



## History at Turton

We study History to know where we come from, create our identity and share the collective memory that defines us. No (wo) man is an island and everyone is shaped by the world around them. History is over 2000 years of mistakes and progress, lessons learned and forgotten. Through the acquisition of historical knowledge we gain emancipation, and thus endeavour to avoid repeating mistakes, so the world can flourish.

In this booklet you will find all of your Year 7 homework

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## What is History?

The word history means ‘the study of the past’. It is the story of people and how they have lived and developed over time. History is a story (the Italian for History Teacher is ‘Story Teller’), and historians use many key skills in the study of it. These are skills which will be developed in secondary school.

History is a very exciting and unique subject to study as it transports you to the past and through it you can understand why events happened and how we can best learn from them,

“If you don’t know history, then you don’t know anything. You are a leaf that doesn’t know it is part of a tree.

Michael Crichton, author of ‘Jurassic Park’.

## Create a History Poem

An **acrostic poem** is a type of poetry where the first, last or other letters in a line spell out a particular word or phrase. The most common and simple form of an acrostic poem is where the first letters of each line spell out the word or phrase.

Create an **acrostic poem** which **explains** what history means.

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### Crime in Anglo-Saxon England

The period from c1000 to 1066 is known as the Anglo-Saxon period. England was ruled by kings and these kings laid down codes of law. These codes would be a set of laws that the people under the king must follow.

The first king of England was Alfred the Great, who reigned from 871 to 899. He made laws for England that were intended to differentiate his kingdom from Danelaw, the area of modern-day England that was ruled by Danish Vikings.

By the year 1000, much of England had been united as a single kingdom and was known as England. Some examples of crimes in Anglo-Saxon England include:

- Folk-leasing - telling untruths about a person that could spoil their reputation.
- Stealing a nun and running off with her.
- Stealing things from other people.
- Plotting against the king.
- Harboursing an exiled person (a person who had committed a crime and had been banished from England).
- Failing to try and apprehend a thief.

People in Anglo-Saxon England were expected to show respect to the kings and the Church, never take anything that isn't theirs and uphold the reputation of the **tithing**.

Anglo-Saxon society was based around small communities called hundreds and tithings. A hundred was a small area, maybe a village or small town, and each hundred was divided into ten tithings. The men in each tithing were responsible for the conduct of all the people in this tithing, so crimes were often seen as things that disrupted the social system in some way.

**Read the examples of crimes in Anglo-Saxon England. Which of these do you think was the most serious?**

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**Why do you think this?**


**Who was Edward the Confessor?**

Edward's father was King Athelred the Unready and his mother was Emma of Normandy. Edward was the last Saxon King and from the Wessex line.

He was brought up in Normandy under the protection of Dukes of Normandy and remained close to his Norman relations as well as influenced by them.

Edward hated the fact that his mother had married King Cnut after his father's death and that she had favoured her sons by Cnut over Edward and his brother Alfred. Their relationship was never mended.

Edward married Edith Wessex, the daughter of the all powerful Earl of Wessex, despite his deep hatred for the Earl following his brother's murder. Stories tell of King Edward accusing Earl Godwin of being involved in his brother's death; Godwin response was denial and that if he did may he choke on the bread that was on his plate. Mysteriously, Earl Godwin died a few days later.

He was a devoutly religious man and was canonised in 1162. One of Edward's greatest achievements was the construction and founding of Westminster Abbey.

Unable to have children Edward wished to appoint his nephew, Edward the Exile, as his heir. He recalled him to Court in 1051, but unfortunately, he died a few weeks later. His son Edgar Atheling was very young, but King Edward promised to protect him at Court.

King Edward allegedly promised the throne to William Duke of Normandy on his death, but Harold Godwinson, the Earl of Wessex, claimed he had been given the throne on Edward's deathbed in January 1066.

**Where was Edward brought up?**

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**Why might this be significant when William claimed he should King of England?**

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## The Battle of Hastings

In 1066, after the death of the king, three men were fighting to take the throne of England: William of Normandy, Harold Godwinson and Harald Hardrada. Harold Godwinson was crowned king on 6th January 1066.

William and Harald were not happy and both prepared to invade England in order to kill King Harold and claim the throne for themselves. Harald Hardrada attacked first from the north of England on 25th September. However, he was killed in battle and his army was swiftly defeated by King Harold's army.

King Harold was then informed that William of Normandy had landed in the south of England and was attacking the surrounding countryside. As part of the attack, William scorched the earth of the land that was owned by King Harold. King Harold was furious and marched his exhausted troops 200 miles to meet them. Eight days later, Harold and his men (the Saxons) reached London where they were finally allowed to rest. William sent a messenger to King Harold asking him to give up his throne and accept William as the true King of England. Harold refused and was angered by William's request. Harold was advised to wait before attacking William and his army. His troops were tired and unprepared for a battle. They had suffered some losses fighting Hardrada's troops and needed time to rebuild. However, Harold ignored this advice and on 13th October, his troops arrived in Hastings ready to fight.

They captured a hill, set up a fortress and formed a shield wall that was surrounded with sharp stakes stuck in a deep ditch. Harold ordered his forces to stay in their positions no matter what happened.

On 14th October, the battle began. William ordered his troops (the Normans) to race up the hill on foot to attack Harold's army. It was hard running up hill and they could not break Harold's shield wall. The battle lasted for much of the morning and William's forces were cut down and suffered heavy losses. Next, William ordered his troops to race up the hill on horseback. They too were unsuccessful and, even though the Saxons lost many men, they did not manage to break Harold's wall. Many hours later, the Normans charged again and eventually managed to break through Harold's shield wall. The two sides fought hand to hand. William ordered Eustace of Boulogne and some of his best knights to find Harold and kill him. Once they achieved this, the battle ended and William had won. After the battle, William continued his invasion of England and was crowned the new king shortly after. He was also known as William the Conqueror.

**According to this account, how did King Harold die?**




**Lancaster Castle – Its Norman past.**

Lancaster Castle has dominated the town of Lancaster for 900 years ever since it was first established in 1093. However, the hill on where it stands has a history which goes back much further.

As the Romans pushed north, expanding their Empire, the Governor of the Province, Agricola, built a fortress to control the cross point at the River Lune. The fortress was improved over time but eventually fell into disrepair and was abandoned.

