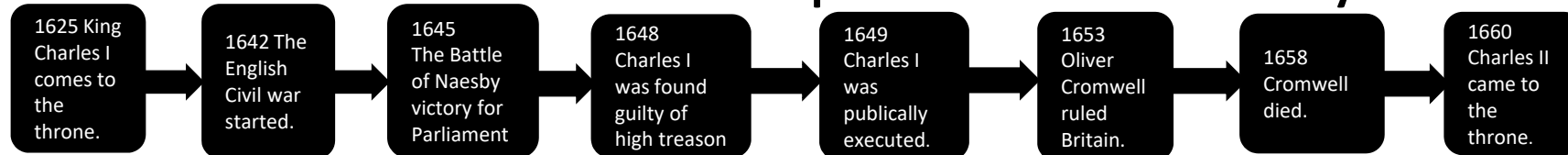


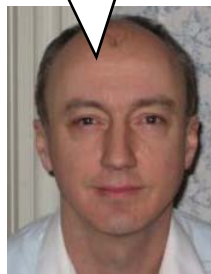
# Who had the most power in the 17<sup>th</sup> Century?



Icon	Key Word	Definition
	Royalist	Supporter of the King
	Parliament	The law-making body of a country.
	Roundhead	Parliamentarian soldier
	Cavalier	Royalist soldier
	New Model Army	The army that Cromwell formed. It was much more organised and disciplined than the King's army
	Divine Rights of Kings	The belief that the King is chosen by God to rule and can do no wrong
	Ship money	unpopular tax that Charles forced people who lived near the coast to pay
	Massacre	The killing of lots of people
	Puritan	A very strict Protestant
	MP	Member of Parliament – elected to the House of Commons and be involved in ruling the country
	Treason	Crimes committed against the king and country
	Republic	A country ruled by an appointed or elected leader, <b>not</b> a monarchy.

“Charles created opposition on too many fronts at the same time, and his policies had the tendency to unite his critics in a common cause. Not everyone disliked all of his policies, but he ended up upsetting a whole range of people for different reasons – and, crucially, he alienated the middle ground, as well as extremists.”

**Professor Tim Harris**



Knowledge Milestones	Extra Knowledge	Expert Knowledge
In 1625 Charles I became King of England. He was part of the Stuart dynasty	→ Charles I took over a Protestant country deeply divided over religion between Catholics and extreme Protestants or Puritans	→ Charles I's religion made some suspect he was a secret Catholic himself. Charles French wife Henrietta Maria was a Catholic.
The King and Parliament went to war in 1642 over money religion & power	→ Charles believed in the Divine Right of Kings, however Parliament believed he should share power with them = conflict	→ Charles continued to anger Parliament by ruling without them and raising illegal taxes. When he sent soldiers to arrest 5 M.P's Parliament declared war
The King was defeated by Parliament and put on trial for treason	→ During his trial, King Charles refused to co-operate or recognise the court's right to try him for treason.	→ 30 <sup>th</sup> January 1649 King Charles was executed. Parliament abolished the monarchy declaring England a Commonwealth
Parliament ruled England as a republic, however it achieved very little and became unpopular.	→ 1649, following an uprising in Ireland, Cromwell took an army of 12,000 men to Ireland. At the town of Drogheda his army massacred 3,000 Irish	→ 1653 Parliament appointed Cromwell Lord Protector, but he could not agree with Parliament and dismissed them. Instead, ruling England as a military dictatorship
The monarchy was invited back by parliament, but with conditions.	→ In 1660, the monarchy was restored and Charles I son, Charles II, became King. Parliament ruling the country had run its course so the English Restoration began.	→ Charles II known as the Merry Monarch for his love of lavish parties, undid many of the unpopular laws introduced by the Puritans

If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.



## READ

<https://www.historyextra.com/period/stuart/has-history-been-unfair-to-charles-i/>



## WATCH

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bqi0Wd68Mio>



## LISTEN

<https://play.acast.com/s/historyextra/everythingyoueverwantedtoknowaboutthecivilwar-butwerefraidtoask>

# Writing good History: Key skills

Chronology  
The order in which events happen. The big "story".

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Whether things have changed or remained the same over time.

