

Name:

Class:

Teacher:



Be guided by your teacher/note deadlines in booklet

- Home learning is set **EVERY 2 WEEKS** – bring your completed booklet to class to be self/peer assessed and be used in feedback
- Term 1 knowledge organiser is included for revision every week (challenge)

Contents

Tick off each section as you have completed it

- ☐ Week 1/2 – What was the Gunpowder Plot? (p1-4)
- ☐ Week 3/4 – Who was Charles I? (p5-7)
- ☐ Week 5/6 – Who was Oliver Cromwell?

What was the Gunpowder Plot? (1)

Task – read the story of the events of 1605 – answer questions at the end

THE PLOT

- **James I** was a Protestant king. He had been tough on Catholics, and any who did not attend Protestant churches were fined heavily! In 1605, there were even laws passed that forced Catholic priests to leave England, or face death!
- A small group of Catholics decided that they **wanted James dead** and that a Catholic monarch would treat them better. Every year, the King would officially open Parliament and the most powerful people in the country would go to watch. This still happens today! In **1605**, the opening ceremony was scheduled for the **5th November**.
- The plotters decided this was the perfect opportunity: they would blow up parliament and kill the king during the ceremony. Then, they would take his young daughter, **Elizabeth** (who was Catholic), and place her on the throne instead of James. She would then be guided by Catholic advisors.

WHO WAS INVOLVED?

- A group of 13 gentlemen, led by a strict Catholic, **Robert Catesby**, met in London. Catesby's cousin, **Thomas Wintour**, travelled to Europe hoping to get Spanish support, but Spain refused to get involved.
- However, Wintour did come across an ex-army explosives expert, Guido (**'Guy'**) **Fawkes**, who agreed to join the plot. His job would be to set off the explosives on the 5th. Another plotter, Thomas Percy, hired a cellar directly under the houses of Parliament. Catesby and the plotters would secretly transfer the barrels of gunpowder there.



What was the Gunpowder Plot? (2)

WHAT HAPPENED?

- A few days before the attack, one of the plotters wrote a letter to his relative, Lord Monteagle, who was attending Parliament on the 5th. The letter warned Monteagle to stay away, “as Parliament shall receive a terrible blow and yet they shall not see who hurts them.”
- But Monteagle was loyal to the king, so on 4th November, Monteagle **showed the king the letter**. The king then ordered **Robert Cecil** to search of the cellars and the guards found Guy Fawkes with big bundles of wood and matches. Fawkes pretended his name was ‘John Johnson’, but when the guards found 36 barrels of gunpowder under the House of Lords, he was quickly arrested.
- Guy Fawkes was taken to the **Tower of London** and was tortured under the king’s orders. After days of pain, he finally broke, giving the names of his fellow plotters. James’ soldiers surrounded the plotters’ house and a shootout took place where Catesby and a few others were killed. The rest were captured.

THE PUNISHMENT

- In January 1606, the plotters were put on trial and found guilty of **treason**, which is the crime of betraying one’s king or country. They were given the harshest punishment possible...to be **hanged, drawn and quartered**. This was the last time a Catholic plot was ever hatched. Catholics were treated horribly for the next 200 years and banned from voting.
- Later, James ordered that **big bonfires** be lit on 5 November each year as a celebration. Models of Guy Fawkes were placed upon fires and burned. The ceremony is still practiced today, albeit with fireworks added.



What was the Gunpowder Plot? (3)

Questions

- 1) Why were many Catholics unhappy with James I's rule in 1605?
- 2) What was the plotters' plan for the opening of Parliament on 5th November?
- 3) Why did the plotters want Princess Elizabeth on the throne instead of James I?
- 4) Who was Robert Catesby, and what role did he play in organising the plot?
- 5) How did Guy Fawkes become involved in the Gunpowder Plot, and what was his job?
- 6) Why was hiring a cellar under Parliament an important part of the plotters' plan?

What was the Gunpowder Plot? (4)

Questions

- 7) Why did Lord Monteagle decide to show the king the warning letter instead of keeping it secret?
- 8) What evidence did the guards find in the cellar that proved Guy Fawkes was involved in the plot?
- 9) How did the king's orders affect the way Guy Fawkes was treated after his arrest?
- 10) What happened to Robert Catesby and some of the other plotters when the soldiers surrounded their hiding place?
- 11) Why were the plotters found guilty of treason, and what punishment did they receive?
- 12) How did King James choose to commemorate the failure of the Gunpowder Plot, and how is this tradition continued today?

