

## Year 8) Term 2A: The English Civil War

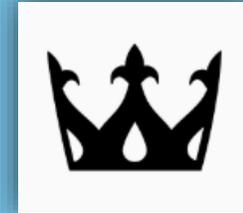
Learning objective: To understand chronology, sources and factors through the history of the English Civil War.



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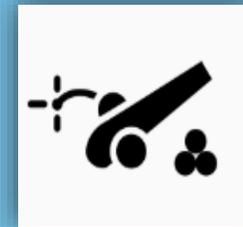
### **What do I need to know about the causes of the Civil War?**

- Who James I and Charles I were, and what mistakes they made.
- What the Parliamentarians wanted from a Civil War.
- What the Royalists wanted from a Civil War.



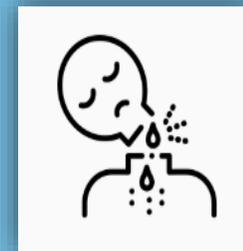
### **What do I need to know about the course of the Civil War?**

- What type of soldiers were on either side.
- What key battles took place during the Civil War.
- Who won the Civil War and why.



### **What do I need to know about the consequences of the Civil War?**

- What happened during the execution of Charles I.
- What the rule of Oliver Cromwell was like afterwards.
- Whether Oliver Cromwell was a hero or villain.
- How interpretations of Oliver Cromwell changed over time.



### **KEYWORDS:**

Chronology = events put in the order that they happened.  
Sources = evidence from the past.

Interpretations = a person's opinion on a historical event.

### **Key events/people:**

Civil War  
The Parliamentarians  
The Royalists  
Oliver Cromwell  
Charles I  
Battles  
Execution

August 1642 – September 1651



The English Civil War rages between the Parliamentarians and Royalists.

January 1649



Charles I and most of the Royalist forces are defeated.

September 1658



Oliver Cromwell dies of natural causes



### What first-order concepts do I need to learn below?

*Hint: remember! A first-order concept is a word historians use to describe facts related to events.*

#### ➤ **Facts on the causes of the Civil War:**

- When Elizabeth Tudor died, she left no heir. The Royal Advisors had to go up the family tree and across to Henry VIII's cousin to find a suitable heir. They settled on James I – who was targeted by Guy Fawkes, the leader of the Gunpowder Plot.
- His son, Charles I, later became king – but he soon became very unpopular as he made some disastrous errors. He altered the bible and named it after his father. He taxed people heavily, and he did not respect or listen to his politicians or advisors.
- Two sides began to emerge: the Parliamentarians (anti-monarchy) and the Royalists (pro-monarchy).

#### ➤ **Facts on the course of the Civil War:**

- Soldiers on either side could be differentiated by what they wore. Parliamentarians wore yellow sashes, and Royalists wore red sashes. They also had different weapons - like pikemen and musketeers.
- War began in Nottingham, when Charles I was attacked at his stronghold following his failed attempt to arrest the ringleaders of the Parliamentarians – including a man called Oliver Cromwell.
- Oliver Cromwell was a great commander, and brought victory to the Parliamentarians through many battles – such as the Battle of Edgehill, the Battle of Newbury, Marston Moor and Naseby.

#### ➤ **Facts on the consequences of the Civil War:**

- Charles I was soon captured and beheaded. Oliver Cromwell replaced him as Lord Protector.
- Cromwell ruled for 11 years – a period called 'Interregnum:' Latin for in-between rulers.
- Cromwell was a harsh ruler, stamping out any opposition. He massacred many in Ireland for practicing Catholicism. This was because Cromwell was a very strict Puritan. He even banned Christmas and football!

### What second-order concepts do I need to learn below?

*Hint: remember! A 'second-order concept' is a phrase historians use to describe the history skills that are used in history – like putting events in chronological order, or analysing sources!*

- Significance is a word historians use to debate whether an event is important or not. Significance can be judged by how many people were involved or effected by it – for example, the Civil War.

