
Shell Form History Revision Guide



Henry VIII: 1509-1548



Queen Victoria: 1837-1901

Revision Checklist

- Below is a list of topics and questions to guide your revision for the exam.
- Tick the boxes when you have revised the topic. When all the boxes are ticked your revision is complete!

	Tudors and Stuarts	
1	What happened to the Princes in the Tower?	
2	What were the differences between the Catholic and Protestant Churches?	
3	Why did Henry VIII break with Rome?	
4	What religious changes took place during the reigns of Edward and Mary?	
5	What changes did Elizabeth make to the Church?	
6	Were the Gunpowder plotters framed?	
7	What were the causes of the Civil War?	
8	Why did Parliament win the Civil War?	
9	Was Cromwell a hero or a villain?	
	19th Century Britain	
10	How did life in Britain change between 1750 and 1900?	
11	What changes took place during the Agricultural Revolution?	
12	Why was there an Industrial Revolution?	
13	How did Transport change?	
14	What was Richard Arkwright's contribution to the Industrial Revolution?	
15	How were children treated in the mills?	

The Exam

The summer exam will last for one hour and contain two sections:

Section 1

This will contain three source based questions:

1. **What can you tell from Source A about**
 - If it is a picture you must describe part of the source and explain what you can tell from it.
 - If it is a written source you must quote part of it and explain what you can tell from it.

2. **How far do Sources A and B agree?**
 - Explain *both* how the sources agree with each other and how they disagree with each other
 - Make sure you describe or quote parts of each source and explain how they agree or disagree.

3. **How reliable is Source C?**
 - First consider the content of the source - does it agree with what you know? Is the language or style of drawing exaggerated?
 - Then consider the provenance of the source - who created it, when, for what purpose, do they have a reason to be biased?

Section 2

In Section 2 you will have a choice of questions. Each question will have three parts:

- a) **What ...?**
 - This question is asking you what you know - you need to give at least 4 facts.

 - b) **Why ...?**
 - This question is asking you what you understand - you need to explain two or three reasons.

 - c) **Which do you think was the most important?**
 - This question is asking you to explain a number of reasons for an event, and to explain which you think was the most important.
- or*
- c) **How far do you agree with this statement?**
 - This question is asking you to explain what agrees with the statement, what disagrees with the statement, and reach a conclusion.

The Tudors and Stuarts: 1500-1750

The Princes in the Tower

In 1483 **Edward IV** died suddenly. He had two sons - 12 year old Edward and his 10 year old brother. As Edward was too young to rule by himself, his uncle Richard was appointed 'Protector' to rule the country until Edward was old enough. Edward and his brother were placed in the **Tower of London** to prepare for the coronation. Soon afterwards rumours started to circulate that Edward IV had been married to someone else when he married the boys' mother; that meant they were illegitimate and couldn't inherit the throne. Their uncle was crowned **Richard III** and the boys disappeared. Many people believed that they had been murdered on Richard's orders but there was no proof.

In 1485 Richard III was defeated and killed at the **Battle of Bosworth** and Henry VII became king. In 1502 **Sir James Tyrell** was arrested for treason and confessed to organising the murder of the princes at the order of Richard III. Tyrell was executed but the bodies of the boys were never found. It is most likely that Richard III had the boys murdered, but it is possible that he just kept them in prison and that Henry VII had them murdered when he became king. **Henry VII** was the founder of the Tudor dynasty and ruled from 1485-1509.

Henry VIII and the Break with Rome

How popular was the Catholic Church in 1500?

By this time some people were criticising the Catholic Church. Some people thought that monks were not living holy lives and that some priests didn't do their jobs properly. Some people thought it was wrong that the rich could buy an **Indulgence** to get out of **Purgatory** more quickly. However, most people in England were happy with the Church. They enjoyed the ceremonies and festivals, and they left large amounts of money to it in wills. **The Break with Rome** did not happen because the Church was unpopular.

Why did the Break with Rome happen?

