**B**

**What do I need to know to make progress?**

Religion splits! Lots of heads being chopped off, including two queens and a king! **A Civil War**…a **very bloody era full of power struggles! The** Tudors and Stuarts…

Year 7 Summer Term

History

**C**

When Elizabeth died in 1603, the **Stuarts** came to the throne, with **James I,** and then his son **Charles I** (in 1625). This leads to TERRIBLE TROUBLE!

Both these kings argued with Parliament, often about **money, religion** and who had the most **power and control.** They both believed they had **the Divine Right of Kings (which meant they believed their power came directly from God)**, and didn’t have to consult Parliament. This eventually led to the outbreak of the **English Civil War in 1642**. A civil war is when a country is at war with itself, rather than other countries.

There were 5 big steps to the Civil War:

1. In 1629, King Charles I sent Parliament home and ruled without them for 11 years!
2. He then couldn’t raise any money (as he needed Parliament’s permission to raise a tax, so he started charging a tax for the navy, called Ship Money. This was very unpopular. He also charged rich men to become knights and fined them if they refused!
3. Some people believed that Charles (with his French Catholic wife) was ‘too Catholic’ and this angered the Protestants. When Charles forced a new prayer book on the people of Scotland, it led to a war with the Scots in 1639.
4. The war made Charles desperate for money…He had to call Parliament back in 1640 to ask for some. They were waiting for this, and the quarrels grew worse!
5. 1642: Charles stormed into Parliament with soldiers to try to arrest the 5 MPs he believed were the most trouble. This was an aggressive move…and the two sides got their armies ready to fight…

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| **A. Religion is a BIG theme in medieval history!**  Christianity (**the Catholic Church**, with the Pope in Rome) had been the main religion in Europe for centuries…BUT a BIG split in religion began around 1500. Some people began PROTESTING about the Catholic Church, so were called **PROTESTANTS.**    The man in the picture is called **Martin Luther**. He was one of the first people to protest against the Catholic Church**. “Indulgences**” were one of the big things which he protested about. It means that the Church would **forgive for your sins if you paid them some money**! Other things people protested about were:  i)Paying a 10% tax called **tithes** to the church  ii)Some people thought **bishops** and archbishops were **corrupt** and only trying to make money for themselves.  iii)Sometimes they **broke their vows** of chastity (not getting married or having children) and poverty.  iv)Some people thought it was wrong for Catholic Church services and the **bible** to be in Latin. They protested that it **should be in English** so people could understand it.  However, some churchmen did their jobs well, looked after the poor and sick and gave people hope in their difficult lives when there was often famine, disease, poverty and war to cope with.  B. Two of the big stories this term are…   1. **Henry VIII and the “Break with Rome”, 1533**   This means when Henry VIII split up from the Roman Catholic Church and set up his own Protestant church called the **Church of England** instead. This has had a huge impact for centuries…so we say it is a very SIGNIFICANT event in history.  He did this for 3 MAIN REASONS: | 1. Henry’s first wife, who he was married to for over 20 years, was called **Catherine of Aragon**. She ruled England whilst Henry was away at war, leading the army to victory at the Battle of Flodden, 1513. They only had one surviving child, Mary. Henry was **desperate for a son** **to succeed** him. The Catholic Church doesn’t allow divorce, so however many times Henry asked, **the Pope would not give him a divorce**. Henry had also fallen in love with a woman called **Anne Boleyn** and he wanted to marry her. Anne Boleyn gave Henry and **important Protestant book written by William Tyndale**, and **Henry was inspired to set up his own Church of England,** gave himself a divorce and married Anne in 1533! She was already pregnant…and Henry was furious when she gave birth to another girl, Elizabeth! 2. **Henry was broke!** He had wasted all the money his father Henry VII had left him, mainly fighting wars with France. If he split up from the Catholic Church, he could sell off all the **monasteries** and their land and make a lot of money. 3. **The Pope**, as head of the Catholic Church, had **influence over people in England** because they listened to him. **Henry believed he would have** **more control** over his kingdom if he was the only one who people had to obey.   We sum these reasons up as DIVORCE, MONEY, and CONTROL.  The other big story you need to know about is also partly to do with religion…  **2. Elizabeth I and the Spanish Armada, 1588**  Spain was a Catholic country and King Phillip II of Spain was angry with England in 1588. This is because…   1. England and Spain were old rivals. Between 1562 and 1567, John Hawkins began Britain’s involvement in the Transatlantic Slave Trade, enslaving Africans and selling them to the Spanish. Hawkins’ involvement ended after a fight with the Spanish in 1567, but Britain’s involvement in the slave trade continued. 2. English ships had been stealing Spanish gold from their ships in the Caribbean…with Elizabeth’s permission! Sir Francis Drake was famous for doing this. 3. England was helping Spain’s enemies in the Netherlands. 4. Elizabeth had had her (Catholic) cousin Mary Queen of Scots executed for plotting against her.   So the Spanish sent a massive fleet of over 120 ships, called the Spanish Armada, to conquer England. They fought the English navy along the English Channel but were finally beaten, mainly because stormy weather scattered the ships. This was a huge propaganda victory for Elizabeth…even though her poor old sailors didn’t get paid afterwards!          **D** | The armies fought with musketeers, pikemen and cavalry. Parliament’s army started badly at the Battle of Edgehil (1642)l, but soon made improvements and gained ground. By the Battle of Naseby (1645), the King’s army was overwhelmed and Parliament won. There were 4 years when the King was imprisoned, escaped, and when discussions were held to try to resolve their differences…but it all ended with the King being put on trial and then executed in 1649. This was a VERY SIGNIFICANT EVENT in British History.  To people living in England at the time, it felt as if the “World had been Turned Upside Down” (Google “World Turned Upside Down English Civil War” Images. What can you see? 😊)  The country was then run by **Oliver Cromwell**, one of the Parliamentary leaders, until he died in 1658, then Parliament ended up asking Charles I’s son to come back and be the king - King Charles II - in 1660. We call this the **RESTORATION.** |