### Look to the past:

Below is a primary source: a painting of Oliver Cromwell's knights massacring the people of Ireland after he won the Civil War. Why do you think Oliver Cromwell decided to murder so many innocent people in Ireland?



## Year 8) Term 2B: The Restoration and the Empire

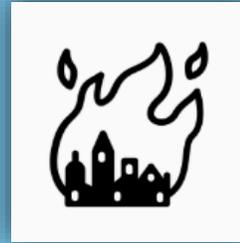
Learning objective: To understand chronology, sources and factors through the history of the Restoration Period and the Birth of the Empire.



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### **What do I need to know about the Restoration and Fire of London?**

- What the Restoration was and how Charles II ruled England.
- Whether life was better under Charles II or under Cromwell.
- The cause, course and consequences of the Fire of London.



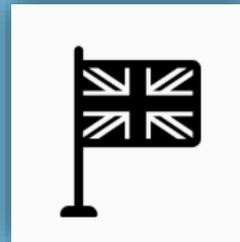
### **What do I need to know about the Renaissance and Great Plague?**

- What the Renaissance was and what new ideas emerged.
- How the Renaissance impacted medicine and treatments.
- The cause, course and consequences of the Great Plague.



### **What do I need to know about the British Empire and India?**

- What the British Empire was.
- How the much territory came under the control of the Empire.
- What life was like in a British Empire colony, like India.
- Whether life was better in the colonies because of the Empire.



### **KEYWORDS:**

Chronology = events put in the order that they happened.  
Sources = evidence from the past.

Interpretations = a persons opinion on a historical event.

### **Key events/people:**

The Restoration  
The Great Fire of London  
The Great Plague  
The Renaissance  
The British Empire  
The British Colonies

1649



Charles II becomes King and the monarchy in England is restored.

1665-1666



The Great Plague sweeps through Europe. The Fire of London starts.

1700



The British Empire begins colonising India and taking it over through the East India Trading Company.



### What first-order concepts do I need to learn below?

*Hint: remember! A first-order concept is a word historians use to describe facts related to events.*

#### ➤ Facts on the War of the Restoration and the Fire of London:

- After years of being ruled by the strict Oliver Cromwell, when he died of natural causes, the people of England rejoiced with the return of the king – Charles II.
- He was the opposite of Oliver Cromwell. He loved to party – and was nicknamed the ‘Merry Monarch.’
- He was not a particularly effective king however. London especially became riddled with crime.
- In 1666, a fire began on Pudding Lane and burnt through the city. Many were killed. The wooden timber houses were built so close together that it spread quickly. Charles II managed to halt the fire using ‘fire breaks’ by ripping down a ring of houses around the blaze.

#### ➤ Facts on the Renaissance and the Great Plague:

- The Renaissance was a period of great change and new ideas. Scientific theories began to develop, and less people believed in religion.
- Medicine began to change too, but not everybody practiced new scientific ideas.
- In 1665-1666, another plague ravaged Europe and killed millions of people. They were once again spread by fleas and rats. Plague doctors often treated the sick ineffectively using quack treatments.

#### ➤ Facts on the British Empire and India:

- After the Renaissance, the British Empire began to emerge as a global force. Using the incredible naval fleets that proved victorious after the Spanish Armada, galleons set sail for new colonies abroad.
- An empire is when one country takes over other countries. A colony is a territory owned by an empire.
- An example of this is when the British Empire took over India. By 1800, Britain owned 1/3 of the world!
- British rule in India was harsh. The Indian people were exploited by the British – but fought back against them. They gained independence many years later – after World War II.

### What second-order concepts do I need to learn below?

*Hint: remember! A ‘second-order concept’ is a phrase historians use to describe the history skills that are used in history – like putting events in chronological order, or analysing sources!*

- Causation means the study of causes – the events that led up to other events. For example, the Great Plague was caused by fleas biting plague rats, then biting humans. Causes are lead up to events.

### Look to the past:

Below is a primary source: a painting of the Restoration of the Monarchy. It shows the parties through the streets of London when Charles II returned after the reign of Cromwell. What does this tell you about how people viewed the monarchy in 1649?

