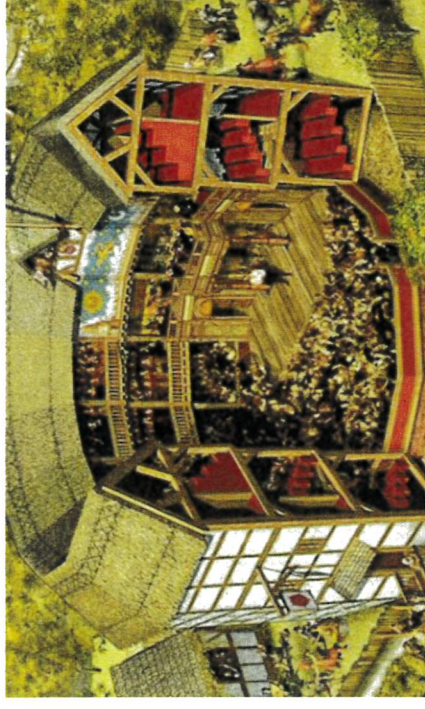


The gentry		The 'middling sort'		The labouring poor	
Multiple storied housing with lots of glass windows	Lavish food – fine meats like venison and swan, and wine and white bread	Two storied housing, maybe a chimney and some glass windows	Simple meats like pork and beef, beer and mead and bran bread	One story building, no glass but they had a thatch	Pottage soup and bread
They owned most of the land and made their wealth by renting it	Owned a fair bit of the land but not as much as the gentry	Was lucky to have an acre or two of land			

In their spare time Elizabethans visited the theatre, fairs and religious festivals. They watched cock-fighting and bear baiting. A tavern (a bit like a pub) was a popular place to visit to drink and gamble.



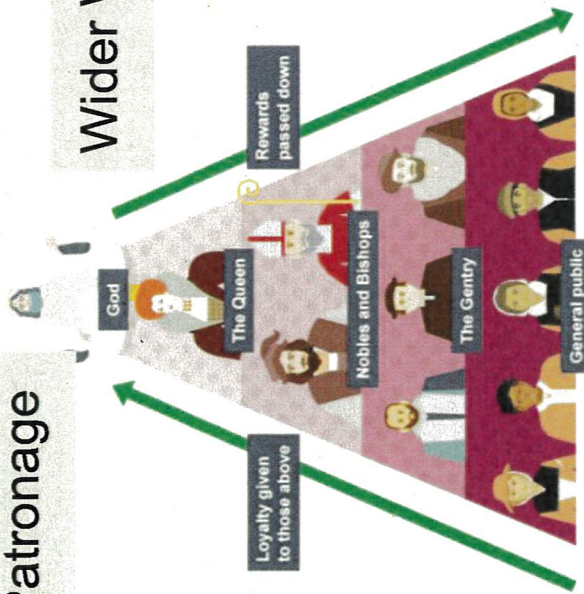
Elizabeth encouraged the theatre, which made it fashionable.

- It was an affordable entertainment (costing as little as a penny for a two hour play).
- The theatre was a good place to socialise.
- The plays dealt with topics that appealed to Elizabethan audiences: love and romance, magic, patriotism, exploration and travel - and often had dirty jokes and fight scenes to keep people entertained.

Hunting and jousting were popular past times for the rich. The middling sort and poor preferred wrestling and an early form of football. It was much rougher than the game today.