In 1533 Henry declared that the Pope was no longer head of the Church in England. The **Act of Supremacy 1534** made Henry head of the Church and the **Treason Act 1534** meant you could be executed for saying he wasn't. Henry did this for three reasons:

- **Henry was desperate for a male heir.** He had one daughter, Mary, but Henry believed England would fall into civil war if it didn't have a king. His wife, **Catherine of Aragon**, was too old to have any more children. The only way he could get a male heir was to divorce her and marry again. However, the Pope would not give him a divorce, so Henry took control of the Church and granted himself a divorce.
- **Henry was in love with Anne Boleyn.** She was a very intelligent and attractive woman and she refused to sleep with Henry until he married her. Henry was desperate to get a divorce so he could marry Anne, and the only way he could do that was to make himself head of the Church.
- **Henry wanted more power.** He realised that if he made himself head of the Church he would become much more powerful. The Church had always been outside of the control of the king as the pope in Rome was in control. If Henry made himself head of the Church the Archbishops, Bishops and priests would be under his control. In addition the Church was very wealthy and if he took control of it he could make himself very rich. From 1536-9 Henry closed down the monasteries and took over all of their land, greatly increasing his wealth.

Religious changes under Edward, Mary and Elizabeth

Edward VI (1547-1553)

Edward was only 9 years old when he became king, but he had been educated as protestant and wanted to make the Church of England Protestant. He introduced lots of changes:

- A new **Prayer Book** with services in English not Latin
- Priests were told to dress in simple clothes not decorated robes, and were allowed to marry.
- Church decorations, statues and **stained glass windows** were removed
- The decorated **altar** was replaced with the plain **communion table**
- Many Saints' Days and church festivals were abolished
- You could no longer buy your way into heaven by giving money to the church

However, many of these changes were unpopular with ordinary people who liked the traditional way of doing things. Edward died after only six years on the throne, so his changes had not yet taken root.

Mary (1553-8)

Mary was the daughter of Catherine of Aragon and Henry VIII and she was a committed catholic. She was determined to make England Catholic again. She did this in a number of ways:

- She made the Pope head of the church again
- She made the services in **Latin** again
- Priests had to wear decorated robes
- Altars were restored
- She married the catholic **King of Spain**, hoping to have a catholic heir to succeed her
- She burned to death **284 Protestants** to persuade other Protestants to become Catholics

However, her foreign marriage was unpopular and she did not succeed in producing an heir. Her sister Elizabeth was next in line to the throne and she was Protestant, so people knew that when Mary died England would become Protestant again.

Elizabeth (1558-1603)

When Elizabeth became queen she realised that trying to force people to become catholic or protestant just caused unrest and bloodshed. She tried to chose a middle way in religion which kept both Catholics and protestants happy.

Catholics were happy because:

- the Queen was described as '**Supreme Governor**' not 'Supreme Head' of the church.
- Priests had to wear some decorated clothes
- **Crucifixes** and some church decoration was still allowed

Protestants were happy because:

- The Queen was head of the church not the Pope.
- Services were in English
- Catholics were heavily fined if they did not go to Church

Elizabeth ruled for 45 years and during her reign there was little religious conflict. By 1603 the Protestant Church of England had been firmly established.

James I and the Gunpowder Plot

James I (1603-25) was the son of the catholic **Mary Queen of Scots**, and Catholics in England hoped that they would be treated better when he was king. However, this did not happen, and in 1605 a group of Catholics plotted to blow up the king and the Houses of Parliament. They hired a cellar underneath the Houses of Parliament and filled it with barrels of gunpowder. **Guy Fawkes** was meant to light the fuse, but on 4th November he was discovered and arrested. The rest of the plotters were captured or killed shortly afterwards.

There are two possible explanations for why the plot failed:

- The traditional story says that **Lord Mounteagle** was a Catholic and one of the plotters sent him a warning not to attend Parliament on the 5th November. Mounteagle showed the letter to **Cecil**, the king's chief minister, who guessed what it meant. He ordered the cellar to be searched where Guy Fawkes was discovered. Guy Fawkes was tortured and revealed the names and whereabouts of the rest of the plotters.
- An alternative idea is that one of the plotters, **Francis Tresham**, was a spy for Cecil who allowed the plot to go ahead so that he could capture all of its members and use the anger that its revelation caused to pass anti-catholic laws. Evidence to support this is that Cecil knew about the plot on 27th October but took no action until 4th November, that the government seemed to know where the plotters were before Guy Fawkes confessed, and that harsh anti-catholic laws were passed after the plot was revealed.

