

# MEDIEVAL MONARCHS



**YEAR FIVE**  
**SPRING ONE**

**NAME:**

**CLASS:**

# Year Five | Medieval Monarchs | Spring One

## Major Monarchs

1042 - 1066	Edward the Confessor
1066 - 1066	Harold Godwinson
House of Normandy	
1066 - 1087	William I (the Conqueror)
1087 - 1100	William II
1100 - 1135	Henry I
House of Blois	
1135 - 1154	Stephen
1141 - 1141	Matilda
House of Anjou	
1154 - 1189	Henry II
1189 - 1199	Richard I (the Lionheart)
1199 - 1216	John
House of Plantagenet	
1216 - 1272	Henry III
1272 - 1307	Edward I
1307 - 1327	Edward II
1327 - 1377	Edward III
1377 - 1399	Richard II
House of Lancaster	
1399 - 1413	Henry IV
1413 - 1422	Henry V
1422 - 1461	Henry VI
House of York	
1461 - 1470	Edward IV
House of Lancaster	
1470 - 1471	Henry VI
House of York	
1471 - 1483	Edward IV
1483 - 1483	Edward V
1483 - 1485	Richard III
House of Tudor	
1485 - 1509	Henry VII
1509 - 1547	Henry VIII
1547 - 1553	Edward VI
1553 - 1553	Jane
1553 - 1558	Mary I (Bloody Mary)
1558 - 1603	Elizabeth I

1	William I (William the Conqueror)	A Norman (French) Duke who defeated English King Harold at the Battle of Hastings.
2	Henry II	Ruled much of France as well as England, Wales and Scotland. Responsible for the murder of Thomas Beckett.
3	Richard I	Led a number of 'Crusades' in the Middle East. Spent only six months of his reign in England.
4	King John	Forced to sign the Magna Carta and ended up fighting a war with the barons.
5	Edward I	Reforming King who made lots of laws. Great military leader who defeated the Welsh and the Scots and built lots of castles.
6	Richard III	Last King of the House of York. Rumoured to have murdered his nephews, the 'Princes in the Tower'. Defeated in the Battle of Bosworth.
7	Henry VII	Defeated Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth, the final battle in the War of the Roses. First King of the House of Tudor.
8	Henry VIII	Separated the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church as part of the English Reformation. Had six wives.
9	Elizabeth I	Defeated the Spanish Armada and oversaw the flourishing of English drama including Shakespeare and Christopher Marlowe.

## Vocabulary

1	Monarch	Another name for a King or Queen
2	Government	A group of people with the authority to be in charge of a country or state.
3	Democracy	A system of government in which all adults vote for who will be in charge.
4	Crusades	A series of campaigns made by Europeans to recover the Holy Land from Muslims in the 11 <sup>th</sup> , 12 <sup>th</sup> and 13 <sup>th</sup> centuries.
5	Domesday Book	The first (1086) major survey of people living in most of England and parts of Wales.
6	Magna Carta	Literally "The Great Charter", this document set out certain rights, protecting Barons.
7	Feudal system (feudalism)	A system in which people hold their land in return for working and fighting for their Lord.
8	Baron	A Lord, owning lots of land which would be worked by peasants.
9	Knights	Warriors who would protect the Barons land and fight for the King in times of war.
10	Peasant	The poorest people in medieval England, usually farmers.

# LESSON ONE: THE BATTLE OF HASTINGS

Take a look at the list of Kings and Queens on the left column of the Knowledge Organiser.

## Key Term:

monarch = a king or a queen

- 1a. Have you heard of any of these monarchs before?
- 1b. What do you already know about them?

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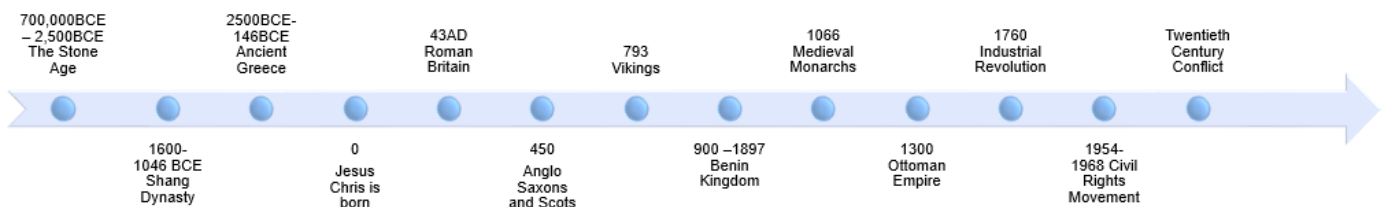
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## Key question: In 1066, who was the rightful heir to the throne?