Following that period the area became part of the Earldom of Northumbria and at different times were claimed by England and Scotland. However, in 1092, William II settled the matter and captured the town of Carlisle. He fixed the northern boarder of England along a line which has remained unchanged since then.

William II was helped by the Norman Knight, Roger of Poitou, who held land to the south of the River Ribble (Roger of Poitou held the land where Bolton now stands). As a reward for supporting him, William II gave Roger much of the land to the north and this included the area of Lancaster.

In 1093 Roger established a military headquarters in Lancaster, he built this on the site of the old Roman fort. He also build a small monastery for monks close to his castle, this was an offering for his success.

No trace of Roger's stronghold survives but historians think it was made out of timber and built using forced labour.

**Why did Roger build his stronghold on the site of the old Roman fortress?**

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**Why do you think Roger used timber to build his stronghold?**

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### Norman Monasteries.

The monasteries existed alongside the local churches in English Christianity. The monks and nuns were totally devoted to the faith and lived in isolated communities away from non-religious lay people. The leader of the monastery was called an abbot, and Norman monks replaced many of the abbots of the large monasteries, like Westminster and Glastonbury, during the time of Lanfranc: for example in 1078 a Norman called Thurstan was made the Abbot of Glastonbury, to replace the English Aethelnoth, deposed by Lanfranc.

One of the first monasteries built by the Normans was Canterbury Priory, whose monks followed the strict rule of St. Benedict, and were known as Benedictines.



Benedictines were instructed to eat two simple meals a day and were not allowed to eat expensive food such as meat. The monks were also told that they should not spend their time talking to each other. There were eight services a day in which the monks would be praying and chanting religious song - the first service was at 2 am and the last one at 6 pm.

In the north of England there was a revival of monastic life and Durham Cathedral was rebuilt. William also encouraged the building of new monasteries in England, and he personally built an abbey at Battle in Sussex, on the site of Harold Godwinson's death at the Battle of Hastings.

**Why do you think Monks lived a different life to the rest of the population?**

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**Why do you think William built an abbey at the site of the Battle of Hastings?**

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On 5 January 1066, Edward the Confessor, the King of England, died. Harold Godwin was crowned King of England. Two other men claimed that the throne belonged to them: Harold Hardrada, King of Norway; the other was William Duke of Normandy. Harold Hardrada invaded the north of England but the King managed to defeat his army. Shortly after, William – had landed in the south of England. On 14 October 1066, the English and Norman armies clashed in a battle just outside Hastings, in which Harold died – legend has it that King Harold was shot in the eye by an arrow! William, Duke of Normandy was crowned King of England on Christmas Day 1066.

William took all the land and important jobs in the Government and Church away from the Saxons and divided it up amongst his Norman friends. He built castles to make the English feel so scared that they would not dare even to think about causing trouble. By 1085, William had a shortage of money and also many Normans had begun to disagree amongst themselves over the land they had been given as a reward for helping conquer England. William wanted to settle these disputes once and for all. Thus William decided to order a survey. The survey would list all the land in England. It would list who was looking after each area, what lands they had, and which other people lived there. Importantly, the survey would find out how much tax-money William could get from this land. Official government inspectors were sent around the country to gather information. The people in England spoke Saxon English and the Norman inspectors spoke French and Latin. A jury, which included the local important men such as the village priest and reeve who could understand the different languages, had to decide whether their neighbours were telling the truth.

The results of this survey were written into Domesday Book. Great Domesday contains most of the counties of England and was written by one scribe and checked by a second. Little Domesday, which contains the information for Essex, Norfolk and Suffolk, was probably written first and is the work of at least six scribes. Domesday Book describes almost all of England and more than 13,000 places are mentioned in it. Most of them still survive today. London, Winchester, County Durham and Northumberland were not included in King William's survey. In spite of these omissions, the survey gives a wealth of information, as well as highlighting that a lot of property had been destroyed by William's invasion in 1066. Most of the land originally owned by 2000 Saxons belonged to 200 Norman barons in 1086, showing just how powerful the Norman lords had become!



Following on from your work in class, you now have an opportunity to look at the Domesday book for real.

Scan the QR Code or visit <https://opendomesday.org/> and look at the actual Domesday book. Try to find a place close to where you live now or a member of your family was from. Who owned the land during the time of William the Conqueror.

Create a copy of that page of the Domesday book on A4 paper which you can then stick into your school book.



