



Turton School History Department

Name _____

Class _____



Yr 8 History

Homework Book – Topic 1
The Stuarts and Britain

Who were the Stuarts?

The House of Stuart was a Scottish Royal house from 1371, and it became the Royal house of England too, in 1603. In fact, there was a Stuart ruler in some part of the British Isles for over 340 years. The Stuarts came to be rulers of Scotland through marriage, Walter Stuart married the daughter of King Robert the Bruce, Walter's son would become King Robert II of Scotland. The Stuart kings had an unlucky History, dogged by sudden death, murder and seven Stuart rulers succeeded the throne as minors; they were too young to rule alone. Nevertheless, their dynasty survived.

In 1603, James VI of Scotland also became James I of England. He could inherit the English throne because his great-grandmother had been Margaret Tudor, daughter of Henry VII. He was, therefore, Elizabeth I's cousin and, having already married and had children, a secure bet for the throne. In all, there were 7 Stuart rulers of England, these include James I, Charles I, Charles II, James II, William III and Mary II, and finally Anne. It was when Anne died without issue that the throne passed on, through her daughter to the house of Hanover.

The early Stuart kings of England had very definite ideas about ruling and the ruled. They believed that God had chosen them to rule, often finding the English Parliament difficult to work with and navigate. By contrast, later Stuart monarchs would have no choice but to seek compromise with Parliament. Like the Tudor dynasty, there were many issues regarding religion in the Stuart period, with the division between Catholics and Protestants still at the forefront of many a mind.

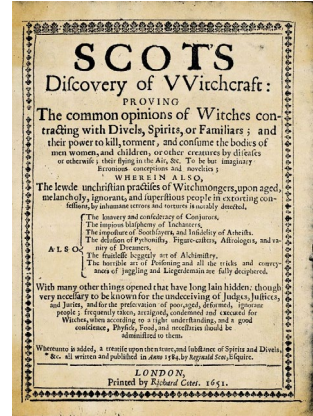
Give three similarities that you have identified between the Stuart kings and their predecessors:

Explain how and why the Stuarts were able to become kings of Scotland and England:

Write one question that you have after reading this brief introduction:

The Pendle Witch Trials

James I was a king obsessed with witchcraft and the Devil. In Pendle, Lancashire, that obsession would have deadly consequences. In 1612 there was a crackdown on recusants (people who did not attend protestant church), it was during this crackdown that the first allegations of witchcraft were made in Pendle. John Law, a local pedlar (salesman) claimed he had been injured by Witchcraft. This led to a mass of accusations and the identification and conviction of 9 witches, 7 of whom came from just two, rival, families.



The initial accusation was that Alison Device had cursed John Law, asking the devil to lame him; after this encounter John was struck down by what is now thought to have been a stroke. Alison was questioned and in her answers accused others of witchcraft. Some of these were from her own family and others from the Chattox family. This is a similar pattern to other witch hunts and trials. Often the accused would counter accuse others, or simply incriminate them through the answers they gave when questioned.

The trials were held at Lancaster in August 1612, with many people called to give evidence including the 9 year old daughter of one of the accused. Interestingly, a number of the accused were considered to be witches, or even believed that they were themselves. This is not too unusual as women had a role in the home and community as healers, often using old herbal remedies and 'old wives tales' to help the sick and needy. Alison Device even freely confessed to what she had 'done', saying that she had ill-wished John Law.

The people, men and women, who were convicted were hanged for their crimes. It is now commonly believed that they were as much a victim of circumstance as they were of superstition. The area of Pendle was remote, and seen as resisting the Protestant church, this meant it was regarded as bad and dangerous anyway. The fact people in rural areas relied on wise women and healers meant that some relied on a reputation for 'the craft' to make money, some historians believe that in this case the accusations and claims simply got out of hand.

Using the information above, write a paragraph explaining how and why witch trials happened in Pendle; what factors meant these people were suspected of witchcraft?