Who was Charles 1? (5)

Task – read the story of the reign of Charles I– answer questions at the end

Charles' early reign

- Charles I became King of England in 1625 following the death of his father, James I. He married a French princess, Henrietta Maria. This caused concern among some *MPs*, who believed Charles had plans to make England a *Catholic* country again. England had been a Protestant country since the late 1500s, so this represented another big change after many years of religious upheaval.
- Charles also believed in the Divine Right of Kings. This was the belief that he had been put in charge of the country by God, so therefore did not need assistance from Parliament in order to make decisions.
- In 1625, one of Charles' closest advisors, the Duke of Buckingham, led a failed naval battle against the Spanish at Cadiz. Charles refused to criticise Buckingham, which further angered some in Parliament.
- In 1629, Parliament became increasingly critical of Charles' decision making and policies. Charles decided to *dissolve* Parliament and rule without them. Parliament did not sit again until 1640.

1629 - 1640

- Without Parliament, Charles was not allowed to raise new taxes. To get around this, Charles introduced *ship money* in 1634. This was extremely unpopular, as this tax had only ever been raised during times of war.
- In 1633, Charles had appointed William Laud as Archbishop of Canterbury. This was an unpopular appointment, as Laud had some controversial ideas. For example, he ordered churches to have stone altars, rather than wooden communion tables. Stone altars were a feature of Catholic churches, so this added to some people's fears that Charles intended to make England a Catholic country again.
- In 1637, Charles ordered the use of a new prayer book in Scotland, which angered Scottish *Puritans*. They believed that the Church needed to become more Protestant, and that the Church should be 'purified' of all traces of Catholic practice. People rioted when clergy used the prayer book in church services.
- In 1640, angered by Charles' religious changes and interference, Scottish *Covenanters* invaded the north of England. Charles was in urgent need of money. He had to recall Parliament to try and raise some new taxes to fund an army.



Who was Charles 1? (6)

1640 - 1645

- Knowing that Charles was in desperate need of money to fight Scotland, Parliament placed heavy demands on him in return for their support. Parliament demanded the arrival of two of Charles' most trusted advisors, Archbishop Laud and the Earl of Strafford.
- Strafford had been *Lord Deputy* in Ireland, and the new Parliament attempted to *impeach* him on a range of different charges relating to his time there. Strafford was accused, for example, of offering to bring an Irish army over to England to fight the king's opponents. Charles had to agree to meet with Parliament at least every 3 years.
- In December 1641, Parliament narrowly voted in favour of the **Grand Remonstrance**. This was a list of demands for Charles to make further reforms. Even some MPs felt this went too far. Charles refused to agree to the Grand Remonstrance.
- In January 1642, Charles went into the Houses of Parliament to try and arrest 5 MPs, but they had been warned of his arrival and escaped on the River Thames.
- In August 1642, Charles grew tired of Parliament's demands and raised his *standard* at Nottingham, to declare war on Parliament.

Questions

- 1) Why did Charles I's marriage to Henrietta Maria worry some MPs?
- 2) How did Charles' belief in the Divine Right of Kings affect his relationship with Parliament?
- 3) Why did the failed attack at Cadiz in 1625 increase tension between Charles and Parliament?