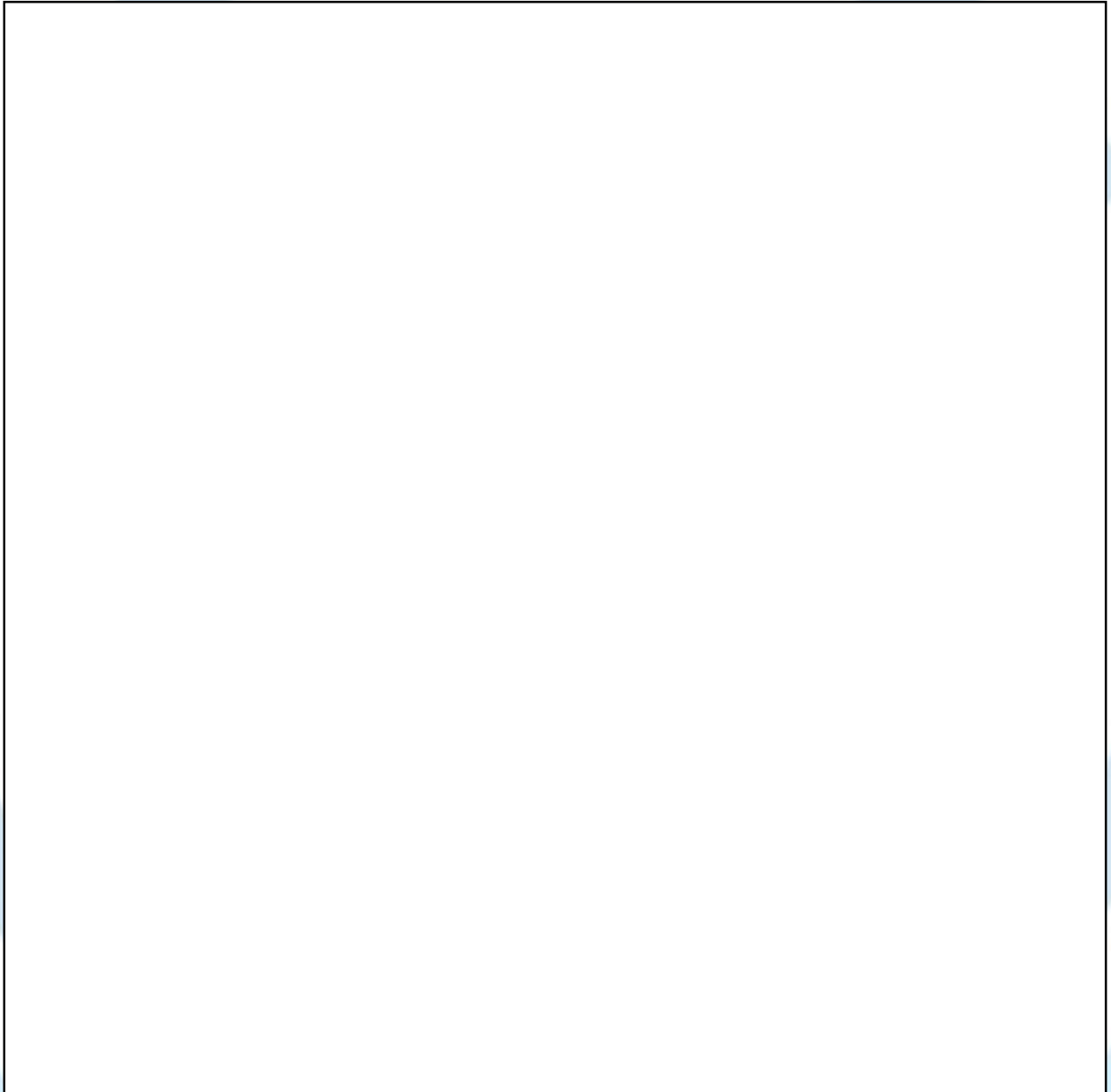


You have now completed your studies about the Norman Conquest and how it changed England. Some things changed during this period, some remained the same. Life for nobles was very different however it changed less for the peasants. Write a diary entry describing a day in Norman England. Included a description of the local area in your entry, is there a castle close by or a cathedral? Do you have a new lord following the conquest, or are you a noble person who has been given land following the conquest?

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You should now know about the key features of a medieval village and many of the important buildings and places in that village. Draw a map of a medieval village, showing where the key buildings are. Remember to label the map and create a key.

Use the information you learned in class and any additional research you can conduct at home or in the library. Remember to include the woodland, river, roads, church, manor, tithe barn, mill, river and forest on your map. Once completed, colour the map.

A large, empty rectangular box with a black border, intended for a student to draw a map of a medieval village. The box is positioned below the instructions and occupies the lower half of the page.

The peasants' main food was a dark bread made out of rye grain. They ate a kind of stew called pottage made from the peas, beans and onions that they grew in their gardens (There were no potatoes yet.) Their only sweet food was the berries, nuts and honey that they collected from the woods. Peasants did not eat much meat. Many kept a pig or two but could not often afford to kill one. They could hunt rabbits or hares but might be punished for this by their lord.

Every manor-house had a large kitchen with several fireplaces. There were many cooks and scullion boys, each with their own special job. They had to prepare meals for all the people who lived in a manor-house – perhaps 50 people and visitors also. Joints of fresh meat, perhaps venison, chickens and geese, were roasted in front of the fire on a spit, which was turned by a scullion boy. When the birds were done, they were served at table, from the spit. Salted meat, which was eaten in winter, was boiled in large cauldrons, and served as stew.

Meat of all kinds, and bread, were the chief foods. Herrings, eels and salted fish were very common in winter. Spices such as ginger, cinnamon and saffron, were used by the rich to make their food more tasty. Cider, beer and wine were drunk, and even the children had beer for breakfast. Fruit was popular; apples, pears, peaches and plums were grown. Grape vines often covered the sunny monastery walls, and dates, figs and oranges could be bought at the fair.

1. The Lord of the manor brewed ale (a type of beer) about 3 times a year; he expected his workers to buy it at a high price. It was a sort of extra tax the workers had to pay. But sometimes the bachelors of the village were given a challenging treat. They could drink as much of the ale as they wanted, free ... so long as they stayed on their feet. If they sat down they had to pay.

2. Butchers were not allowed to sell meat by candlelight. This was so the customer could see what they were getting! A man was caught trying to sell pork from a dead pig he'd found in a ditch. He was fastened in the pillory and the rotten meat burned under his nose – a common punishment for this sort of fraud.

3. Large towns had takeaway food suppliers selling delicious thrushes (at two for a penny) and tasty hot sheep's feet. They would even deliver cooked food to your home.

4. Many towns checked the quality of bread and punished bakers who tried to cheat. Some were found guilty of adding sand to loaves, in one disgusting case, a loaf contained cobwebs.

Who had the **healthiest** diet in Medieval times? Remember to explain why you think this.

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This is a poem called "The Crede of Piers the Ploughman". It was written by William Langland about 600 years ago. It must be remembered that few people could read or write when Langland lived, so very few people would have read this poem.

"As I went on my way, I saw a poor man over the plough bending.  
His hood was full of holes, And his hair was sticking out,  
His shoes were patched. His toes peeped out as he the ground trod.  
His wife walked by him. In a skirt cut full and high.  
Wrapped in a sheet to keep her from the weather.  
Bare foot on the bare ice, So that the blood flowed.  
At the field's end lay a little bowl, And in there lay a little child  
wrapped in rags. And two more of two years old upon another side.  
And all of them sang a song, That was sorrowful to hear.  
The all cried a cry, A sorrowful note.  
And the poor man sighed sore and said "Children be still."

1. In your own words but using the poem, describe what the life of the poor was like according to William Langland.

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2. Using your knowledge, is this poem by Langland accurate ? Explain your answer.

