

Key things I need to know

- ✓ What was the impact of Henry's break with Rome?
- ✓ How did religion impact the reign of the Stuarts?
- ✓ What were the causes and impacts of the English Civil War?

Key Concepts



1. The Break with Rome	When the English Church broke away from the authority of the Catholic Church and the Pope.
2. Protestant	A Christian Church created by Henry VIII meaning that the Pope no longer controlled religion in England.
3. Treason	The crime of betraying your King or Queen.
4. Divine Right of Kings	A King could do as they wish because they were picked by God.
5. Civil War	A war between two groups of people in the same country.
6. Republic	A country without a King or Queen.

How did Henry's break with Rome impact the reign of his children?

Edward VI

Henry's son, Edward VI, went further than his father and made even more changes to the Church, making it more Protestant e.g. priests were allowed to marry, and the Book of Common Prayer was published.

Mary I

After Edward died, his sister Mary I became queen. She was a strong Catholic and reversed many of Edward's changes. She also burnt over 300 Protestants at the stake.

Elizabeth I

Following Mary's death, her sister, Elizabeth I, became queen. She attempted to find a middle way to please both Catholics and Protestants. This was known as the Elizabethan religious settlement.

Why did Elizabeth have so many problems?

Marriage:



Elizabeth was the last of Henry VIII's children and so needed to marry and have children to ensure that the Tudor bloodline continued.

Finding a partner for Elizabeth however was difficult as she had to decide on religion and alliances.

In addition, how Elizabeth looked played a part in finding a partner.

Mary Queen of Scots:

Mary Queen of Scots was born in 1542 and was Elizabeth I's cousin. Many Catholics saw Mary as the rightful Queen of England.

Mary became Queen of Scotland when she was a baby and was raised a catholic. The Catholics in England wanted things to change whereas protestants wanted it to continue.

After Mary's husband was killed in suspicious circumstances Mary fled to England for safety, but Elizabeth did not trust her and so had her locked away.

In 1586, a plot to assassinate Queen Elizabeth and replace her with Mary was created; the Babington Plot. Mary would send a letter that seemed to agree with the plot that was found by Elizabeth's spy Sir Francis Walsingham. After it was deemed that Mary was too much of a threat and of committing treason, she was beheaded in 1587.



Spanish Armada:



The Spanish Armada set sail for several reasons:

- Executing Mary Queen of Scots
- Elizabeth rejected the King of Spain in marriage
- English explorer Sir Francis Drake destroyed Spanish ships

The Spanish Armada failed for several reasons:

- The Spanish had large and slower ships which were hard to manoeuvre
- The Spanish used a crescent formation which made them an easy target
- A storm hit the Spanish, causing them to sail around Scotland.
- The English had cannons that they could fire faster.

Stuart England

1603 – James becomes King James I of England

5th November 1605 – Gunpowder Plot

1625 – James dies, and his son Charles becomes King Charles I

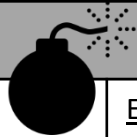
1629 – Charles rules without Parliament for 11 years

August 1642 – The English Civil War began

1649 – Charles I was executed and England became a republic

1660 – Parliament asks Charles' son to return as King Charles II

The Gunpowder Plot



Causes:

At first James I had been soft on the Catholics as he wanted to keep them happy.

However, the Protestants didn't like it, so he had to become harsher on the Catholics - he announced a plan to outlaw (ban) Catholicism

Events:

- The plotters put 36 barrels of Gunpowder in a cellar they had rented, under the Houses of Parliament.
- A suspicious letter was sent to Lord Monteagle who took this to the King's Spy Master, Robert Cecil. The King worked out what the message meant and the cellars were searched 10 days later.
- Guy Fawkes was discovered, tortured and confessed.


Impacts:

- People thought that the King was clever for working out what was going to happen.
- It made the Catholics look like a serious threat which gave King James an excuse to be harsher on the Catholics, including banning them from voting.
- Such a public, and horrible punishment, scared the Catholics and meant they didn't actively try to overthrow the monarchy again.
- The country became more firmly Protestant




Were the plotters framed?

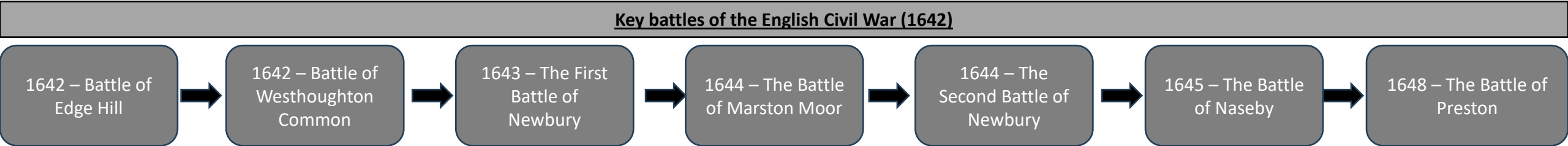
Despite Guy Fawkes confessing to the crime, there is debate around if those accused actually planned this attack or if it was someone else.


- The cellar where the gunpowder was stored was rented to the plotters by a man called John Whynniard who was friend of the King's Spy Master. Whynniard was found dead on the morning of the 5th November.
- All supplies of gunpowder were kept secure in the Tower of London, however the records for 1604 were missing.
- After Robert Cecil was told about the mysterious letter, he waited 10 days before searching the cellar.
- Robert Cecil was allegedly also upset with how James I was treating the Catholics softly.
- The signature of Guy Fawkes was completely different from when he was arrested compared to a few days later.
- The house where the "plotters" were found was surrounded on the 7th November 1605, just two days after Guy Fawkes was captured. However, according to Government reports it took two days for Fawkes to give his real name and a further six days to reveal the others.

