

Year 7 History Revision Booklet – The Middle Ages and Tudor England

Topic	Activity	Date to be completed
Medieval Church	How significant was the Church?	W/C 16 th May
Thomas Becket	Who was to blame for Becket's Death?	W/C 23 rd May
Thomas Becket	Who does this source support?	W/C 23 rd May
Henry VIII's Problems	What problems did Henry have?	W/C 6 th June
The Dissolution of the Monasteries	Why did Henry dissolve the monasteries?	W/C 6 th June
Mary I	How bloody was Mary?	W/C 6 th June

Your exam will consist of two parts. The first is on the Middle Ages (the part between the Battle of Hastings and the beginning of the Tudor period) and the second on the Tudors. You need to revise the key points about each of the topics below in order to revise for your exam.

Each section has got a box with a task in. Complete this task in order to help you with your revision

The Middle Ages:

The Church was very important to people in the Middle Ages. This is because almost everybody in the country was a Christian and truly believed in God. There was very little understanding of science as technology was limited and people used the Church as a way of answering their questions about the world around them. The Church told people what would happen to them when they died and why they were getting ill. It was all to do with God. If you displeased God you would be punished in this life through getting ill and then in the afterlife through going to Hell. This made the people do what the Church told them as they truly believed that they would go to Hell if they didn't.

The Church also recorded everything about people's lives, birth, deaths and marriages. People had to go to Church in order to get married and be buried properly so they would go to Heaven. The Church also helped people out by giving houses to the poor that couldn't afford their own as well as to those who were sick. They gave food to those that were struggling as well. This made the Church very important in people's lives as there was no other way for this help to be given.

Highlight the important things about the Church in the text. Then look at the factors in the table.
Which factor do you think is the most significant?

Explain why this factor proves the Church was important to people's daily life.

Don't forget the fact that almost everybody in the country was a Christian and truly believed in God.

The best factor for proving that the Church is significant is _____
because _____

Create 7 questions on the story of Thomas Becket from the cartoon and get someone to test you on your knowledge. You could use the links below and your books to add any extra detail.

<http://www.historylearningsite.co.uk/medieval-england/thomas-becket/>

http://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/ks3/history/middle_ages/thomas_becket_henry_ii/revision/4/

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Answers

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.
- 7.

Who do you think was most to blame for Becket's Death?

Sort the table below into 'Becket's actions' and 'Henry's actions'. Then complete the PEE paragraph below. Be careful, one point might not be to do with Henry or Becket.

The person most to blame for Becket's death was _____
because _____

This makes him to blame because if he hadn't done this _____

Challenge: Could you sort the problems into long term and short term?

The choice between God and my King was easy. It had to be God

I did not support the king about the Church courts.

I did not know that there was anybody else listening to me when I shouted in anger "who will rid me of this turbulent priest"

I was Henry's friend and I went back on my word when I promised to help him with the Church	I banished him to keep him safe from my fury.	I made my friend choose between God and his King. I was not happy when I lost.
I went against him and appointed my own bishops that supported my point of view. I even had my son coronated without him to prove my point.	We were only following what we thought would make the King happy.	I came back to try and solve our problems but he was too stubborn to change his mind

Source A: Edward Grim. An eyewitness and friend of Thomas Becket.

One of the knights raised his sword and cut Becket in the head. This attack almost cut off my arm as I held the **archbishop**. Becket was attacked again. It wounded him, but he managed to stand. After the third attack he fell. He said "In the name of Jesus and the protection of my church I will die."

Another knight stepped forward. He hit Becket so hard that his sword broke, but he succeeded with his bloody task. The top of Becket's head was cut off. Blood flowed from the wound and it stained the Cathedral floor.

The final knight put his foot on Becket's neck and started to beat his head with his sword. Becket's brains were scattered all over the floor. This knight called out. "Let's go home. This man will trouble us no more".

Source B: 'The martyrdom of Saint Thomas' 1426, painted by monks

Additional information: A martyr is someone who is prepared to die for what they believe. The person who painted this, believed that Thomas Becket died for something he believed in strongly.

Look at sources A and B. Are they on Becket's side or the Knights? Highlight and circle evidence to show which side the sources are on.

Source A is on _____ side because it says _____

Source B supports _____ because I can see in the picture that _____
from this we can infer (understand) _____

The Tudors

The king with six wives

Henry was the King of England who had six wives. But Henry did lots of other things besides marrying six times. He wanted to make England strong. Most of all, he wanted a son to be king after him.

When did he live?