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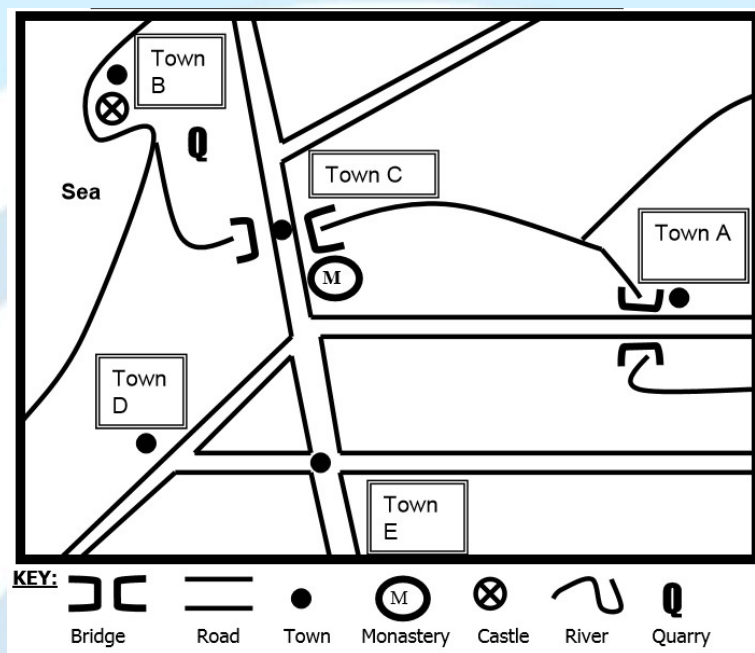
3. One writer from Medieval England called life then "nasty, brutal and short". Does the poem by Langland agree with this description ? Explain your answer.

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**Town A** is situated near a bridge which crosses a river. It is a small town with a low population. It has a small market held twice a week. It is quite a poor town with little money but it is near a number of villages.

**Town B** is situated on the coast near to the sea. A main feature of the town is its castle. The town is built around the castle which is on a hill overlooking both the coast and inland areas. The town does not have a market, but it does have a number of tradesmen who depend upon the castle for most of their business. It has a medium size population. The town has a quarry nearby.

**Town C** also has a Bridge over the river. Its main feature is a large and important Monastery which is visited by many pilgrims. The town has a small but busy market. The main problem for the town is that it is often affected by disease brought by the pilgrims. This affects trade.

**Town D** is situated in a country area on a main road to other larger settlements. It has a population that changes all the time. A small number of Rich people live in the area and a market is held three times a week. The town is surrounded by flat well watered land. The main problem is that the town is often affected by disease.

**Town E** is situated on a busy crossroads. Many pilgrims and other visitors pass through the town. The population is very small and it only holds a market once a week. It has a large number of small villages nearby who use the town as a point of trade.

Which location do you think is best for a town? Remember to explain your answer.

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Before printing was invented, all books were copied out by hand. This was not only a long and expensive process, but it also meant that every book was different. The more times a book was copied the more mistakes were made.

For centuries the Chinese had been printing using carved wooden blocks, but the idea of moving individual letters around to create various pages of text was revolutionary. In the middle of the 15th century, **Johannes Gutenberg**, of Mainz in Germany, introduced movable print to Europe. The metal letters were arranged in trays to make up the words and lines of text, inked and put on the press. Although it might take 50,000 separate pieces of type to create a large book, such as the bible, once set it could be reproduced thousands of times. At the same time, expensive parchment was being replaced by paper, which could be made more cheaply from linen rags. This, together with the new printing process, made the mass production of relatively cheap books possible for the first time.

The effects were dramatic: reliable maps could be printed for explorers, musicians could reproduce their work for others, and scholars could spread their new ideas. The great religious revolution of the early 16th century, the Reformation, was only possible because ordinary people could now buy their own Bible and read the Scriptures for themselves.

William Caxton published the first book in English in 1474 from Bruges in Belgium. He later set up a press in Westminster where he printed more than 90 titles including Chaucer's Canterbury Tales. The age of printing had begun – the printed word would soon prove to be one of the most powerful forces in history.

1. How were books produced before the age of printing?.

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2. What was so revolutionary about Gutenberg's printing process

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3. In your own words, write about the effects that printing had on medieval society.

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Richard did not keep his promises. **Serfdom** was not abolished. Royal armies put down the revolts. Hundreds of rebels were hanged, including John Ball.

Some historians believe that the revolt made Richard proud and over-confident, and that it made him rule in a way which led to his fall in 1399.

The rebellion had frightened the rich, and made them realise that they could not push the poor too far. No government collected a Poll Tax until 1990.

The government was angry at the role of John Ball, the priest who belonged to a group of Christians called the **Lollards**, who challenged the power of the Church. For the next century the government persecuted the Lollards because they were seen as linked to rebellion.

William Walworth became a hero in London and the star of local pageants. Wat Tyler and Jack Straw, too, became the heroes of a number of popular stories and poems.

Over the following 50 years the demands of the peasants were largely met, even if they were on the king's conditions. Peasants could work for more money and slowly gained more freedoms from their lords to work where they pleased and make more of their own choices such as who to marry.

Using this information and your own knowledge answer the following questions.

What do you think was the most significant consequence of the Peasants Revolt? Remember to explain why you think this.

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Do you think that they were the first 'working-class heroes'? Remember to explain why you think this.

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**Serfdom:** The social position of most peasants who were controlled by their lord.

**Poll tax:** A tax paid by all adults. The amount was the same for everyone, regardless of their income or occupation.

**Lollard:** A follower of John Wycliff. Wycliff believed that churchmen should lead simple lives and that the Bible should be translated into English.

## Why was the Holy Land important?

In the Middle Ages, the Muslim world stretched from India to Spain, including Jerusalem and the **Holy Land**. For Jews, Christians and Muslims, Jerusalem was and still is a holy city. In fact for Medieval Christians it was the centre of their world spiritually and geographically according to their maps.

For Christians, Jerusalem was the place where Jesus Christ died and was buried. The Church of the Holy Sepulchre stood at the site where Christians believed his tomb was found. Christian pilgrims had come to the city for centuries.

To Muslims, Jerusalem is the third most holy city, as Prophet Muhammad ascended to heaven from there. Arab Muslims conquered the Holy Land in 638. The Dome of the Rock and the Al-Aqsa mosque are sites of pilgrimage for Muslims.

The **Church of the Holy Sepulchre** had to be rebuilt after it was destroyed by the **Caliph** of Egypt, Al-Hakim, in 1009.

Following this time, Christian pilgrims were free to visit the church. However, around 1077 Muslim Seljuk Turks took control of the Holy Land. It became harder for Christian pilgrims to visit as various Muslim groups struggled for power

**Holy Land:** The land sacred to Jews, Christians and Muslims in what was ancient Palestine (now Israel, Palestine and Jordan).