Patronage

Wider World

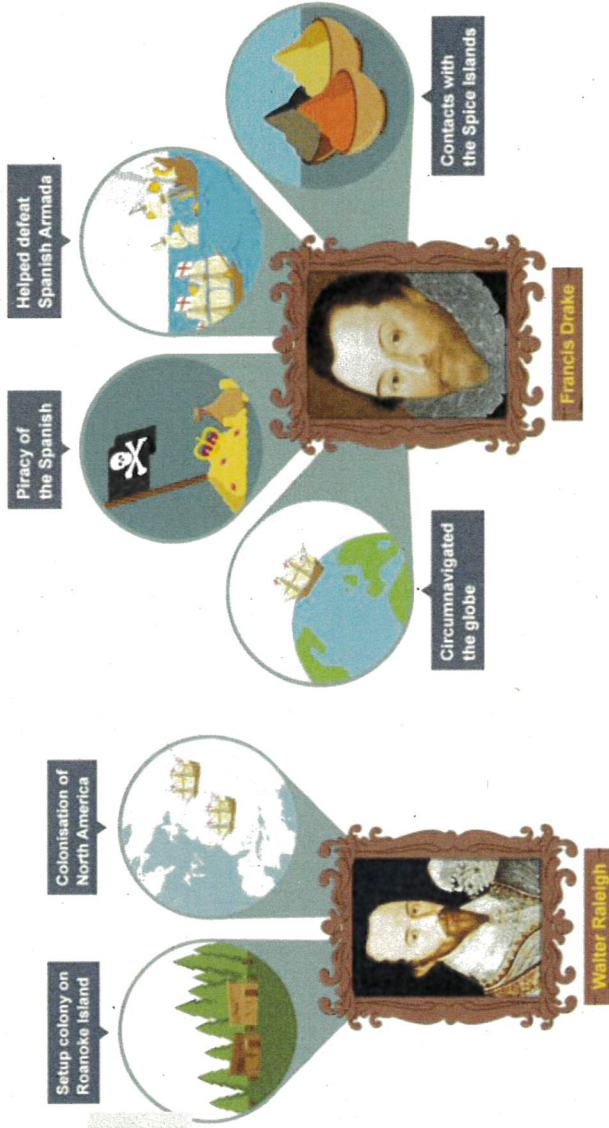


Mary Queen of Scots (Elizabeth's cousin)

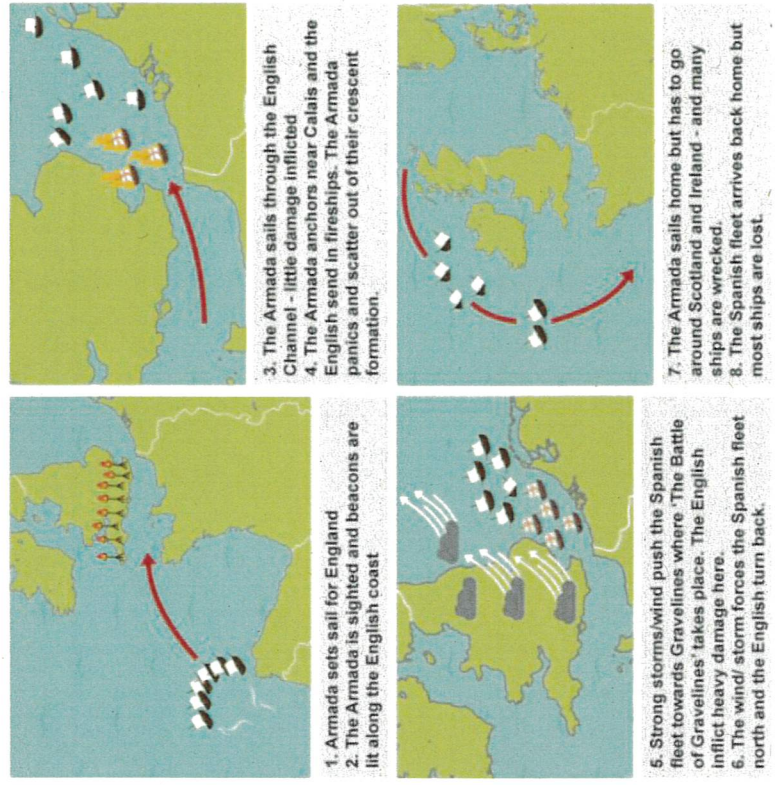
Mary was a threat to Elizabeth because many people in England believed that she should be Queen because she was Catholic. The Pope even declared that it was not a sin to kill Elizabeth!