Similarity/Difference  
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
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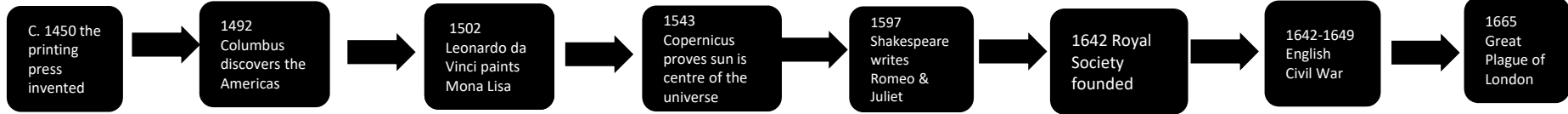
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	Make sure you include more than once cause when asked to explain WHY something happened.		Inferences- to make an inference you need to state what you can learn, or work out from a source. Make sure you take note of the focus of the question!
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	Say which reason is most important, or whether you agree or disagree with the statement. This can be done as a conclusion.		Whenever you use written sources you must QUOTE from the source, if using a picture source you must mention something you can SEE in the picture.

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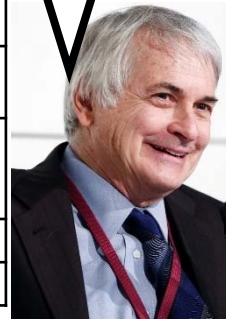
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# How much progress was there during the Renaissance c.1450-1700?



Icon	Key Word	Definition	Icon	Knowledge Milestones	Extra Knowledge	Expert Knowledge
	Renaissance	Means "rebirth", the time from 1450-1700 when old ideas were revived and new learning took place.		The printing press was invented c. 1450	In the Medieval period books had been hand copied by monks which meant there were few books which limited progress.	The printing press led to the mass production of books so new ideas could spread more easily. Vesalius' Fabric of the Human Body was a book that showed the human body for the first time
	Printing press	Machine that enabled the mass production of books and the spread of new ideas		In 1521 the German monk Martin Luther started the Protestant Church	The Catholic Church had held back progress in by insisting that the Bible and ancient Roman ideas were the only knowledge people needed to know	The new Protestant Church was a challenge to the old ways and allowed scientists in Protestant countries (such as England) to challenge the old ideas about the world.
	The Reformation	The time when the Catholic church lost control and Protestant ideas spread		Columbus discovered the Americas in 1492	Developments in ship technology, such as the caravel, and the new spirit of adventure encouraged Europeans to explore the world	The Americas became known as the New World and Europeans migrated to settle in South America, America and Canada
	Heresy	The crime of challenging the ideas of the church.		Copernicus proved that the sun and not the earth was the centre of the universe in 1543	This was a dangerous challenge to the Catholic Church as it challenged the Bible's idea that God created the universe	Copernicus' ideas inspired other astronomers such as Galileo who is seen as the father of physics and modern astronomy
	Caravel	A small sailing ship, easy to move.		In 1597 king James VI of Scotland wrote a book about witchcraft called Demonology	Belief in witchcraft, magic and the supernatural was still popular in the Sixteenth and Seventeenth centuries. Even the well educated and monarchs believed in witches	In the 1640s Mathew Hopkins, the Witchfinder General, led a witchhunt in England that led to the deaths of at least 200 innocent women
	Witchfinder General	The name given to Matthew Hopkins who had the job of catching witches		In 1642 the Royal Society was set up in England to encourage scientific enquiry	William Harvey was an English physician who proved the heart is a pump pumping blood around the body in a one way system.	This disproved the ancient idea that the blood was burnt off by the body and constantly replaced by the liver and was an important scientific development
	Contagious	When a disease is spread from one person to another.		In 1665 the Great Plague killed 75000 people in London	There had been little progress in the understanding of the causes of the disease since the Black Death. Many people still saw disease as a punishment from God	There was some understanding of the idea of disease being contagious. Plague victims were "shut up" for 40 days in an effort to stop the spread of the disease
	Royal Society	Set up to encourage scientists to make new discoveries.				
	Great Plague	Same disease as the Black Death. Hit London in 1665.				
	Witchcraft	The idea that someone is working with the devil to harm people				
	Astronomy	Study of the planets				
	Physician	A doctor.				

Since the Renaissance, a concept called 'progress' has been baked into our society. Progress - founded on an accumulation of knowledge through experience, through experiment. To build on the past rather than endlessly relive it. That's what separates us from the beasts.  
*Seth Shostak*



<p>If you want to find out more check out the following links or scan the QR codes on your phone or tablet.</p>	<p><a href="https://www.ducksters.com/history/renaissance.php">https://www.ducksters.com/history/renaissance.php</a></p> <p>READ </p>	<p><a href="https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lwB1ha70dRA">https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=lwB1ha70dRA</a></p> <p>WATCH </p>	<p><a href="https://www.theartstory.org/podcasts/start-of-the-renaissance.htm">https://www.theartstory.org/podcasts/start-of-the-renaissance.htm</a></p> <p></p>
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