

Year 8 History Knowledge Organiser Unit 2

In what ways was the world turned upside down in the 17th century?

1. 17th Century Britain
2. The Civil War
3. The role of women in the Civil War
4. The Restoration of Charles II
5. Religious Change in Ireland in the 17th century
6. The Scientific Revolution of the 17th Century.

Key Facts

When Elizabeth I died in 1603, James VI of Scotland became James I of Scotland and England. He believed very strongly in the Divine Right of Kings as did his son **Charles I** who succeeded him in 1625. There was resentment in Ireland over Elizabeth's attempt **to colonise Ireland**.

Most people believed that God controlled the way the world was run.

The **Printing Press** was a machine invented in the 15th century that allowed ideas to spread.

In 1633, Charles appointed William Laud as Archbishop . He was unpopular as he reintroduced many catholic practices.

Charles introduced **Ship Money during the 11 years Tyranny which was an unpopular** tax.

In 1637, Charles introduced a new Prayer book into Scotland which angered Scottish puritans.

Charles believed that 5 mps led **by John Pym** were planning to overthrow him, In 1642, Charles entered parliament with the army in attempt to arrest the 5 members . This was very unpopular.

Civil War broke out in 1642.

In the 17th century, many believed that women were physically, mentally and morally weaker.

Mathew Hopkins was the witchfinder General who was responsible for many hangings.

The Monarchy was abolished in 1649, and England became a Commonwealth until 1660 when Charles II was restored to the throne.

In 1688, James II fled the country and was replaced by William and Mary. This was known as The Glorious Revolution

Enquiry Questions

1. What would it mean for Britain to be turned upside down?
2. To what extent was Charles I an unfortunate victim?
3. How was the weaker vessel theory challenged in the 17th century?
4. How did the were of the monarch change in the 17th century?
5. To what extent was there a protestant ascendancy in Ireland by 1691?
6. Why have historians said there was a scientific revolution in the 17th Century?

Assessment/Possible Tasks

Evaluate how the following aspects of life in Britain the 17th century changed .

- Power
 - Women
 - Ireland
 - Science and Religion.
2. Explain the Cause of the English Civil War

Term	Key Terms	Definition
Divine Right of Kings		The belief that Kings derive their authority from God and therefore can not be held accountable for their actions by any authority such as parliament.
The Pale		The part of Ireland directly under the control of the English government from the early 15 th Century.
Puritans		English Protestants whose aim was to remove all Catholic Practices from the Church such as Bishops.
The 11 Years Tyranny		The period between 1629 to 1640 when Charles I ruled without parliament.
The Grand Remonstrance		A list of complaints that parliament presented to Charles I in 1641
Cavaliers		The <i>Royalists</i> , or 'Cavaliers' were supporters of Charles . The name comes from the French term <i>chevalier</i> , which refers to a knight who rides a horse.
Roundheads		The <i>Parliamentarians</i> , or 'Roundheads' were one side. They were given this name because they had much shorter haircuts compared to the long, curly wigs worn by Charles and his supporters.
Petitioner		A person who organises or signs a petition which is a request or complaint to a person, a King, organisation or parliament
The Lord Protector		A title used to describe the Head of State used by Oliver Cromwell from 1653.
The Commonwealth		The period from 1649 to 1660 when there was no monarchy in Britain.
The Restoration		The reinstatement of Charles Stuart as King Charles II

Extension Research the Civil War in the Manchester area

Further reading could include work by Blair Worden, Nick Lipscombe, Peter Ackroyd and Tristram Hunt. Write a book review.

Research the Monarchs James II, William and Mary and Anne. Create a Poster or a presentation To The History Society.

Key Concept
Change and Continuity.