Elizabeth's parliament put pressure on her to execute Mary. Elizabeth ordered the trial of her cousin. She was found guilty of treason and beheaded in February 1587.

Succeeding Together



What happened during the Spanish Armada?



There was tension between Protestant England and Catholic Spain. Spain was the most powerful country in the world at this time and King Philip of Spain wanted to take over England and make it into a Catholic country.



It is the year 1066. The King, Edward the Confessor, has died. He has no children so there is no heir to the throne. England faces a crisis because there is no clear candidate for king.

The Contenders for the Throne



William of Normandy

- Edward promised him the throne
- England had close ties with Normandy and Edward had lived there for a while.
- Powerful and experienced
- Good soldier
- Had helped Edward out of trouble when he quarrelled with the Godwinson family

Harold Godwinson

- English
- Popular
- His family had been Edward's advisors
- Powerful and experienced
- Edward's brother-in-law
- Good soldier
- Claimed Edward had promised him the throne just before he died.

Harald Hardrada

- Related to one of England's previous kings
- King of Norway - Norway used to rule England
- Quite popular with people in the north of England
- Good soldier
- Powerful and experienced

Year 7- How did the Normans control England?



The Events of 1066

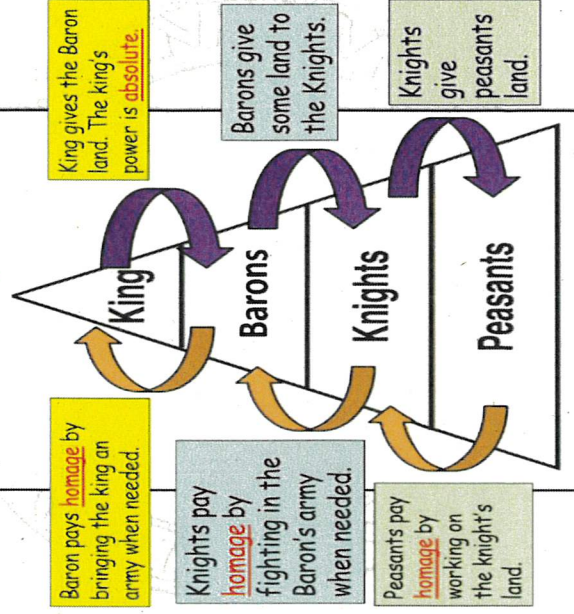
- ★ Harold had been crowned King and defeated Hardrada's army at the Battle of Stamford Bridge in the north.
- ★ Harold's army had to march south to fight William's army at the Battle of Hastings.
- ★ Harold's army were on a hill and appeared to be defeating William's crossbowmen, archers and cavalry.
- ★ The Norman's pretended to run away to trick the English.
- ★ When the English ran after them the Normans turned and attacked them. Harold was killed.
- ★ In December 1066 William crowned himself King of England in Westminster Abbey.

The Harrying of the North

Not everyone wanted William to be king. Many people in the North of England rebelled. William sent soldiers to burn farms and villages and kill animals. Hereward was a rebel leader who led rebels in an area known as the Fens. William's soldiers took control of the Fens but never managed to catch Hereward.

