

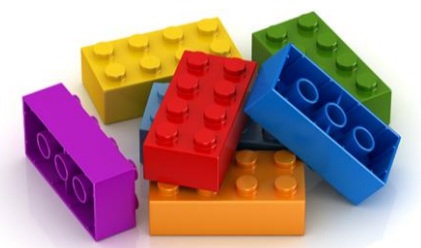


Wellington History

Year 8 HT 1 Knowledge Organiser

Was the Elizabethan Era really a 'Golden Age'?

The voyages of exploration or the voyages of exploitation? How did the world begin to change in the 15th Century and 16th Century?



Was the Elizabethan Era really a 'Golden Age'?

The voyages of exploration or the voyages of exploitation? How did the world begin to change in the 15th Century and 16th Century?

What and why?

- ✓ You will learn how Elizabeth I avoided invasion and decide if she solved the problems her family created.
- ✓ You will learn about how Columbus' voyages of exploration changed both the New World and Europe.

❖ Want to explore further?

Book: 50 Things You Should Know about the Tudors by Rupert Matthews

Book: Elizabeth I (History Heroes) by Damien Harvey

Book: Terrible Tudors by Terry Deary

Websites: <https://www.english-heritage.org.uk/learn/story-of-england/tudors/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/topics/zkrkscw/articles/zkh7bdm>

Key Questions

- Year 7 Chronological recap – what did we study and why?
- What were Elizabeth's early problems?
- How did she deal with threats to the crown?
- Why did Spain want to invade in 1588?
- What was the Spanish plan and why did it fail?
- How diverse was Elizabethan England?
- Was Elizabethan England a Golden Age?
- How did the voyages of exploration change the world?
- How should we remember the voyages of exploration?

Keywords

Reformation

A 16th-century movement against the Catholic Church which ended in the establishment of the Protestant Churches.

Armada

A fleet of warships.

Protestant

A member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches that are separate from the Roman Catholic Church in accordance with the principles of the Reformation.

'Golden Age'

A period of peace and prosperity in a country.

Heir

A person who inherits something.

Fireships

Ships painted with tar, filled with combustible material and set alight.

Beacon

A fire or light set up in a high or prominent position as a warning signal.

Martyr

A person who is killed due to his / her beliefs.

Heretic

Someone who disagrees with accepted beliefs.

Battle

A sustained fight between large organized armed forces.

Key events and Key People

7 September 1533 Elizabeth was born in Greenwich

17 November 1558 Queen Mary I died

15 January 1559 Elizabeth I was officially crowned queen

1562 Elizabeth I became very ill with smallpox

1577-1580 Sir Francis Drake sailed around the world

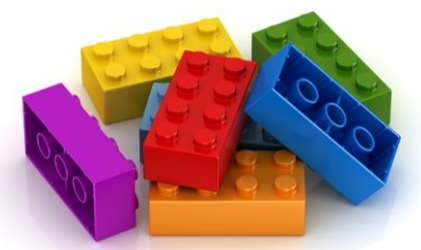
1586 The Babington Plot was organised, and discovered by Sir Francis Walsingham

11 August 1586 Mary Queen of Scots was arrested for being part of the Babington Plot and executed a year later

1588 The Spanish attempted to invade England via an Armada, and were defeated at sea

24 March 1603 Elizabeth I died





What and why?

- ✓ You will learn about how the people and the Monarch came into conflict in the 17th Century and how power shifted away from the Crown.
- ✓ You will learn about why we began to conquer colonies and our legacy on the modern world.

Stop, think and link: The power of medieval kings

❖ **Want to explore further?**

Book: The English Civil War by Blair Worden

Book: Slimy Stuarts by Terry Deary

Book: The rise and fall of the British Empire by Aaron Wilkes

Websites: <https://www.britannica.com/event/Industrial-Revolution>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=G0Ycp3SiOLw>

<https://www.natgeokids.com/uk/discover/history/general-history/british-empire-facts/>

<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guides/zf7fr82/revision/1>

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Key Questions

- Year 7 Chronological recap – themes studied and why.
- What was the Gunpowder Plot?
- How did Charles I cause a Civil War?
- Who won the Civil War and why?
- Who was Oliver Cromwell and how did he rule Britain?
- Why did Britain bring the Monarchy back?
- What was the Glorious Revolution?
- What was the Bill of Rights?
- What do we know about Empires?
- Why did the British want an Empire?

Keywords

Monarch

A King or Queen of a country that inherits power

Tax

Money paid to the Monarch or Government to cover the cost of running the country

Parliament

A group of people elected (chosen) by the people of the country; they usually discuss and vote on whether to pass laws and examine the work the government is doing

Religion

The worship of a God or supernatural power and the activities connected with this belief

Civil War

A war between citizens of the same country

Catholic

The oldest and largest branch of Christianity ruled over by the Pope in Rome

Heir

Next in line to the throne

Empire

When one country rules land outside of it's own borders

Colony

Lands belonging to an Empire

Trade

The exchange of money and goods

Nationalism

Thinking your country is better than all others

Indigenous

People who originally live in a land

Independence

Being free to run your own affairs

Missionary

Someone who wishes to convert others to their religion

Key events and Key People

1600 East India Company granted a royal charter

NOVEMBER 5th 1605: The Gunpowder Plot

1606 Virginia Company granted a royal charter

MARCH 27th 1625: Coronation of King Charles I

1627 Barbados Company granted a royal charter

AUGUST 22nd 1642: Start of the English Civil War

JANUARY 30th 1649: The Execution of Charles I

1660: The Restoration of the Monarchy

1688: The Glorious Revolution

1689: The creation of the Bill of Rights

JULY 1st 1690: The Battle of the Boyne between William of Orange and James II

1756 The beginning of the Seven Years' War

1757 The Battle of Plassey