Henry was born in 1491. In English history, the time when he and his family lived is known as the Tudor age. Tudor was Henry's family name.

Henry lived at a time of changes. People had new ideas in art, science and religion. They sailed off to explore new lands. Henry died in 1547. Three of his children ruled England after him.

Why do people remember Henry?

Paintings of Henry VIII show a big, fierce-looking man in fine clothes. He looks scary, and many people were scared of him. If the King did not get his way, he got cross. People who made him cross risked having their heads chopped off!

As a young man, Henry was handsome and clever. He was good at sport, music and dancing. He wanted to be a soldier and a famous king.

But, Henry VIII had some problems.

Problem 1: He needed an heir, When Catherine of Aragon stopped being able to have children Henry still didn't have a son. He needed one to keep his rule secure. So he wanted to marry again, BUT Catherine would not give up her crown. This forced Henry to make his own church.

His second wife, Anne Boleyn also only gave him a daughter. Henry then fell in love with another woman and accused Anne of flirting with other men while he was married to her. This was treason and he had her executed.

His third wife Jane Seymour gave Henry his much needed son, but then she died.

Wife number four, Anne of Cleves was only married to Henry for six months before he divorced her for being too ugly.

Catherine Howard, wife number five was very young and also in love with somebody else. She was tied and executed for reason for flirting with this person.

His final wife was Catherine Parr, by this time Henry was too old and sick to have any more children and he died leaving Edward a boy of nine to be king.

Read through the information above. Then complete the table on the next page.

I have given some examples to help you

Wife	What happened to her	Problems
1.	Divorced	Did not give him a son Would not give him a divorce

2. Anne Boleyn		
3.	Died	
4.		
5. Catherine Howard	Beheaded	Flirted with other men
6.		

Henry needed a divorce from Catherine so he could have a son BUT the Pope wouldn't let him so Henry decided to break with Rome and set up his own church. He gave himself a divorce and started to dissolve the monasteries. Henry gave the following reasons for him dissolving the monasteries:

- o Many monks lived bad lives. They kept breaking the rules that they had to follow to be good monks. These rules included living a poor life and not drinking. Henry sent out men to investigate the monasteries and they said that sometimes the monks got very drunk.
- o Henry was worried that the monks would obey the Pope and not listen to him so he wanted them all to swear an oath of loyalty to him, most did but some didn't and he had them executed (including one of his best friends Thomas More).
- o The monasteries were very rich and owned a lot of land which only made them richer. In closing down the monasteries and selling off their land Henry was able to make a lot of money to fund his war with France and his fifty palaces.

Read through the information above, then number the reasons in order of importance. Explain
 think the most important one is the most important.

I think reason number _____ is the most important because _____

After Henry VIII changed the churches he began to get rid of Catholics who did not agree with him. Henry's son Edward VI continued to change the church to make it plainer and more Protestant, but his daughter Mary I who came to the throne in 1553 changed things back to Catholicism. She didn't like Protestantism and she executed people who did not change back to Catholicism. This earned her the nickname 'Bloody Mary'.

Interpretation A

From History Alive 1 1485-1714 by Peter Moss (1980)

Mary I was top of the league of horrible burnings and burned 289 people in 5 years. However, she wasn't the top Tudor executioner - her father was. In Henry's reign, over 70,000 people were executed. Henry executed several relatives and had 2 of his own wives executed, and ordered a specialist swordsman from France to ensure that the execution of Anne Boleyn was swift.

Key words explained:

Executioner: someone who carries out the punishments for the death penalty, usually beheading or hanging.

Interpretation B From a book called 'Book of martyrs' by John Fox, a protestant published 1563. A martyr is someone who is prepared to die for what they believe.

' Mary I burnt 5 bishops, 21 ministers, 8 Gentlemen, 84 workers, 100 farmers, servants and labourers, 26 wives, 20 widows, 9 girls, 2 boys and 2 infants. Most of these were humble shopkeepers, carpenters, farmers and housewives.'

Key words explained:

Humble: modest and simple, not big-headed or important.

Read through both interpretations.

Highlight a key quotation from each source.

What does each source say about Mary 1?

Source A says she was _____

Source B says she was _____

Who wrote each of the sources?

Source A was written by _____

Source B was written by _____

Why might interpretation B not like Mary 1?

Hint: Remember Mary was a Catholic and did not like Protestants.

Interpretation B might not like Mary because _____

This make the source unreliable because _____

What access to information might Interpretation A have had? Hint: Where do historians get their information from?

Interpretation A will have had access to _____