Homework 3

To be completed by:

Read and highlight the text below:

When King James I came to the throne the religious landscape looked simple, but by the time Charles I was in charge things were definitely getting more complicated. Charles selected William Laud to be his Archbishop of Canterbury. Laud had clear ideas about the Church, he thought churches should be decorated and as such all churches were beautified. Some churches still retain this decoration to this day. In the last decade evidence of such restoration and beautification was uncovered at Winchester Cathedral.

This was a problem for a key group in England called the Puritans. Puritans are a Protestant group that believed the Church of England was too similar to the Catholic Church. They believed that all ceremonies and practices not explicitly explained in the bible should be rooted out. They thought that services should be held in English and that Church should be a more simple affair. This situation was not helped in Charles' reign as he was married to a French Catholic (Henrietta Maria), people believed she was influencing Charles and Church policy to be more Catholic.

The Puritan movement had started once Henry VIII had established the Protestant Church in England. It had continue to grow as the English religious landscape developed. The Puritans would play a vital role after the Civil War, by removing, covering or painting over much of the decoration done by Laud. Many churches and holy sites in England still show this today, missing their painted interiors and having empty niches where statues once stood.

Both Catholics and Puritans faced persecution in the Stuart times. James I would pass harsher penalties for Catholics who refused to attend Protestant Church while Archbishop Laud would oversee persecution of Puritans who threatened his ideas for the Church.

How had religion in Britain changed since Tudor times?

What evidence is there of these religious changes in Britain today?

Homework 4

To be completed by:

Research Task – The people of the Civil War

To become a good historian you will need to be able to conduct your own research and wider reading (at A level student are expected to carry out 5 hrs of wider reading a week – just for History!).

For your first research task of the year, you are to visit this English Heritage website and read about the weapons from the Norman Conquest. You can visit other web sites too but you must visit this English Heritage one.

Visit ONE of these web sites (you can scan ONE of the QR codes on your phone):

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Thomas-Fairfax-3rd-Baron-Fairfax-of-Cameron>

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Henrietta-Maria>

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/John-Hampden>

<https://www.britannica.com/biography/Prince-Rupert-English-commander>

Name of your person:

Explain what they did in the Civil War:

Explain what happened to them after the Civil War:

Thomas Fairfax



Henrietta Maria



John Hampden



Prince Rupert



How were the armies structured in the Civil War?

There were no standing armies on the outbreak of the Civil War in 1642. Both the Royalists and Parliamentarians recruited volunteers, though the noblemen on each side often compelled their tenants to enlist. As the war continued both sides would go on to introduce conscription (which was extremely unpopular and ineffective). Senior officers on both sides usually had prior fighting experience, though the Parliamentarians were more likely to promote common men to positions of authority than the Royalists, who respected title more than ability.

The Parliamentarians quickly gained the nickname Roundheads, a mocking nickname given by the Royalists in light of the short haircut many Puritan soldiers wore, while the Royalists were known as Cavaliers, a similarly mean nickname given by the Parliamentarians who likened the Royalists to the Spanish Catholics killing protestants in Europe. The Parliamentarians also introduced an element of training and organisation that meant their men were well drilled and prepared.

Both sides had infantry, this was formed of pikemen and Musketeers. The pikemen carried a long wooden pike, with a spear mounted on the end. They also carried a short sword, called a tuck, for close quarter fighting. Musketeers would become the main weapon of the infantry, outnumbering the pikemen 2:1. Musketeers initially used matchlock guns to shoot at the enemy. They carried ammunition and musket balls with them. As the war progressed an early form of flintlock musket was introduced, this used a spark instead of a burning ember to fire the gun. In battle the musketeers lined up in ranks with first and second shooters.

Both armies also relied on cavalry. These were made up of a mix of Dragoons, Lancers and Cuirassiers (old fashioned knights). Though many of these men were painted in full armor, they did not wear it into battle at this point in time. To back up both infantry and cavalry the Royalists and Parliamentarians both used Artillery in the form of field guns and canon. Each gun could be fired about 10 times per hour.

