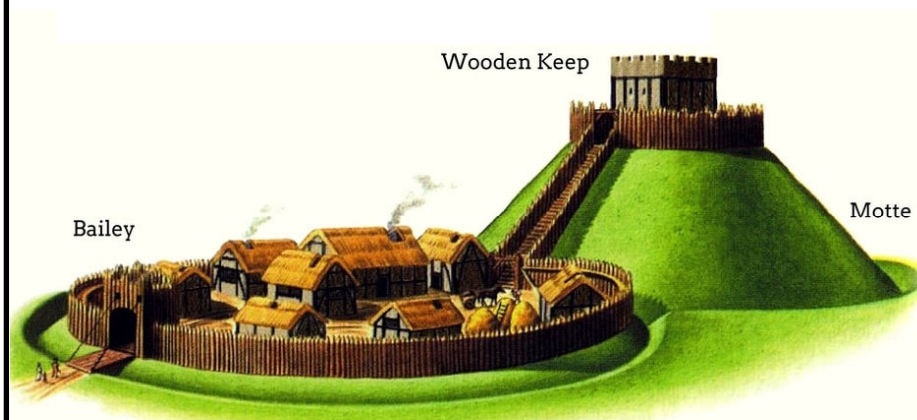




Y7 EXAM PREPARATION

Motte and Bailey Castle:



Draw your own version here:

Don't forget to label it!



Part One: The Norman Conquest

After Edward the Confessor's death, Harold Godwinson became king of England. He must have known that he would have to fight Harald Hardrada and William of Normandy to keep the throne.

In January 1066 William of Normandy began to make preparations for his invasion. He built a large fleet of ships and gathered together a large army. However, the wind in the Channel was blowing in the wrong direction so William waited.

September, Harald Hardrada landed in the north of England with a large fleet of ships. Godwinson's armies took Hardrada by surprise at Stamford Bridge on 25 September. Hardrada was killed and his men fled. Only 24 ships returned to Norway.

The direction of the wind changed and William's invasion fleet set sail. In the rush to get to the south coast, Harold left many of his archers in the north. By the time Harold's army reached Hastings they were tired. At dawn, on 14 October 1066, the Battle of Hastings began.

Questions:

1. Who were the contenders to the throne in 1066?
2. Why was the Battle of Stamford Bridge important?

Why did William win the Battle of Hastings? Colour code the following reasons into categories:

William's Skill <input type="checkbox"/>	Harold's Mistakes <input type="checkbox"/>	Luck <input type="checkbox"/>	
William set his men out in a good formation. Archers at the front, infantry behind and cavalry on the flanks to attack his enemies from the sides.	William had time to prepare for the battle while they were waiting for Harold to march south following the Battle of Stamford Bridge.	The pope had given William his blessing. William's men believed they were fighting for God.	William had gathered professional soldiers from all over Europe.
The wind changed whilst Harold Godwinson was fighting Harold Hardrada in the North meaning William was able to invade England.	William ordered his men to attack and then pretend to retreat.	Harold did not have any men on horseback and all of his soldiers were on foot.	William was an experienced and skilled leader. He had fought and won many battles.

How do we revise for history?

Three common revision techniques that are LEAST effective in helping you revise are:

- Highlighting texts
- Re-reading
- Summarising text

Retrieval Practice Testing what you know is a powerful tool in revision, the effort to remember something really strengthens your memory

There are a number of types you can create:

- Multiple Choice Questions
- True or False
- Short Explanation Questions
- If this is the answer then what is the question?

Use the information in this booklet to help you revise for your History exam!

Extra tasks:

Use the following pages and extra paper to create revision resources on:

-How did a Norman Duke take over England?

-Was the Reformation a good thing?

-Why were the Gunpowder Plotters so angry with James I they tried to blow up Parliament?

You may have to do additional research to complete this!



Part Three: The Gunpowder plot

The Gunpowder Plot was a failed attempt to blow up England's King James I (1566-1625) and the Parliament on November 5, 1605. The plot was organized by Robert Catesby (c.1572-1605) in an effort to end the bad treatment of Roman Catholics by the English government. Catesby and others hoped to replace the country's Protestant government with Catholic leadership. Around midnight on November 4, 1605, one of the conspirators, Guy Fawkes (1570-1606), was discovered in the cellar of the Parliament building with barrels of gunpowder. Fawkes and other men involved in the plot were tried and executed for treason. Every November 5, the British celebrate Guy Fawkes Day by burning Fawkes on the bonfire.

Create a mini revision poster including important information about the Gunpowder plot:



Key terms—use the internet, your History book or your memory to fill in the table below:

Key term	Definition
Monastery	
The Magna Carta	
Pope	
Thomas Becket	
The Peasants' Revolt	
The clergy	
Parliament	

Part Two: The Reformation

Background:

The Reformation in Europe began because Martin Luther was angered by the sale of indulgences. Even though the Catholic Church called him a heretic, his ideas spread quickly. Henry VIII used them to justify breaking away from Rome to get a divorce from Catherine of Aragon. After he had done this, he realized he could close down and sell the monasteries. This angered his daughter, Mary I, who tried to reverse the Reformation and make England Catholic again. After her reign, Elizabeth I became queen and tried to find a middle way with her religious settlement.

HENRY VIII

Henry VIII converted to Protestantism near the start of his reign as King of England. Henry VIII wanted to keep the Bible in Latin for Protestant services, just like in the Catholic Church. Henry stopped giving money to the Catholic Church, and appointed himself the Head of the Church in England instead of the Pope. Henry closed down all the Catholic Monasteries. To maintain good relations with other Catholic countries, Henry passed some acts, protecting all Catholic beliefs and Catholic church services in England.



MARY I

Mary I was a strong Catholic and wanted to make England fully Catholic again. Mary started giving money to the Catholic Church again. The Pope was declared to be the Head of the Church. In 1554 the country was officially reunited with Rome and the Pope declared head of the Church. The Latin Mass and Bibles were brought back. The English prayer book was no longer used. Mary burned to death about 300 Protestants that refused to follow her Catholic beliefs.



EDWARD VI

Edward VI was brought up a Protestant, but most people in England were still Catholics. The Latin Bibles and services were no longer used. A new prayer book was introduced, which was written in English. Protestant missionaries were sent out round the country to tell people about the new beliefs. They gave people the prayer books written in English. Statues and candles were removed, and pictures on church walls were whitewashed. Ornaments were sold and stained glass windows were smashed. Catholics bishops were imprisoned in the Tower of London.



ELIZABETH I

Elizabeth I was brought up a Protestant. Elizabeth realised that religion had caused a lot of problems for England. She tried to find a 'middle way' that both Catholics and Protestants could accept. The English prayer book was brought back, but a Latin edition was also printed. Many elements of Catholic services were introduced into Protestant churches, including church decorations and bright colours. People had to go to the protestant services though, and anybody that refused would be punished.



Use the information to illustrate how religion changed under each monarch in the Tudor period.

Write a short description to explain your choices.