The English Civil War

In August 1642 **Charles I** raised his standard at Nottingham and declared war on Parliament. The fighting lasted, on and off, for 7 years until Charles was finally defeated and executed in 1649. There were several causes of the Civil War:

Power: over the hundred years before Charles became king Parliament had been growing more powerful, and expected to have more of a say in the running of the country. **James I** had tried to work with Parliament and make compromises to get what he wanted. But Charles I believed in the **divine right of kings** - he thought that he had been appointed by God to rule, and that anyone who disobeyed him was disobeying God. This helped to cause the Civil War because it meant that when Charles and Parliament disagreed Charles was unable to make the kind of compromises which would have kept the peace.

Money: Traditionally the king cannot collect any new taxes unless he has the agreement of Parliament. Parliament was happy to grant the taxes as long as Charles listened to its advice. However, Charles thought that Parliament was trying to reduce his power and refused. In 1629 he decided to close down Parliament and rule without it. In order to get enough money to rule he collected taxes without Parliament's permission, most notably **Ship Money**. By the end of the 1630s many people were becoming unhappy about Charles collecting taxes without Parliament's permission and were refusing to pay.

Religion: Charles and **Archbishop Laud** preferred a more Catholic style of Church service, with priests in decorated robes, and churches with paintings and statues. This upset the **Puritans** who favoured a plainer style of service. The fact that Charles had a Catholic wife caused suspicion that he was trying to make the Church of England Catholic again. In 1637 Charles tried to force these changes on the Church in Scotland and they rebelled against him, causing a war. By 1640 Charles could no longer afford to pay for his army and had to recall Parliament to ask it for new taxes.

The outbreak of war: when Charles recalled Parliament all the disagreements over power, money and religion came to a head. Parliament insisted that Charles should listen to its complaints and Charles felt that Parliament was becoming too powerful. In 1642 Charles tried to arrest 5 leading members of the house of Commons but they had been warned and escaped. It was the final straw: both sides began organising armies and in August 1642 the Civil War began.

Who supported who?

- **The king's supporters** were known as Royalists or Cavaliers. They included many members of the nobility and the gentry. Catholics supported the king, as did the south-west, Wales and the north of England.
- **Parliament's supporters** were known as Parliamentarians or Roundheads. They included many of the common people and merchants. Most MPs supported Parliament, as did the navy and some gentry and nobility. London, the south-east and the midlands supported Parliament.

Why did Parliament win?

When the Civil War began many expected the king would quickly win. He had the support of the nobility, and his commanders like **Prince Rupert** had more military experience. However, Parliament won for a number of reasons:

- **Money:** Parliament controlled London and the south-east which was the richest part of the country. It was easier for Parliament to collect the taxes it needed to pay for the army. The king controlled the poorer parts of the country and could not raise enough money to pay for his army.
- **The navy:** Parliament controlled the navy which meant it was able to prevent the king obtaining money and supplies from Europe.
- **The New Model Army:** In 1645 Parliament set up the New Model Army which was a highly trained, well disciplined and well paid force committed to defeating the king. It was more effective than the king's army and won the decisive battles of **Naseby** in 1645 and **Preston** in 1648.
- **Leadership:** the leadership of Parliament's army under **Sir Thomas Fairfax**, and particularly Oliver Cromwell, was much better than that of the king's leadership by Prince Rupert. Cromwell established a highly disciplined and effective army and he never lost a battle.

Cromwell: hero or villain?

Oliver Cromwell is one of the most famous figures in English history, and is a hero to some, and a villain to others.

Hero: Cromwell's supporters argue he was a hero for a number of reasons:

- He was the man who forged the New Model Army into such an effective fighting force, and that his leadership was decisive in winning the Civil War.
- He recognised that negotiations with Charles I were pointless because he would never agree that his powers should be reduced. The only way to end the Civil War was to execute Charles and set up a new system of government.
- When rebellions broke out in Scotland and Ireland Cromwell defeated them very quickly and efficiently, restoring order and peace.
- Cromwell ruled England from 1653 to his death in 1658 and tried a number of systems of government to do the best for people. He had no personal ambition and even refused to be made king when offered the crown by Parliament.