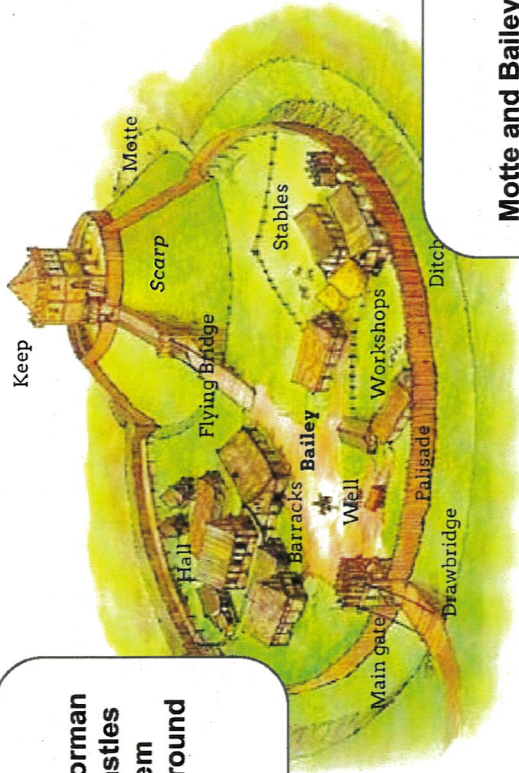
William could not look after all of England himself so he gave land to some of his Norman friends.

Feudal Pyramid



Motte and Bailey Castles

William told his Norman friends to build castles quickly to help them control the land around them.



Motte and Bailey castles were easy to burn down so William encouraged his friends to build stone castles with walls up to 4 metres thick.

Tell me the name of that chicken again...



THE KING SENT HIS OFFICIALS OUT ACROSS THE COUNTRY TO WRITE DOWN A HUGE LIST OF EVERY PERSON, HOUSEHOLD AND EVEN LIVESTOCK (ANIMALS) THAT THEY FOUND

The Domesday Survey, 1086

Succeeding Together

Square Keep

Forebuilding

This protected the entrance to the keep.

Dormitory

A place for the women and children to sleep

Cellars

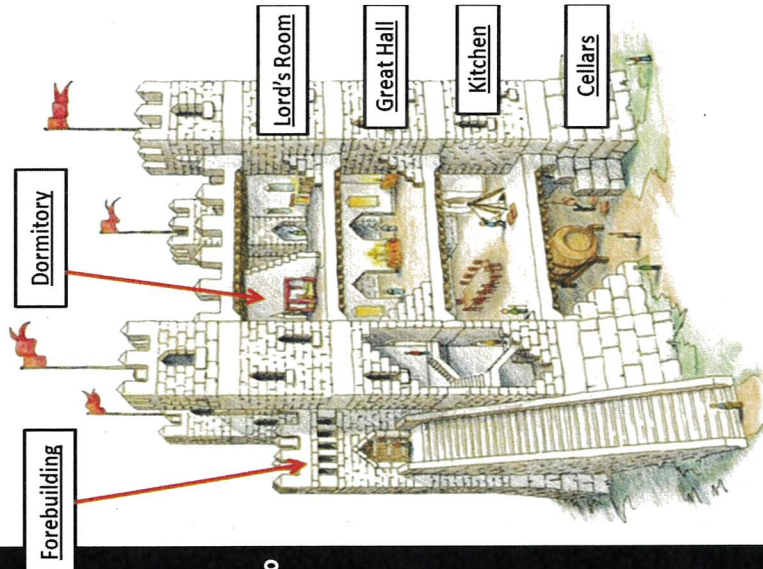
Food, arms and ammunition were stored here along with prisoners.

Kitchen

Used for very basic cooking.