In terms of armor, we have an image of helmeted men fighting for parliament and men in floppy hats fighting for the King; but this was invented by the Victorians. In reality, the wealthy men on both sides would have worn their hair long, both sets of cavalry would have worn the buff coat and lobster pot helmet that was seen as standard equipment at the time. This confusion often led to friendly fire incidents, so officers on each side would wear coloured sashes to try and help their men avoid confusion!!

What similarities are there between the two armies?

What differences are there between the two armies?

Who actually fought in the Civil War?

There are many expectations and myths surrounding who supported which side, and who actually fought, in the Civil War. However, like most things in History it is not as simple as it seems.

The first myth is that all of the rich people supported the King. In reality, some 272 members of the gentry supported the king, while 138 supported parliament. Nine even changed sides during the war. This often meant that families were split, with relatives joining opposing sides.

Our second myth is that all of the MPs supported Parliament. This was very different in reality with Parliament split 50:50 in terms of who the MPs supported. Half supported the King and half supported the Parliamentary cause. These MPs were not just those from the South East, near London, either, in fact both sides drew support from all over the country.

The biggest myth of the Civil War is that everyone took sides or was involved in the fighting. This is simply not the case at all. Between a third and two thirds of the Gentry took no active part in the war. Some 21 counties organized their own armies to keep the Royalists AND the Parliamentarians out. The best known of these is the Dorset Clubmen, a group of local men, armed with improvised weapons who fought to protect their county and farms from the 2 armies.

Many people also did not get to pick a side based on principle or what they believed. They were influenced by who the local gentry supported or which army held sway in their area. And many gentry simply picked the side they thought was most likely to win.

What sorts of reasons did people have for choosing a side in the Civil War?

Why do you think some counties were so keen to keep BOTH armies out during the war?

Explain one thing that surprises you about the people who fought in the Civil War?

Homework 7

To be completed by:

Why was Europe at war too?

The Thirty Years War remains one of the longest and most brutal wars in History, with more than 8 million casualties from battles alone. The war lasted from 1618-1648, starting as a battle between the Catholic and Protestant states that made up the Holy Roman Empire. The Holy Roman Empire was a vast empire covering much of Central Europe. Over time the war became less about religion and more about who would get to rule such a vast empire.

It all started when Emperor Ferdinand II made citizens of the empire become Catholic, even though he had promised to allow religious freedom. The mainly Protestant areas were not happy about this and the war began. The first event of the war was the Defenestration of Prague, this was the act of throwing people out of windows, in this case the representatives of Emperor Ferdinand II! Soon after armies for both sides were involved in brutal warfare on multiple fronts.

Spain joined with the Catholics to make a 'Catholic league' and for a while the Catholics took the advantage. Then, Sweden joined on the side of the Protestants and pushed the Catholics back in the North. Then the French entered the conflict, despite being Catholic, they did not like the ruling family, nor the influence of Spain and so pushed against the Catholic League in the West. This was when the war changed from a religious conflict to one about who was in control. Some of the Germanic states also started to push to simply leave the empire and rule themselves.

By 1648 the Holy Roman Empire had been reduced until only the Austrian territories remained under its control. In the Peace of Westphalia, which ended the war, new areas were given autonomy (the right to rule themselves) and the Catholic Church saw its political influence significantly decrease, as did Spain. By this point millions of soldiers were dead or injured and hundreds of thousands of people had died from the famine and disease that typically accompany war.

What are the main causes of the 30 years war?

What are the main results of the 30 years war?

Design an information poster to tell someone else about the 30 years war.

Homework 8

To be completed by:

An extract from ‘The confession of Richard Brandon’ written in 1649. Richard Brandon was the executioner who cut off the head of Charles I. This was published in a pamphlet after his death. There is some debate about the reliability of the source as executioners work anonymously!