Villain: Cromwell's critics argue he was a villain for a number of reasons:

- Cromwell was a rebel against the lawful authority of the king. He played a key role in bringing about the execution of the king, a crime called regicide.
- In Ireland when he was crushing the rebellion he attacked the town of **Drogheda**. When it refused to surrender his soldiers forced their way in and massacred about 2000 of its inhabitants. A similar massacre happened at **Wexford**.
- After the execution of the king England was ruled by the **Rump Parliament**. In 1653 Cromwell disagreed with its actions and used his army to close it down and seize power for himself.
- Cromwell's government imposed puritan rule on the country. Theatres and Ale Houses were closed down, and even the celebration of Christmas was banned.

England 1750-1900

What changed between 1750 and 1900?

This was a period of rapid change in a number of areas:

	1750	1900
Population	11 million. Most people lived in the countryside.	40 million. Most people lived in cities.
Work	Most people worked in farming. Manufacturing was done in people's homes. Power provided by horses or people.	Most people worked in industry. Manufacturing done in factories. Steam-power was widespread.
Health and Medicine	Cause of disease not known. No effective treatments. No anaesthetics or antiseptics.	Pasteur discovered that germs cause disease. Anaesthetics and antiseptics improve surgery.
Politics	Only 5% of the population could vote. Women couldn't vote.	Most men could now vote, but women were still not allowed to vote.

The Agricultural Revolution

Between 1750 and 1825 the population of England almost doubled. Most of the new population lived in towns and did not grow their own food. Therefore farmers needed to increase their production to feed the increased population.

The old three-field system of farming was very inefficient for a number of reasons:

- One third of the land was left **fallow** each year
- Farmers wasted time travelling between their strips of land in different fields
- Animals were kept on common land so breeding could not be controlled and diseases spread easily
- Animals had to be slaughtered during winter as there was no food for them

The solution to these problems was **Enclosure** - after obtaining an Act of Parliament the open fields could be fenced off and each farmer had their own field. This improved food production in a number of ways:

- A new **four-crop rotation** system meant that land was used more efficiently
- New machinery such as the **seed drill** improved production of crops
- Growing **turnips** meant that there was food to keep the animals alive over winter
- Enclosed fields meant that the breeding of animals could be controlled and disease spread less easily

The result of these changes was that food production increased enormously, although the number of farmers stayed the same. The average weight of animals **doubled** in less than a century and farming became a profitable business.

Transport

Roads

Before the Industrial Revolution people did not travel much and by 1750 roads were in a very bad state of repair. Travellers reported **pot-holes** 6 feet deep or roads overgrown with vegetation. The solution was **Turnpike Trusts**. These charged people to use a stretch of road, and used the money to keep it in a good state of repair. New methods of road-building, such as **McAdam's method**, were used to improve the road surface. By 1830 Turnpike Trusts controlled 22,000 miles of road and journey times had dropped by two thirds. However, this only benefited stage coach passengers; it was still very slow and expensive to transport industrial goods by road.

Canals

Water transport was the best way to transport heavy industrial goods. However, this was limited to where there were navigable rivers. In 1765 the **Duke of Bridgewater** built the first canal, linking his coal mines to the city of **Manchester** where there was a large demand for coal for the factories and houses. The canal was a great success and lowered the price of coal by half, and massively increasing the amount sold, making the Duke a very rich man. Other canals quickly followed linking the major towns and cities of England. This greatly reduced the price of transporting bulky goods and therefore greatly increased demand, providing a boost to the Industrial Revolution. However, the drawback with canals was that they were slow and vulnerable to both very hot and very cold weather.

Railways

By 1820 there was a lot of trade between Liverpool and Manchester, and transporting goods along the roads and canals was slow and expensive. A group of industrialists decided to build a steam-powered railway after hearing about the success of Stephenson's railway between Stockton and Darlington. In 1825 the railway opened. It had an immediate impact: it took three days to move goods from Liverpool to Manchester by canal, by railway they arrived the same day. The number of passengers grew from **70,000** to **470,000** in just five years. The success of the railway prompted a boom in railway building and the network covered the whole country within 40 years. The railways greatly changed life in England - journey times were reduced enormously making **seaside holidays** possible for people who lived in cities, making **fresh food** more available in towns, and allowing the establishment of **national newspapers** and the **Football League**.

