

GCSE History Topic 3: Britain: Power and the People c1170 – present day



Part 2: Challenging royal authority

Key people

Henry VIII	King of England 1509 – 1547. Famously brought the Reformation to England and changed the religion from Catholic to Protestant
Martin Luther	A German monk who started the Reformation. He disagreed with the teachings of the Catholic Church and created a 'protest' church known as Protestants.
Thomas Cromwell	The chief minister of Henry VIII. He masterminded setting up the Church of England and ending English ties to the Roman Catholic.
Charles I	King of England 1625 – 1649. He went to war with Parliament (Civil War) which led to his execution.
Charles II	King of England 1660 – 1685. Son of Charles I. Reinstated as King after the death of Cromwell.
Oliver Cromwell	Fought against Charles in the Civil War. Trained and led the New Model Army. Ruled England 1649 – 1658 (Lord Protector 1653 – 1658)
George Washington	Served as the first US President 1789 – 1797.

Key dates

1534	Henry VIII declares himself the head of the Church of England through the Act of Supremacy
1536	Pilgrimage of Grace
1642	The English Civil War begins with the Battle of Edgehill
1649	Charles I is executed
1653	Oliver Cromwell takes on the role of 'Lord Protector of England, Scotland and Ireland'
1658	Cromwell dies. His son Richard takes over his role for a year before resigning.
1660	The monarchy is reinstated with Charles II as the King
1775 – 1783	The American Revolution. The Americans colonists defeated the British and gained their independence to establish the United States of America.

Key Tier 3 vocabulary

Reformation	The 'break from Rome' by Henry VIII in 1534. England's official religion changed from Catholicism to Protestantism.
Protestant	A member of the Christian group who protested against the Catholic Church.
Divine Right of Kings	The belief that God had chosen the King, and therefore he answered to no one. A belief strongly held by Charles I.
Tyranny	When all powers belong to one ruler and treatment is normally cruel and unfair.
Puritan	A strict Protestant who believed in simple church services and lifestyles. Puritans protested against the practices of the Catholic Church.
Laudian	Something introduced/done by William Laud
Star Chamber	A court where the people who had gone against the King were tried. Run by supporters of the King.
Propaganda	Literature used to promote a point of view; often used by a government or party at the time of war.
New Model Army	An army of professional soldiers led by trained generals, unlike other military forces of the era which tended to be led by aristocrats with no guarantee of military training. Fought under Oliver Cromwell.
Regicide	The act of killing a king
Protectorate	The role of Cromwell when he ruled the country in place of the King.
Empire	A group of countries that had been taken over and are ruled by one lead country.
Colony	A country that has been taken over and belongs to an empire
Revolution	A forcible overthrow of a government or social order, in favour of a new system.

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Prior knowledge required:

- Democracy
- The Tudors
- Revolutions

Provides building blocks for:

- *A level: Britain 1930-1997 including; Churchill*
- *GCSE - Elizabethan England 1558 - 1603*

Key knowledge

Popular uprisings against the Crown

This topic will look at the social, economic, religious and political causes of the Pilgrimage of Grace; the implications for royal authority; Henry VIII and his government's reaction and the impact of the uprising.

Divine Right and parliamentary authority

In this topic you will look at the causes of the English Revolution; the New Model Army and the development of political radicalism during the Civil War era; the short and long-term impact of the English Revolution, including the significance of trial and execution of Charles I and Oliver Cromwell and the Commonwealth.

Royal authority and the right to representation

You will study the causes of the American Revolution including the relationship between the government and people; impact and significance of the American Revolution.

Source Analysis

Content – what can you take from the source? What is it saying? What can you see?

Provenance – what is the NOP of a source?

N – nature (type of source)

O – origin (when the source was made, where the source was made, who made the source)

P – purpose (why the source was made, who the intended audience was, what the intended message was)

How can this affect the reliability of the source?

Accuracy - How accurate is the source? What own knowledge do you have that can support or challenge the source.

Key factors



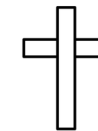
War



Government



Chance



Religion



Ideas



Communication



Individual



Economy

Key historical skills

Cause/consequence

Similarity/difference

Change/continuity

Significance

Sources

Interpretations