**Pilgrim:** A person who performs a journey which has religious or spiritual significance, known as a pilgrimage.

**Dome of the Rock.** An important Muslim shrine, or holy place, located in Jerusalem.

**Caliph:** A Muslim chief or ruler.

Write a paragraph explaining why Christian would travel from England on pilgrimage to the Holy Land

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Many nobles lived in castles. The great hall was the centre of a castle and the walls were decorated with **tapestries**. Everyone except the lord sat on benches. There was a **minstrel** gallery for musicians and singers. At night, the servants slept on the floor.

The great hall would have at least one fireplace with a chimney. This was a Norman invention and stopped the room filling with smoke.

The lord had his own room, called the solar, and his own four-poster bed, with curtains for privacy.

At the top of the castle, the lady would have a day-room for herself and her maids-in-waiting. This had the largest windows and the best views. After 1200, castles had panes of glass in the windows.

The toilet, called the 'garderobe', was usually a chute straight into the moat. One way to capture a castle was to climb up the chute, keeping your fingers crossed that the toilet wasn't occupied!

A young nobleman would join the household of another lord. He would serve there as a page, learning how to carve and fight on horseback. He would then serve as a squire until he was about 18 years old, when he would go through a religious ceremony and become a knight.

Meals had many courses. Each course consisted of many kinds of meats including swan, peacock, magpie, **porpoise** and boar. This was served on a thick bread 'trencher' and eaten with a knife and the fingers. Nobles ate few vegetables. If the lord was entertaining guests, he might impress them by gilding the food with gold leaf, or serving a pie full of live frogs.

Contrary to Hollywood films, a tournament was usually a mock battle known as a *melée*. Knights did take part in jousts, but these only became common after the 12th century. Almost every lord loved hunting.

Fashions became more extreme as time went by, and included huge sleeves, shoes and codpieces. Men's fashions were just as colourful and gaudy as women's.

Towards the end of the Middle Ages, knights were obsessed with **chivalry** and **courtship**.

### **Tapestry**

A form of textile art. Fabric with pictures and patterns woven on.

### **Minstrel**

A medieval singer or musician.

### **Porpoise**

A species of mammal similar to dolphins.

### **Chivalry**

The spirit of medieval knighthood, and the qualities expected of a medieval knight.

### **Courtship**

a period during which a couple develop a romantic relationship before getting married.

Why do you think knights become obsessed with chivalry and courtship? Definitions of these words are included on the page to help you.

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When designing a coat of arms a knight had to follow strict rules. To begin with the knight was only allowed five basic colours – purple, blue, red, black and green. They were also allowed two metal colours, gold and silver. When colouring a shield you were not allowed to put a metal colour next to another metal colour or a plain colour next to another plain colour.

Symbols on the coat of arms would also represent something about the knight or their family.



Safety and trust.



Strong and alert



Faithful



Courage



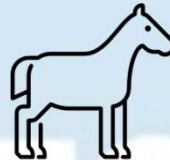
Wisdom



Beauty



Truth



Ready for anything



Affection

Design your own coat of arms. Remember to stick to the rules for colours and symbols

You can use modern symbols if they will represent something about you.



What were the different motives for the Crusades?



The historian Giles Constable says each participant made his own crusade. Some reasons for going were:

1. To obey the Pope's call to free the Holy city from the infidels and ensure access for pilgrims. St Bernaud of Clairvaux wrote in 1140, Of mighty soldier, oh man of war, you now have something to fight for. If you win it will be glorious. If you die fighting for Jerusalem, you will win a place in heaven.
2. To be forgiven for past sins. The Pope offered forgiveness for anyone who took part. This was important for knights who had killed many people in battle.
3. To see the world, have an adventure and prove their bravery.
4. To get land overseas. This was tempting for a younger son who would not inherit his father's lands.
5. Serfs, peasants who belonged to their lord, joined the Crusades because the Pope promised them their freedom if they went.
6. To gain wealth.
7. Kings encouraged troublesome knights to go on Crusade because it got them out of the country.

Using this information, and your wider understanding, what do you think was the most significant reason knights joined the Crusades? Remember to explain your answer.

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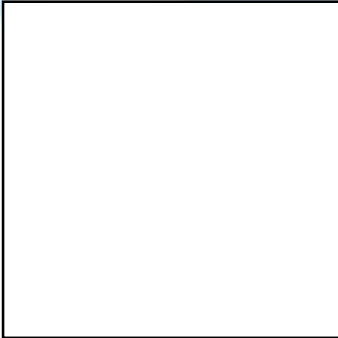
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You have been asked to design a museum about Medieval life. You only have space for four objects. Which four objects will you include, they can be items of clothing, documents, diagrams, plans or other items. You need to decide careful though because visitors will want to learn about medieval life. Draw, or stick in, a picture of each item and write a description as to why this is important in your museum.

Item 1

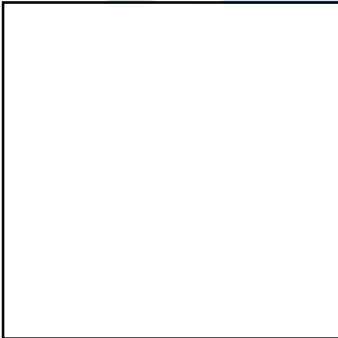


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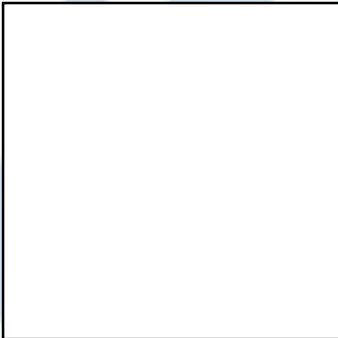


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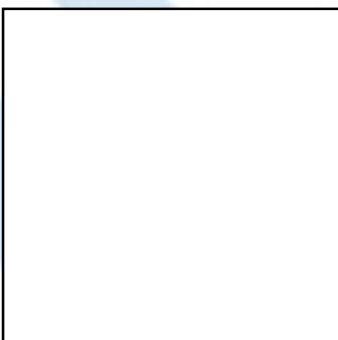


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Item 4



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The Wars of Roses began in the middle of the 1400s. It was called this because each side of the battle was represented by a rose. Richard III was a Yorkist king, but he was not popular with everybody. He may have been a good king, but some people thought that he had killed members of his own family! After Richard's older brother died (King Edward IV), his son, also called Edward, should have been the next king. However, he was only 12 years old so Richard made important decisions about the country until the child was old enough to be crowned king. Eventually Richard was crowned king and he had his brother's sons put in the Tower of London. They were never seen again. There are rumours that he had them killed so that he could always be king.

