

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.

Assessment Skill focus:

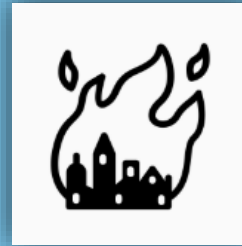
Importance = Analysing the importance of different events, such as the Great Plague or Great Fire of London.



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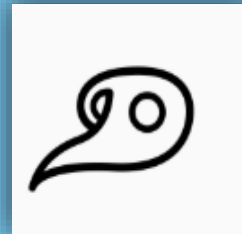
What do I need to know about the Restoration and Fire of London?

- 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.



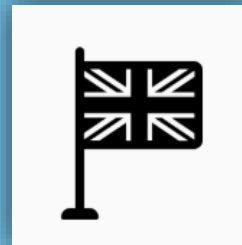
What do I need to know about the Renaissance and Great Plague?

- 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 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 person's 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?

