catholicism and Protestantism. At the start of his reign (1625) King Charles I had married the Roman Catholic Henrietta Maria of France. • The English Civil Wars (1642-1651) stemmed from conflict between Charles I and Parliament over an Irish insurrection. The first war was settled with Oliver Cromwell's victory for Parliamentary forces at the 1645 Battle of Naseby. • The English Civil War (1642–1651) was a series of armed conflicts and political machinations between Parliamentarians ("Roundheads") and Royalists ("Cavaliers") over, mainly, how the government worked. • The war ended with a victory for the Roundheads, the death of Charles I as he was put on trial and executed for treason. Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector and England became a republic.