Henry Tudor also had a claim to the English throne so he wanted to get Richard off it! This meant that Henry needed money if he was going to get a strong enough army together to fight Richard and his army. Henry had about 500 loyal followers and 1500 French soldiers but he needed more. He sailed from France to Wales and then Henry's army marched to the English border. Henry managed to get the support and money of some of the most important landowners in South Wales, and made promises about what he would give them as a reward if they helped him and he became king. Then Henry turned to his stepfather, Lord Stanley, and his brother, Sir William Stanley, for support. Both of these men owned land and gave Henry money.

When Richard heard about Henry's invasion, he did not think it was a real threat because he expected the Welsh landowners to attack Henry. Eventually, Richard realised his mistake. Richard was shocked to find out the Welsh landowners were actually helping Henry! Richard marched his army to meet Henry's army in Leicester. Richard knew that Lord Stanley would only support the side he would get the most reward from. Richard did not trust Lord Stanley to be on his side.

The Battle of Bosworth began on the 22nd August, 1485. The Stanleys stayed away at first, because they needed to work out whether they were going to support Henry or Richard in the battle. Both armies suffered huge injuries. Then things changed. King Richard decided to charge at Henry himself. Henry's bodyguards closed ranks and saved him. Suddenly, Lord Stanley decided who to support! He attacked Richard, and defended Henry. King Richard III of England was killed and his army ran away. The Yorkist king was dead. Lord Stanley picked up the crown from the ground and placed it on Henry's head. Henry Tudor of the House of Lancaster was now King Henry VII of England.

**Some people say the Stanleys are the only reason Henry VII became King of England. Do you agree with this comment? Remember to explain why you agree or disagree with it.**

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Henry VII used a number of ways to maintain control once he became king. Some of the main ways are described below. Read each of them and then make a decision as to which was most significant and explain why you have come to that decision.

As king, Henry VII passed a law banning private armies in England. This meant that rich lords and ladies could no longer have their own armies and so the king was much safer.

Henry made friends with England's powerful neighbour Spain by marrying his son (Henry VIII) to the Spanish princess Catherine of Aragon.

Henry showed everyone that he was rich and powerful. He wore expensive clothes and threw expensive parties to impress people, and to let them know he was the boss.

Henry invested a lot of money in the military. He was especially fond of modern technology and made sure he had the best cannons money could buy

Henry married Elizabeth of York, the daughter of his enemy. This marriage meant that the fighting between the two families ended as they were now one. This was a political marriage, not done out of love but out of a desire to end the War of the Roses.

Henry forced rich nobles to pay him a lot of money. This had the effect of giving him more money to spend on guards and giving the nobles less money to cause trouble with.

Henry invested a lot of money in the military. He was especially fond of modern technology and made sure he had the best cannons money could buy

Henry forced France to give him money to prevent England invading, giving Henry even more money.

The most significant way Henry VII maintain control was

This was significant because it ...

Henry VIII had full control over the portraits painted of him. Each portrait was sent to different European Courts and was designed to give a clear impression of him to his subjects and rivals. Can you work out the messages within this portrait? It was filled with different messages.

What parts of the picture show he had **Power, Strength, Wealth and Fertility**?

Power

Strength

Wealth

Fertility



What other words would you use to describe Henry VIII?

Do you think this painting would be an accurate depiction of Henry VIII? Explain why you think that.



## Why did the Mary Rose sink?

The Mary Rose was a ship in Henry VIII's navy, which he had built when he came to the throne in 1509. Construction began in 1510, and the ship was finally launched in 1511. The Mary Rose would go on to fight in two wars against France, and one against Scotland.

In 1545, the Mary Rose was part of a defensive fleet when a large French armada attacked the Isle of Wight, with the intent of invading England via Portsmouth. For reasons unknown the Mary Rose managed to capsize, taking her crew of around 500 to the bottom of the sea just a couple of miles from the coast of Portsmouth. The only confirmed eyewitness account of the Mary Rose's sinking says that she had fired all of her guns on one side and was turning when she was caught in a strong gust of wind. Other accounts agree that she was turning, but there could be a number of reasons why she sank during this manoeuvre.

**Theory 1 – Human Error.** This was Sir George Carew's first naval command, so maybe he was not familiar with his new vessel's capabilities, and he gave an order that endangered the ship? Or perhaps the crew ignored orders, or were even unable to understand them, leading to disaster? It is claimed that the admiral called out that he had "the sort of men" that he "could not rule", but this claim comes from his cousin, possibly trying to protect the family name? While it has also been suggested that many of the crew were from overseas, they may actually be from areas of the west country or Wales. Also, would one of the largest ships of the king's fleet be given an unruly crew?

**Theory 2 – The weather.** Did a gust of wind hit the sails at a crucial moment, making the ship unstable? Eye-witness accounts described a sudden breeze as the Mary Rose made a turn, causing her to capsize. With the gunports opened for battle, the ship could have flooded and quickly foundered. So why had she never foundered before? Perhaps she had simply become too heavy after a recent refit, which had added extra guns to her firepower?

**Theory 3 – The French.** A French cavalry officer present at the battle stated that the Mary Rose had been sunk by French guns. A cannonball low in the hull would enable water to flood in, making the ship unstable and leading to her sinking. Perhaps that was why the ship turned so suddenly. Was she aiming to reach the shallows at Spitbank only a few hundred metres away? A cannonball made of granite, similar to a type found in France, was found in the hold of the Mary Rose. However, it was found in a shot locker, and the stone is also found in areas of the English west country. Were the French trying to justify their failed invasion attempt by claiming to sink one of Henry VIII's flagships?

**Theory 4 – Overloading.** Was she overloaded with heavy guns or with extra soldiers? If so, a strong gust of wind could have heeled her over into the sea. The guns had been put aboard in London, so she'd managed to traverse the English Channel without mishap, so why did she topple in the Solent? She'd also carried large numbers of soldier before; in 1513 she had been able to transport nearly 1,000 soldiers to Flodden Field in Northumberland, so why would 500, or even 700 as one source claims make her more unstable?