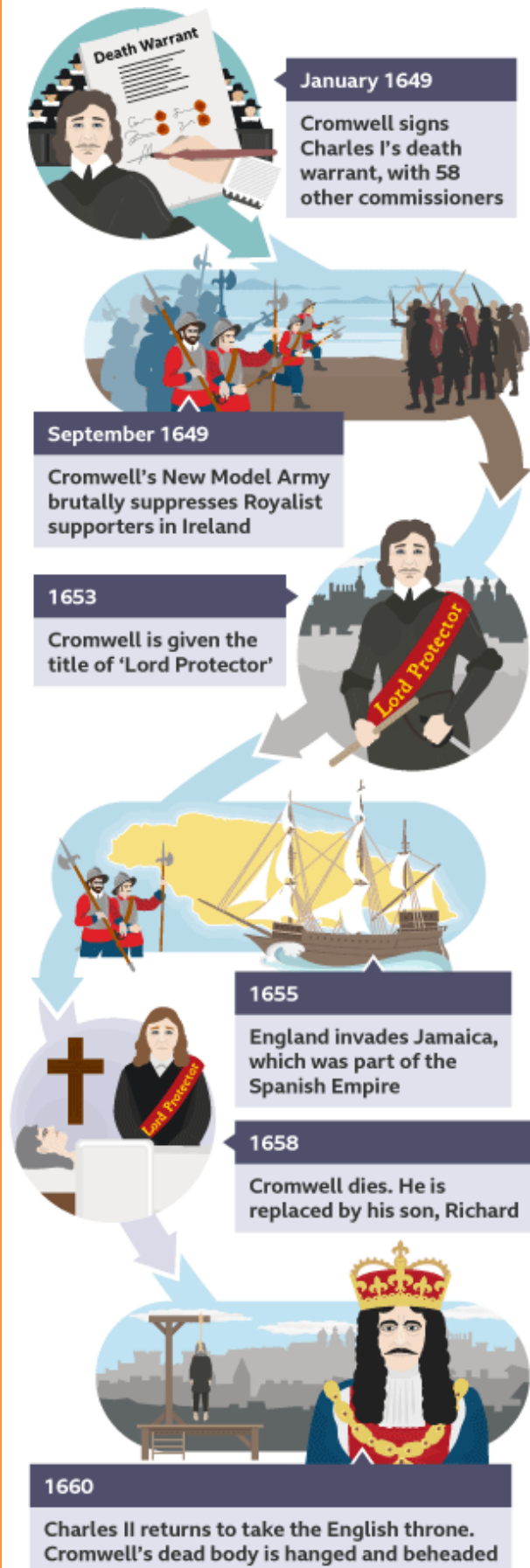
Who was Charles 1 (7)

- 4) **What was ship money, and why did it become so unpopular after 1634?**
- 5) **How did William Laud's religious changes contribute to fears that Charles wanted to make England more Catholic?**
- 6) **Why did Charles have to recall Parliament in 1640 after ruling alone for eleven years?**
- 7) **Why did Parliament place heavy demands on Charles in 1640?**
 - A. They wanted Charles to choose a new queen
 - B. They knew Charles needed money to fight Scotland
 - C. They wanted to make England a republic
 - D. They planned to dissolve Parliament
- 8) **What was the Grand Remonstrance?**
 - A. A new tax introduced by Charles
 - B. A list of demands for Charles to make further reforms
 - C. A peace treaty with Scotland
 - D. A plan to arrest the king
- 9) **What happened when Charles tried to arrest five MPs in January 1642?**
 - A. The MPs were captured immediately
 - B. Parliament helped Charles arrest them.
 - C. The MPs escaped before Charles arrived
 - D. The MPs surrendered to avoid conflict
- 10) **What did Charles do in August 1642 that officially began the Civil War?**
 - A. He executed Archbishop Laud
 - B. He agreed to Parliament's demands
 - C. He raised his standard at Nottingham
 - D. He fled the country

Who was Oliver Cromwell? (8)

Task – read the information about Oliver Cromwell and then complete task on next page

- Following the defeat of King Charles I in **the English Civil Wars**, and later his trial and execution, Oliver Cromwell became 'Lord Protector' in 1653.
- Cromwell was a Puritan, a strict Protestant, and made significant changes based on his beliefs.
- Following Cromwell's death, there was a growth in support for a return to monarchy. This led to the Restoration, which saw Charles II become king of England.
- Oliver Cromwell was a Member of Parliament. He had been a leader of the Parliamentary army who, by 1648, had defeated Charles I's *Royalist* army in the *Civil Wars*.
- Cromwell's politics were strongly influenced by his religious beliefs. He was a *Puritan*, which meant he believed that the Bible should be read and studied closely, and that people should spend more time praying and thinking about God. Cromwell wore plain, black clothes and introduced laws to ban popular pastimes, such as *bear-baiting*, celebrating Christmas and going to the theatre. Puritans believed that entertainment might distract people from their religious duties.