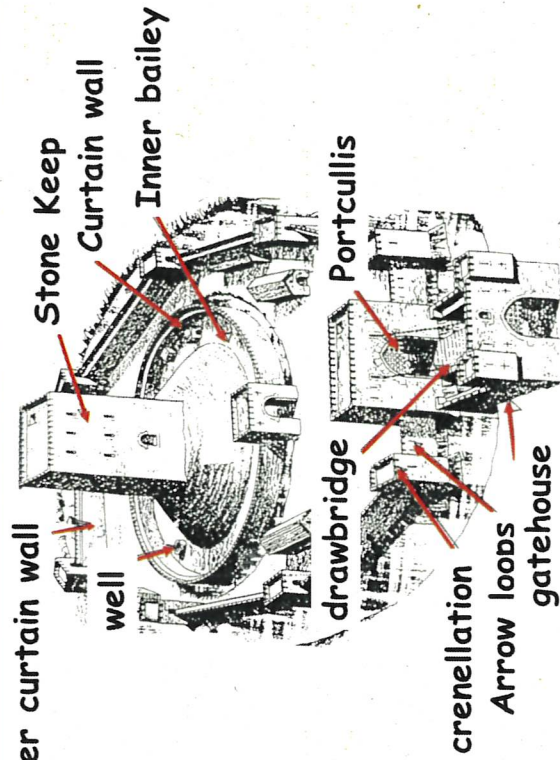
Great Hall

Used for eating and meeting.



Existing castles were slowly improved

Outer curtain wall



The Reformation

Martin Luther was a German monk. He thought that the Catholic Church had too much power and was corrupt. In 1517 he wrote a document called the Ninety-five theses and nailed it on to the door of his local church. Luther set up a new, Protestant Church – the Lutheran Church. One of the differences between Protestants and Catholics is the way they view bread and wine during religious services. Catholics believe that the bread and wine actually turns into the body and blood of Christ. Protestants believe it stays bread and wine and only represents Christ. Luther also translated the Bible into German so more people could read and understand it.

Year 7- What role did the Tudor Monarchs play in the Reformation?



Edward VI

Laws are passed to make England a Protestant country

Edward VI was only a child when Henry VIII died. He was brought up a Protestant, but most people in England were still Catholics.

The country was ruled by 'Protectors' on his behalf. They passed laws – with Edward's agreement – which made the Church Protestant.

- The Latin Mass was no longer used.
- A Book of Common Prayer was introduced. It was written in English.
- Priests were allowed to marry.
- Statues of the saints were removed, and pictures on church walls were whitewashed. Priests wore plain robes.
- Stone altars were taken out of churches and replaced by wooden communion tables.
- Ornaments such as candles and goblets were sold and stained glass windows were smashed.
- Catholics bishops were imprisoned in the Tower of London.



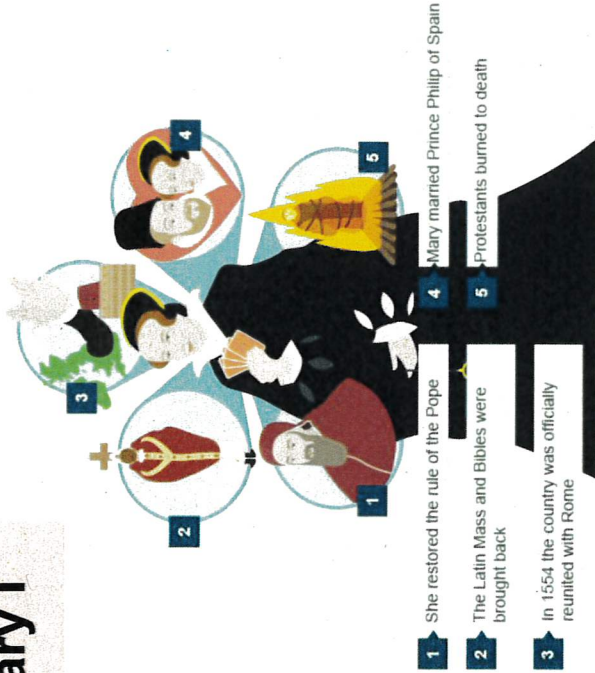
Henry VIII

Henry VIII had problems and needed to decide which version of Christianity would help him the most. He had money problems and heir problems – who would be his heir when he had no children?

In 1533, Henry VIII broke from the church and married the now pregnant Anne Boleyn in a secret ceremony. This solved his heir problem, but Henry was excommunicated by the Pope. The English Reformation had begun.