Upon Wednesday last (20th June, 1649) Richard Brandon, the late Executioner and Hang-man, who beheaded his late Majesty, King of Great Britain [Charles I], departed this life. But during the time of his sickness, his conscience was much troubled.

And upon Sunday last, a young man of his acquaintance going in to visit him, fell into conversation with him, asked him how he did, and whether he was not troubled in conscience for cutting off of the King's head?

He replied, “yes!” Further acknowledging, That he had no sooner stepped upon the scaffold [execution platform], but immediately he fell a trembling, and hath ever since continued in the pain and agony. He likewise confessed, that he had [been paid] 30 pounds for his pains.

About 6 of the clock at night [on the day of the execution], he returned home to his wife...and gave her the money, saying, That it was the dearest money that ever he earned in his life, for it would cost him his life.

Which prophetic words were soon made manifest; for it appeared, that ever since he hath been in a most sad condition [ill].

What does this source tell you about the way the executioner reacted to the death of Charles I?

How far do you think the feelings of the executioner were shared by the common people at the time?

Explain if you think we can trust this source or not...

Did the execution of the king turn the world upside down?

After King Charles I was executed in 1649 some people began to have new, sometimes extreme, ideas about how the world should be organized. The image below is a source from 1647 about this new world. It was sent to the King by a well-wisher. Look at the image and answer the questions below- then do the reading about the main groups that emerged:



Why do you think the source is called 'World turned upside down'?

What message do you think the artist is trying to send to the king?

Do you think most people would have shared similar ideas about the execution of the King?

Homework 9 continued

Did the execution of the king turn the world upside down?

In 1649, new ideas about the world began to circulate, a few years earlier people would not have been allowed to share such thoughts. But people were now freer to say what they liked; anyone with a printing press could print pamphlets and publish their ideas.

The **Diggers** were one of the key groups. They believed that no one group should rule another. They did not think land should be owned by the rich, arguing that it should be shared amongst all of the people. Some diggers occupied (took over) common land in Surrey, saying that if everyone did this there would be an end to hunger and poverty.

Another group were called the **Levellers**. They wanted Parliament to run the country. They argued that MPs should be elected by all men over 21, and not just by the rich. They thought that everyone should have a right to be tried by a jury and that the death penalty should only be for murder. They also wanted people to be free to worship as they wished.

Some people, called the **Fifth Monarchists** believed that Jesus was about to return to earth and create a holy kingdom in England. They disliked the Gentry and refused to bow or show respect to those 'above' them in society. They wanted a Parliament of holy people to lead the nation, instead of elected MPs. They wanted to change the legal system to restorative justice e.g. thieves doing work for those they stole from instead of being hanged.

All of these groups were still run and dominated by men, however, **Women** also demanded a share of the freedoms given by the state. They wrote a petition to Parliament that called for them to have more rights and be seen as equal to men. They complained that they were thought of as too stupid to realize that they had no rights.

From the reading, what ideas do they have that are similar to today?

Why might these ideas still have been controversial back then?

Homework 10

To be completed by:

Research Task – Women of Stuart England

To become a good historian you will need to be able to conduct your own research and wider reading (at A level student are expected to carry out 5 hrs of wider reading a week – just for History!).

Your second research task is to investigate two women from the Stuart period. You can carry out your research using the internet, a book or any other means, but you must choose two women from the list below:

- Mary II
- Elizabeth Cromwell
- Queen Anne
- Lady Anne Clifford

Give the names of your chosen women:

Explain what the first did that made her important:

Explain what the second did that made her important:

Homework 11

To be completed by:

Representations of Charles II

As with all Kings, Charles II was the focus of lots of artists who made portraits of him throughout his life. Use the QR code or visit the website

<https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/person/mp00841/king-charles-ii>

and select the portrait of Charles II that you feel is the best reflection of him.

Stick a copy or draw your own version below, then use the find out more button to help you answer the question below:



Who created the painting you have selected and when did they create it?

Why was the image created and what does it show? Include any special people, places or symbols too

Explain why you chose this image:

Why was 1665 such a big year in England's History?