Who was Oliver Cromwell? (9)

Task – add information about Cromwell from your reading (min 5 points)



Challenge - Why is he important?

History

Year 8 KO1: The Gunpowder Plot, 1605

KEY VOCABULARY

Government - a group of people that can make laws to rule the UK.

Houses of Parliament - the building in London where the government works.

Gunpowder - an explosive powder that was used in guns.

Plotters or conspirators - people who are make a secret plan together

Treason - carrying out a crime against a country, monarch or government.

Catholic and Protestant - Catholicism and Protestantism are both types of Christianity.

Monarch- a king or queen (e.g. King James I)



KEY PEOPLE

Thomas Catesby

- Thomas Catesby was a Catholic. He was the leader of the group plotting to blow up the Houses of Parliament.

Guy Fawkes

- Guy Fawkes was a Catholic. For a little while, he lived in Spain where he learned how to fight and became an expert in gunpowder. He was an important member of the group who plotted to blow up the Houses of Parliament. He was discovered by guards in the cellar with the barrels of gunpowder.

King James I

- He became King of England when Queen Elizabeth I died in 1603. He was Elizabeth's cousin. He was a Protestant. Lots of people did not like him because he was unkind to Catholics.

KEY EVENTS

- In 1605 King James I (a Protestant) was the King of England. However, some people did not like him because Catholics were treated unfairly.
- A man called Guy Fawkes and his friends (who were all Catholic) wanted King James to be removed from the throne and plotted to blow up the Houses of Parliament with the King and his government inside. They decided to use gunpowder to blow up underneath the King's chair. Their plan was to cause an enormous explosion! Thirty-six barrels of gunpowder were put in the cellars of the Houses of Parliament on the 5th of November 1605.
- But, the plan did not work! A letter was sent to Lord Monteagle, who was due to go to the Houses of Parliament, warning him about the plot. He told the king, who sent guards to search the cellars. They found Guy Fawkes and gunpowder.
- Guy Fawkes and his friends were put in prison until he confessed to trying to blow up the Houses of Parliament, the King and his government. Guy Fawkes was executed!
- The King decided that on the 5th of November every year from that day we would remember the Gunpowder Plot and how Guy Fawkes' plan failed! Every year we burn bonfires and put a model of Guy Fawkes on top. We light fireworks and sparklers and celebrate the failure of the Gunpowder Plot.

Year 8 KO2: The English Civil War

KEY VOCABULARY

Civil War - a war between two groups of people in the same country.

Divine right - the belief that Kings and Queens could do as they wish because they were appointed by God.

Parliamentarian - a supporter of Parliament during the English Civil War.

Roundheads - nickname for Parliament's soldiers.

Puritan - a strict Protestant, wanted to worship God very simply.

Royalist - supporter of the King during the English Civil War.

Cavalier - nickname for the King's soldiers during the English Civil War.

New Model Army - a new type of army developed by Parliament.



KEY PEOPLE

CHARLES I

- The son of James I and became heir to the throne on the death of his elder brother Henry in 1612.
- He fought against the Parliament leading to civil war, as a result of this he was executed on 30 January 1649.

OLIVER CROMWELL

- He was a Puritan, who opposed Charles I.
- During the Civil War he fought for Parliament. He thought that Parliamentary leaders did not do enough to try to defeat Charles I.

KEY EVENTS

Mar 1629 - Parliament passed 'Three Resolutions' against King Charles I

4 Jan 1642 - The King tried to arrest 5 MPs for treason but they fled before the soldiers arrive

22 Aug 1642 - Charles I raised his standard at Nottingham, formally declaring war on Parliament

23 Oct 1642 - Battle of Edgehill, a stalemate, with neither army able to advance

2 Jul 1644 - Battle of Marston Moor - a victory for Parliament in the largest battle of the war

14th Jun 1645 - Battle of Naseby, decisive victory for Parliament. Charles fled after the battle

1646 - Charles I surrendered to the Scots

1647 - Charles is handed over to Parliament by the Scots

20th Jan 1649 - Trial of King Charles for treason began. He was found guilty and sentenced to death.

30th Jan 1649 - King Charles I was executed by beheading outside Whitehall Palace, London

Web links

- BBC page has lots of activities and clip to review the causes, events and consequences of the Civil War: <https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/articles/znnxwnb>