**Read the article and then decide which theory is the reason for the sinking of the Mary Rose. Be prepared to explain your decision in a classroom discussion.**

## Medieval Tournament

Tournaments were pretend battles between groups of knights. When a town or area would have a tournament they would invite knights from other areas. Typically the local knights fought against the knights from outside the area.

The battle took place on a large field. On the day of the tournament a large crowd would gather to watch. There would even be stands built where the local nobles could sit to watch. Both sides would parade past the spectators shouting war cries and showing off their armour and coat of arms.

The tournament would begin with each side lining up and preparing for the charge. At the sound of a bugle each side would lower their lances and charge. The knights that were still on their horses after the first charge would turn and charge again. This "turning" is where the name "tournament" or "tourney" comes from. This would continue until one side won.

As you can imagine, tournaments were dangerous. The lances used were blunted so that knights would not be killed, but many were still injured. Henry VIII was seriously injured twice during his reign when jousting.

Why do you think towns and areas would host tournaments?

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Why do you think Knights took part in tournaments?

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Henry VIII was the most powerful person in England, why do you think he took part in tournaments?

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Do you think Henry VIII was right to joust, remember to explain your answer.

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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.

1. The Latin Mass was no longer used.
2. A Book of Common Prayer was introduced. It was written in English.
3. Priests were allowed to marry.
4. Statues of the saints were removed, and pictures on church walls were whitewashed. Priests wore plain robes.
5. Stone altars were taken out of churches and replaced by wooden communion tables.
6. Ornaments such as candles and goblets were sold and stained glass windows were smashed.
7. Catholics bishops were imprisoned in the Tower of London.
8. Protestant missionaries were sent out round the country to tell people about the new beliefs. They gave people Bibles written in English.

In 1549 there was a rebellion against the new prayer book in Devon and Cornwall. The rebellion was defeated.

### Protestant

Christians who broke away from the Roman Catholic Church during the Reformation. They believe in the teachings of the Bible but reject the authority of the Pope.

**Catholic** The Church in Western Europe before the Reformation. The Pope was head of the Church. A member of the Roman Catholic Church.

Which change do you think was most significant? Remember to explain why you think this.

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Source A: Portrait of Queen Elizabeth I painted around 1600 to celebrate her coronation as Queen of England.



Source B: Portrait of Queen Elizabeth I painted after her death.

Which portrait do you think makes Elizabeth I look more powerful? Explain why you think this.

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Why do you think the two portraits are different?.

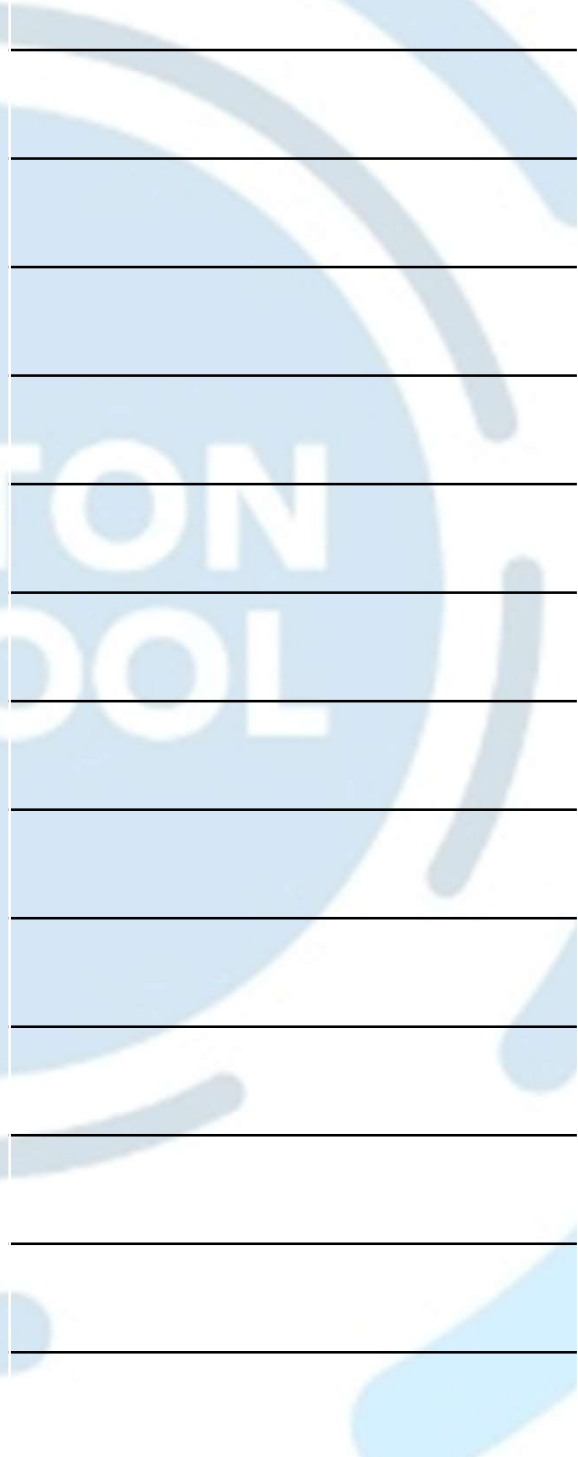

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Write a newspaper article describing the defeat of the Spanish Armada.

# TUDOR TURTON TIMES



CON  
POOL

**TURTON  
SCHOOL**

Elizabeth's early protection from plots had been overseen by her close advisor William Cecil, who would later become Lord Burghley. However, with Mary Queen of Scots in 1568 there came a new and more dangerous threat that needed a more ruthless and efficient approach – Walsingham fit this brief perfectly.

Walsingham was trained as a lawyer. He was a very intelligent, serious and disciplined man who was often described as ruthless and quick-witted. He was a highly religious man and lived abroad during Mary Tudor's reign, returning to be **Secretary of State** for Queen Elizabeth. He was passionate about protecting his country and his Queen. Walsingham created the first ever spy network. He also set up the world's first 'spy school' where agents could be trained in intelligence gathering. Walsingham funded most of this himself. He had spies posted in all key Catholic courts abroad and aimed to have an ear to every group of plotters on the continent. It was through this network that Walsingham could piece together what the Pope was thinking about Elizabeth and his plans to have her assassinated.