Key Concepts 	
1. Cavalier	Nickname for a soldier who fought for the king during the civil war
2. Roundhead	Nickname for a soldier who fought for Parliament during the civil war
3. Puritan	A strict Protestant

Causes of the English Civil War (1642)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Charles I married a Catholic and allowed Catholic advisors at court. He was accused of being a secret Catholic. In 1637 three Puritans (extreme Protestants) were arrested for printing pamphlets criticising changes to the Church of England, as they thought they made it more Catholic. They were punished in public. Charles refused to share power with Parliament, he ruled on his own for 11 years. He believed in the Divine Right of Kings. Since 1626 Charles has collected a tax to pay for the navy, because England was at war with Spain. This tax was called ‘Ship Money’. In 1641 a rebellion breaks out in Ireland over religion and Charles asked Parliament for money. Some MPs refused to pay for an army that Charles was going to lead. They suggest that Parliament should be in charge of the army instead, but Charles accused them of treason and demanded their arrest.

Soldiers of the English Civil War	
The English Civil War divided friends and families between two sides; the Cavaliers who fought for parliament and the Roundheads who fought for the king.	
<u>Cavaliers – Musketeers</u>  <p>Musketeers did not wear armour, which meant they could move quickly. The gun that most of these soldiers used was called a matchlock. A good and well-trained musketeer could fire 3 rounds a minute – but if his gunpowder got wet, he wouldn’t be able to shoot at all. Musketeers also had a sword for close hand-to-hand combat.</p>	<u>Roundheads – Pikemen</u>  <p>Wore a set of armour and a strong thick coat, made of horse hide, called a ‘buff coat’. The pike that the men carried was approximately 18 feet long and made of a hard wood. The top 4 feet of the pike was wooden with metal around it, with a sharp spiked spearhead at the top. Pikes were very heavy; only the strongest men could use them properly.</p>
<u>Cavalry – both</u>  <p>Both the Cavaliers and the Roundheads had cavalry (soldiers on horses), but the cost of keeping hundreds of horses was very high. The cavalry soldiers were armed with a heavy sword and sometimes two pistols. They wore back and chest plate armour with a ‘buff coat’ (a thick coat usually made of horse hide) underneath that.</p>	



<u>Charles' execution</u>	
Charles I was defeated by the leader of the Parliamentary army, Oliver Cromwell. Charles was arrested and put on trial for high treason due to how he angered parliament before the war and also being blamed for starting it.	
Cromwell had 59 signatures on Charles' death warrant but there were arguments for and against Charles' execution.	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ Killing Charles will bring peace to England. ✓ Cromwell's victories proved that God was actually on his side, not Charles'. ✓ Charles has killed and been to war against the people he was supposed to protect. 	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - England would be lost without a King. - A lot of people in Parliament wanted Charles back in power. - Charles was chosen by God and mortals do not have the power to challenge that. 	

<u>Oliver Cromwell; hero or villain?</u>
<p>30th January 1649 King Charles I was executed, and England became a Republic for the next 11 years. Oliver Cromwell became Lord Protector and led England.</p> <p>Oliver Cromwell made lots of changes to England;</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • He still made decisions without Parliament at times but he gave Parliament much more power than before, and the way it was elected was fairer. • Even though he was a Puritan, Cromwell was tolerant of other religions. He allowed Jews to come back into the country. He wasn't accepting of Catholics though, especially in Ireland. • He created strict rules, such as banning football, however, he got rid of censorship (stopping some ideas being spread) and lots of people, including women, were now able to publish their ideas. <p>Oliver Cromwell died in 1658 and was replaced by Richard Cromwell. However, people were concerned about Richard's lack of experience so Charles I's son, Charles II was crowned King.</p>

<u>The Great Plague 1665</u>	
<p>The Great Plague spread across England between June & November of 1665 and peaked in September with 7,000 deaths recorded in one week. In total, over 100,000 died in London – nearly 20% of the population but at the time nobody knew the true cause of the disease, so it was very difficult to treat.</p> <p>There were two main types of plague;</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Bubonic plague was spread when people were bitten by fleas, which lived on rats and 1 in 3 people would die if they caught it. This plague caused large swellings, known as buboes, in the armpit, groin and neck. 2. Pneumonic plague was spread from person to person through air droplets. In the period before antibiotics were developed, this had a near 100% death rate. 	
<u>Believed causes:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Punishment sent by God. • The alignment of the planets. • Bad smelling air from rubbish in the streets. • Cats and dogs on the streets. 	<u>Treatments (when someone had already caught the plague):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Carrying lucky charms and amulets. • Praying. • Transference – strapping a live chicken to buboes so the disease would transfer to the chicken. • Herbal remedies.
<u>Preventions (how people avoided catching it):</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 40,000 dogs and 200,000 cats killed. • Victims locked in their houses for 40 days and a red 'X' painted on their door. • Smoking tobacco and burning sweet smelling herbs in the streets to cure the bad smells. • Plague Doctors wore bird-like beaks with herbs in them along with a waxed cloak. • Public gatherings were banned and streets were cleaned 	<u>Actions of the Government:</u> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Mayor of London published detailed orders which most people followed. He also appointed 'searchers' and 'watchmen' to monitor the spread of the disease. • Charles II demanded people follow the preventions such as the killing of animals, quarantine, cleaning of streets and burning sweet smelling herbs.