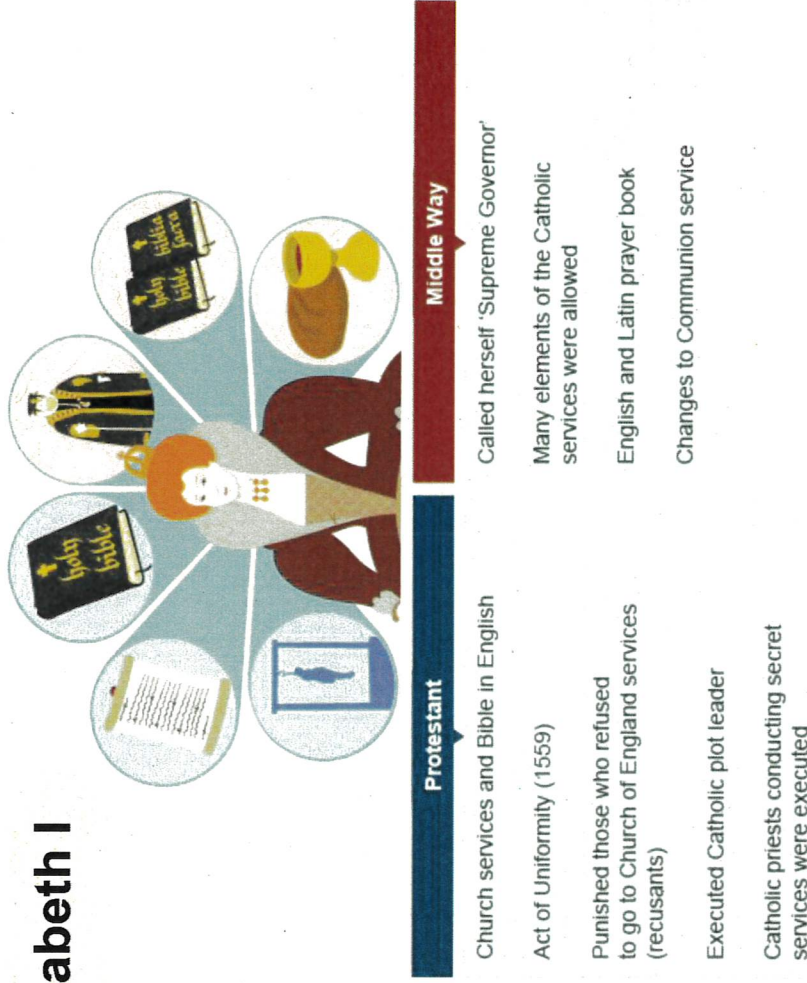
Thomas Cromwell became Henry's chief minister (advisor). He helped Henry to break away from Rome, establishing Henry as head of the Church of England. This act also brought Henry much needed wealth. Over four years Cromwell ordered 800 monasteries to be disbanded and their lands and treasures taken for the crown.

Mary I



- ★ Returned England to a country under the one true faith - **Roman Catholicism**.
- ★ Reversed all the changes made by **Edward VI**.
- ★ Restored **Catholic Mass**.
- ★ Church furniture changed back.
- ★ Church services were held in Latin.
- ★ English prayer book was banned.
- ★ Revived the laws against **heresy**.
- ★ Married Philip II of Spain who was also Catholic.
- ★ Anybody who refused to change from Protestant to Catholic was **burnt at the stake** and charged with **heresy**.
- ★ About **300** people died this way including **Archbishop Cranmer** who had written the Bible in English.

Elizabeth I



Did Elizabeth change her 'middle way' policy?

- The Pope **excommunicated** Elizabeth in 1570.
- There were plots and **rebellions** against Elizabeth led by Catholics.
- The leaders of these were executed.
- Catholic priests who conducted secret services for Catholics were tortured and executed. Elizabeth executed as many Catholics as Mary burned Protestants.
- By the end of Elizabeth's reign, England was firmly a Protestant country.