*"This day on Drury Lane I see two or three houses marked with a red cross upon the doors."
Samuel Pepys, 1665.*

In 1665 the Great Plague hit London. In May 43 people died of Plague, not an uncommon occurrence in this period, which saw plague come and go in 1603 and 1625, but by in June another 6137 people were dead of the disease. At its peak in August 31,159 people perished of the Plague and in all 15% of London's population was dead by the end of that summer.

Incubation of the plague took 4-6 days, once one person in a household was infected the whole household would be locked inside and their house marked. In many cases this condemned the whole family to death. King Charles II left London and fled to Oxford, many of the wealthy and middle classes fled too, leaving behind only those that could not afford to flee.

However, as people fled the Plague seemed to follow. It spread to many parts of England. The city of York was also terribly affected, and the grassy banks outside the city walls show the remains of the Plague pits where the dead were buried after dark.

A small village in Derbyshire called Eyam, 6 miles north of Bakewell, has a story of tragedy and courage that will always be remembered. In 1665 a box of laundry was brought to Eyam by a traveller. The laundry was found to be infested with fleas, and the epidemic started. 80% of the people died here and there could have been a terrible outbreak in Derbyshire had the village not had a courageous rector called William Mompesson.

He persuaded the villagers not to flee the village and so spread the infection, but to stay until the plague had run its course. His wife was one of the many victims and her tomb can be seen in Eyam churchyard. Mompesson preached in the open air during the time of the plague, on a rock in a dell now called Cucklett Church. Every year a Commemorative Service is held here on the last Sunday in August. During their 'siege' the villagers dropped money for provisions into a well so as not to spread the infection on the coins.

In some towns and villages in England there are still the old market crosses which have a depression at the foot of the stone cross. This was filled with vinegar during times of plague as it was believed that vinegar would kill any germs on the coins and so contain the disease. The plague lasted in London until the late autumn when the colder weather helped kill off the disease....

Why were the ill locked into their houses?

Why should we remember the villagers of Eyam?

Homework 12 continued

What else happened?

Often credited with ending the Plague, another disaster would hit London and transform it from the ramshackle medieval city to one we are much more familiar with today. London's buildings were made of wood, and tightly packed into narrow streets. A fire broke out on Pudding Lane, the result of a baker not properly banking his fire. It spread rapidly along the river front, some buildings were blown up in the hope of creating a firebreak, but it was too late.

With a strong wind fanning the flames, it was feared the whole city would be lost as the fire raged from 2nd-7th September. By Friday 7th, the fire was over and the damage could be assessed. Some 13,000 houses had been destroyed, 52 company halls (the main economy of the city) were lost and 87 children had been lost to the fire. The damage was £10 million at a time when the city's total income was only £12,000 per year.

The ambitious plans for rebuilding were initially unaffordable, but many changes were still achieved. Over 100 streets were widened. Timber was banned as a building material, with stone or red brick to be used instead. Churches, and St Paul's Cathedral were rebuilt, designed by Sir Christopher Wren. Some other changes were made to make the city healthier, including covering over the polluted river fleet and other waterways that were being used as sewers.

But there is one thing that remained, the idea that the Great Fire stopped the Plague. But this is not true. You should know from the previous page that the Plague was already in decline by winter 1665, and the fire did not break out until almost a year later. People like to think the fire killed the rats that spread the Plague, but this is not true!

How did the Great Fire change London for the better?

Why do you think some people still believe in the Myth that the fire stopped the Plague?

Homework 13

To be completed by:

1. _____

2. _____

3. _____

4. _____

5. _____

6. _____

7. _____

8. _____

9. _____

10. _____

11. _____

12. _____

13. _____

14. _____

DOWN

1. Which new group thought that Jesus was returning to England following the Civil War?

Civil War?