The Industrial Revolution

In the eighteenth century in England the Industrial Revolution took place - the development of production in factories using powered machines. This happened for a number of reasons:

Population growth: from 1750 to 1900 the population grew from **11 million** to **40 million**. This meant that there was an increased demand for goods. This encouraged people to develop new methods of production because they knew that if they could produce more they could sell more and so make more profit.

Raw Materials: to develop powered machines the correct raw materials were necessary - England was fortunate in possessing lots of coal, to power the machines, and **iron ore** with which to produce iron and steel which the machines and products were made from. Without these raw materials the Industrial Revolution would not have been possible.

Individuals: the machines which increased production were created by individuals who had ideas, such as **Boulton and Watt**, who developed the steam engine, and **Richard Arkwright**, who developed the spinning frame. Arkwright realised that weavers wove cloth faster than spinners could produce the thread. If he could produce a machine to speed up spinning he could sell a lot of thread and make a lot of money. Arkwright developed the spinning frame and built a factory at **Cromford** powered by a water wheel. Arkwright became enormously wealthy and his success encouraged other people to develop new techniques. Without the ideas of people like Arkwright the Industrial Revolution would not have happened.

Transport: The system of transport in 1750 was very slow and expensive. Only with the development of canals and railways was it possible to move large quantities of raw materials to the factories, and to move the finished products to the towns and cities where they were sold. Without the improvements in transport which took place the Industrial Revolution could not have happened.

Trade: in the eighteenth century the **slave trade** brought huge profits to England. Slaves were bought in Africa and sold in the West Indies and America where they were used to produce **sugar, coffee and cotton**. These were then brought back to England where they were sold for huge profits. The slave trade provided raw materials such as cotton for England's factories, a market for the new industrial goods, and it produced enormous profits some of which were invested in the new factories. Without the slave trade the Industrial Revolution may not have happened.

Children in the Mills

The new factories employed large numbers of children as they were cheap and there were lots available - often orphans were sent to the mills by local authorities and they lived at the mill in an '**apprentice house**'. For these children the mill offered a chance to make a living for themselves. Adults who worked in the mills also brought their children to work with them as they could help earn the family extra income. Children as young as 6 worked in the factories.

In some factories the children were very badly treated. They had to work very long hours in noisy and unhealthy conditions. The **overseers** were sometimes very brutal, beating them to make them work harder. Some of the jobs, such as crawling under the machines to fix broken threads, were very dangerous, and **serious injuries** were not uncommon. Pay was low and living conditions in the apprentice house often poor.

Some factory owners believed that treating children better would produce better workers. **Robert Owen** ran a mill at **New Lanark** in Scotland where he provided good quality housing for his workers, and he provided a school for young children who were not allowed to start work until they were 10. Gradually life improved for children in the mills as during the 19th century a number of laws were passed which regulated their hours of work and how they could be treated..

Revision Test

Tudors and Stuarts

- 1. When did Edward IV die?**
- 2. What happened to his sons?**
- 3. When and how did Henry VII become king?**
- 4. How popular was the Catholic Church in 1500?**
- 5. Explain three reasons why Henry VIII broke with Rome.**
- 6. Give three changes to religion introduced by Edward VI.**
- 7. Give three changes to religion introduced by Mary I.**
- 8. Give two ways Elizabeth I kept Protestants happy.**
- 9. Give two ways Elizabeth I kept Catholics happy.**

- 10. Who was James I's mother?**

- 11. Give two explanations for why the Gunpowder Plot failed.**

- 12. How did arguments over Power help start the Civil War?**

- 13. How did arguments over Money help start the Civil War?**

- 14. How did arguments over Religion help start the Civil War?**

- 15. Who supported the king?**

- 16. Who supported Parliament?**

- 18. Explain three reasons why Parliament won the Civil War.**

- 19. Give two reasons why some people think Oliver Cromwell was a hero.**

- 20. Give two reasons why some people think Oliver Cromwell was a villain.**

England 1750-1900

- 21. Explain three things which changed between 1750 and 1900.**

- 22. Give two reasons why the three-field system of farming was inefficient.**

- 23. Give two ways Enclosure improved farming.**

- 24. Explain how were roads improved.**

- 25. Who built the first canal?**

- 26. Give three ways the railways changed life in England.**

- 27. Explain three causes of the Industrial Revolution.**

- 28. Why did children work in mills?**

- 29. How were they treated?**