Succeeding Together

What is History?

History is the study of the past - the last 6,000 years, approximately, from the first evidence of human writing. Anything before this is known as prehistory. History is a story, but historians use many key skills in the study of it. It can transport us to the past, to another world; it can help us to understand the present and make better choices for the future.

Types of sources

A **primary source** is one that provides original information on an event, topic, or era from that period in time. Crucially, the information has to be **first-hand**. That means it was produced by a person who experienced that event, topic, or era themselves.

A **secondary source** is a **second-hand** account of history. Usually these look at and interpret primary sources, using these to build up a clearer picture of what actually happened.

Interpretations

What is the job of a Historian?

A historian is a person who studies and writes about the past and is regarded as an authority on it

How do we count centuries?

History is counted in centuries. We are now in the 21st century AD because it is the 21st set of 100 years since the year AD 1. For example:

0 - 100 = 1st century AD

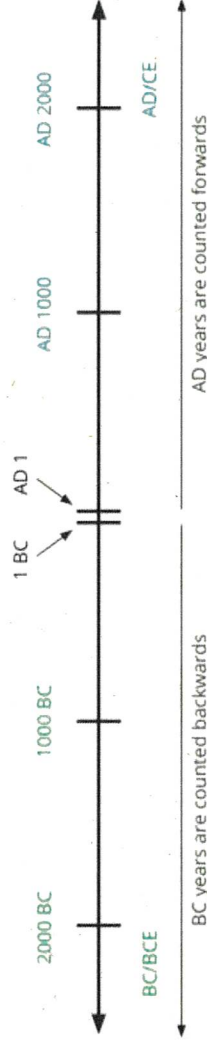
1 - 100 BC = 1st century BC

101 - 200 = 2nd century AD

101 - 200 BC = 2nd century BC

901 - 1000 = 10th century AD

901 - 1000 BC = 10th century BC

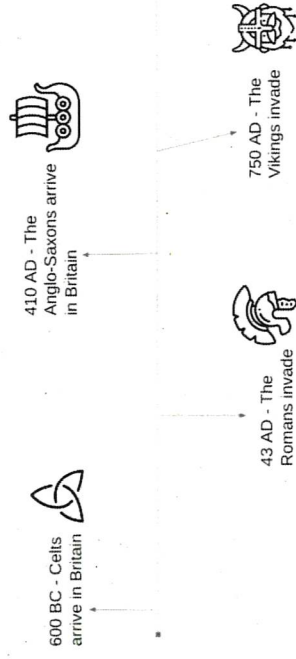


Key vocabulary

Chronology	The order in which events happen.
Significance	Having great importance.
Source	Evidence of the past.
Interpretation	An understanding of a historical event of source. Produced after the event.

Who invaded Britain before 1066?

An **Empire** is a group of nations or peoples under one ruler or government.



Celts	❖ The Celts arrived in Britain from 600BC. ❖ Celts lived in clans and had a spoken but not a written language. ❖ Celtic warriors had spiky white hair, painted their bodies with blue patterns and used weapons made from iron. ❖ The Celtic queen Boudicca led an unsuccessful rebellion against the invading Romans.
Romans	❖ The Romans invaded Britain in 43AD. ❖ The Romans wanted to use British farmland, take resources like gold and collect taxes from the British people. ❖ The Romans had a large empire that included most of Europe.
Anglo-Saxons	❖ The Anglo-Saxons came to Britain from Northern Europe around 450BC. ❖ They were made of lots of warring tribes that settled in different parts of Britain. ❖ They were mostly farmers. ❖ We see their influence today in our language and place names.
Vikings	❖ The Vikings came to Britain from Norse countries in 750BC. ❖ The Vikings carried out raids on Britain including one on the Island of Lindisfarne. ❖ The Vikings were Polytheistic, they believed in more than one god. ❖ Vikings believed that the gods controlled aspects of their lives like relationships and food harvests.