3. Which Cathedral was rebuilt as a result of the Great Fire in 1666?

5. Which area of the North West saw some infamous witch trials?

6. Which disease broke out in 1665?

7. Which king came to the throne in 1625?

9. What is the name given to the return of the Monarchy?

12. Who was the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire at the start of the Thirty Years War?

ACROSS

2. What was the chief gun used in the Civil War called?

4. Which Protestant Christian group thought the church was becoming too Catholic?

8. What was the name of the plot uncovered in 1605?

10. What was the unkind nickname given to the Parliamentarian forces?

11. What nickname were the Royalist forces known by?

13. What was the name given to the bands of men who kept the two armies out of Dorset?

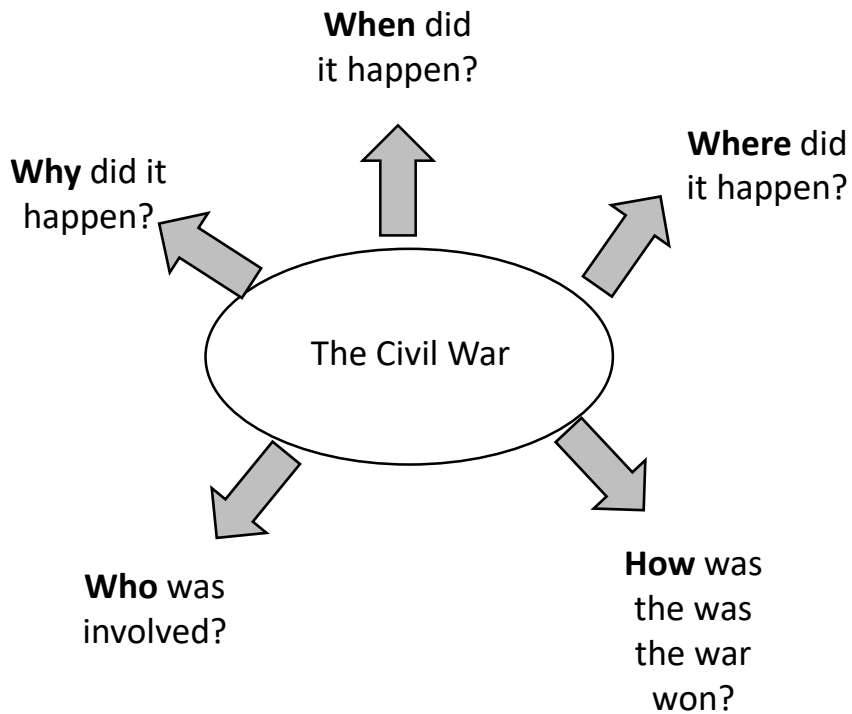
14. Name given to the new fighting force formed in the Civil War

Years War?

Civil War Revision Task

A good student of history will need to learn how to revise and review material taught in class. For this week's homework create a mind map about the Civil War. A good mind map will have colours and pictures to make the mind map interesting and easy to remember.

Use the mind map below as your starting point. There are some strands added to help you. There are also some great videos on YouTube to help you with your mind map technique.



Wider Activity

Additional websites:

There are a number of useful websites to visit to help build up your knowledge about this period:

<https://www.britannica.com/event/English-Civil-Wars> Or
<https://kids.britannica.com/kids/article/English-Civil-War/476240>

<http://bcw-project.org/>

http://www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/civil_war_revolution/

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/znnxwnb>

<https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/histories/the-english-civil-wars-history-and-stories/the-english-civil-wars/>

Wider reading

There are many great reading books covering this period, specifically designed for you to understand the period and also see it from a different point of view.

Children of the New Forest: A Children's Novel set in the English Civil War by Frederick Marryat.

This is a fictional story set in the Civil War period. It follows a family of orphans as they try to navigate the world left to them after the Civil War.

The English Civil War by Diane Purkiss. This is a non-fiction book that uses memoirs, songs and plays from the period to tell the story of the Civil War from the perspective of the people. It brings to life both Roundheads and Cavaliers, fighting people and the ordinary people.