Walsingham made it his life's ambition to catch Mary Queen of Scots in a plot to kill Elizabeth. It took him 20 years to do this.

**Secretary of State:**

this is a senior government position. In the time of Elizabeth I the Secretary of State would be responsible for foreign affairs.

**Create a CV for Walsingham showing he was well suited to support Elizabeth I.**

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Religion: \_\_\_\_\_

Key Skills



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### Science and Progress during the Golden Age of Elizabeth I

The reign of Queen Elizabeth I is known as the Golden Age because it is seen as a time of progress and prosperity in England. Elizabeth was crowned in 1558 and ruled for 45 years; during this time there were significant developments in science and the arts. Her reign is often viewed as the height of the English Renaissance.

Elizabeth was an accomplished woman; she spoke six languages and made some shrewd political decisions. She successfully united the country against an attack from the Spanish Armada (the Spanish navy), who were hoping to conquer England and return it to Catholicism. She never married and was known as the 'Virgin Queen', although she used the prospect of marriage as a bargaining and diplomatic tool.

During Elizabeth's reign, Sire Francis Drake became the first Englishman to sail around the world, opening up new horizons and expanding England's world view. Sir Walther Raleigh was another explorer who colonised an area of America (Virginia – named after the Virgin Queen), and introduced potatoes and tobacco to England.

Scientifically, people's view of the world was also changing. In Italy a scientist called Copernicus had recently put forward a theory that the world revolved around the sun. This went against the long-held belief that the earth was the centre of the universe.

William Gilbert, a doctor in Elizabeth's court, studied magnets and came up with the theory that the earth was a giant magnet with two poles which cause it to spin on its axis.

Sir Francis Bacon, a keen scientist, started out in Queen Elizabeth's court but became popular under her successor, King James I. Bacon believed that the study of the laws of nature was key to understanding how science worked.

Medicine was very different to today, often mixing science with superstition and old beliefs. People believed that they were controlled by 'humours': four liquids within the body which determined your mood and health. Doctors would treat their patients according to their humours, often with questionable results. Under James I, a doctor named William Harvey started to investigate the possibility of blood circulating around the body.

**Which discovery do you think was most significant? Remember to explain why you think this.**

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## The creation of the flag of Great Britain

When James VI of Scots rode south to London in 1603 to be crowned as James I of England, he called himself King of Great Britain. He hoped for a union of his two realms and tried to sell the idea to both the English and the Scots, without success.

There were too many vested interests against him and the kingdoms remained separate as South Britain and North Britain. For a time their ships continued to fly their own 'jacks' to indicate their nationality: the jack being a small flag flown from the jack-staff at the vessel's bow. The English flew the cross of St George, their patron saint, and the Scots theirs of St Andrew.

Unable to achieve the union of the kingdoms, King James tried to solve the problem in the creation of a union flag and issued a **proclamation** about it in 1606. Devised by the royal heralds, the new flag combined the crosses of St George and St Andrew, and was to be flown from the top of the mainmast of all British ships. English ships would additionally fly their St George's cross at the top of the foremast, and Scottish ships their St Andrew's cross in the same way.

**Proclamation:** a public or official announcement dealing with a matter of great importance.

In designing the new flag the heralds took the blue of the St Andrew's cross as the background colour with the white saltire on top of it. Super-imposed on top of that was the red cross of St George, whose original white background almost disappeared. It was reduced to a narrow white border or 'fimbriation', to prevent the red colour of the cross touching the blue background, which would have broken one of the rules which had to be followed when designing a flag. Some English seamen were not comfortable with the new flag, but it was used all through the reigns of James I and Charles I. The restoration of Charles II also restored the Union Jack of James I, which continued in use until the formal union with Ireland in 1801 made it necessary to add the cross of St Patrick.

**What did James I hope to do by creating a new flag for Great Britain?**

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**Some English seamen were not comfortable with the new flag, why do you think this was?**

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## The Gunpower plot 1605

In 1603 James I became King of England. James was not a Catholic and he was persuaded by parliament to introduce new laws against the Catholics. This upset many Catholics. In 1604 a group of Catholics decided to do something about it. The Plan was the idea of Robert Catesby. The plan was to blow up Parliament whilst the King was there.

Catesby told his friends Thomas Percy, John Wright and Thomas Winter who all decided they needed an explosives expert. Guy Fawkes was an explosives expert who came from near York. Catesby then went to Francis Tresham for money to fund the plot. Legend has it that Percy rented a cellar in a house close to Parliament.

They started to move the gunpowder in a tunnel which had been dug under Parliament hit two problems. The first was that they were so near the River Thames that the tunnel started to fill with water. The second was that the walls to the House of Lords were so thick that they could not break through them. It was clear the idea would not work.

But then the plotters had a stroke of luck. Firstly the opening of Parliament was delayed to November 5th 1605. Secondly, a cellar room became available to rent under Parliament. The plotters rented it. Robert Keys was given the job of guarding the old room while they moved the 36 barrels of gunpowder to the new cellar. The barrels were moved to the new cellar and hidden behind firewood. Fawkes was then left to guard it and when the time was right set fire to it.

However, Lord Monteagle was a Catholic Member of Parliament. His cousin was Francis Tresham one of the plotters. On the 26th of October 1605 Lord Monteagle was about to sit down to dinner when he received an anonymous letter. The letter warned Monteagle not to attend the opening of parliament as "they shall receive a terrible blow". Monteagle took the letter to the king's Chief Minister Robert Cecil (also known as Lord Salisbury). Cecil showed the letter to the King. On the morning of November 4th 1605 the king ordered a search of the cellars. They found the pile of wood and a man called 'Johnson'. Later that same day the King ordered a second search and they found the gunpowder. Johnson was arrested.

In the Tower of London Johnson was tortured and admitted he was Guy Fawkes. Four days later he confessed to the plot. The other plotters were in hiding in the Midlands. Soldiers surrounded the house and several including Catesby and Percy were shot dead. The survivors including Fawkes were found guilty of High Treason. In January 1606 the plotters were hung, drawn and quartered. Their hearts were cut out and their insides were burned in public.

**Who do you think warned Lord Monteagle about the plot? Remember to explain your answer.**

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