Æthelred became King in the year 966 aged just 12. When the Vikings started to come across and raid England in the 980s, Æthelred tried everything to stop them. He tried to fight them in battles, but lost. He tried to give them silver (known as **Danegeld**), but they took the payment then raided England anyway. Æthelred responded in 1002 by ordering the murder of many Danish men who had settled in the East of England; this event became known as the **St. Brice's Day Massacre**. The King of Denmark, **Sweyn the Forkbeard**, led an invasion of England and Æthelred had to flee to Normandy (Northern France). After King Sweyn died, Æthelred came back to England and became King again. Æthelred had two sons, Edmund Ironside and **Edward the Confessor**.

### 2. Why did Æthelred have to flee to Normandy?

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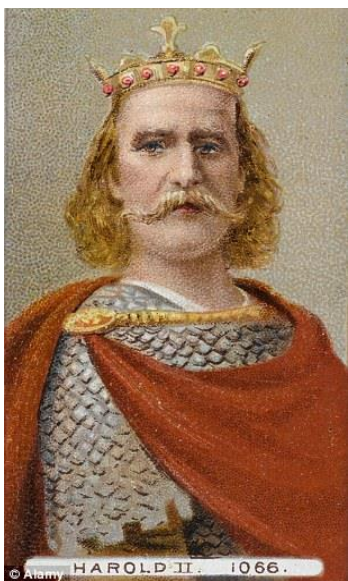
### 3. Why was Æthelred known as Æthelred the 'Unready'?

- a. His troops were never ready for war.
- b. He was not ready to become King
- c. He was badly advised.
- d. He wasn't prepared to return as King of England in 1014.



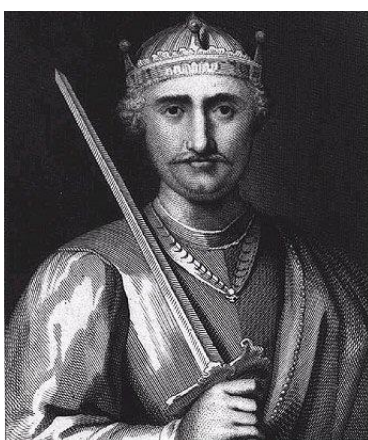
Æthelred's oldest son Edmund Ironside became King after his father's death but died after only a few months. Sweyn's son the **Cnut the Great** then became King of all of England as well as Denmark and Sweden. After Cnut died Æthelred's second son, Edward, became King of England. Edward was known as the Confessor because he was so religious and confessed his sins all of the time. He even ordered for a huge new Church to be built: **Westminster Cathedral**. He was known as a good King who was organised and kept the country running well. However, Edward was so **pious** (religious) that he took a vow of chastity and therefore had no children, and did not leave a clear **successor**. After his death there were three men who thought they should be King. Three claims to the throne.

## The Contenders



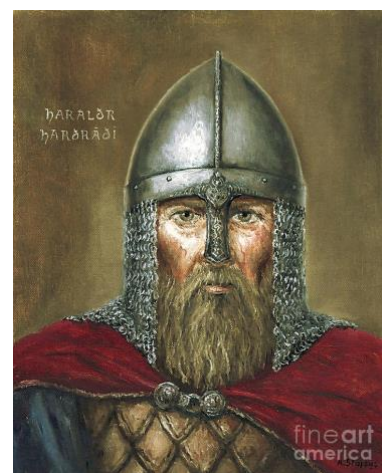
### HAROLD GODWINSON

The Godwins were a powerful family of earls who had supported Edward to become King. They ruled over most of England during the end of Edward's reign. However, Edward had lots of disputes with the Godwins, even banishing them to Normandy. The Godwins had lots of support in England. On his deathbed, it is claimed that Edward named Harold as his successor. He also had the support of the clergy and nobles in England.



### WILLIAM I

William was the Duke of Normandy, where Edward had spent much of his life before returning to England to become King. William claimed to have been promised the throne by Edward. He was also the grandson of Edward's uncle. In 1064, Harold Godwinson promised to support William to become King. The Pope also backed William's claim to be King.



### HARALD HARDRADA

Harald was already a King, he ruled over Norway. The Vikings had ruled over much of England for a long time. King Cnut's son, Harthnacnut, was the King before Edward. He had promised Magnus, Harald's father, that he would become King after he died. With Magnus too old to fight, Harald claimed that as his heir, he was the person who should rule England.

4. Choose one of the contenders to the throne who you support. Write them a letter of fealty (an oath of allegiance) telling them why you think they are the rightful King of England.

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5. Put these events in order from 1-12:

	William removes his helmet and rides through his troops, screaming that he is alive.
	Harold marches his forces from York down to Hastings, a distance of 270 miles.
	Harold's troops chase after the fleeing Norman army.
	In the middle of the battle, a rumour spreads that William has been killed.
	Harold Godwinson rushes his forces from London to York (covering 200 miles in a week), surprising Harald and Tostig.
	Harold and William's forces meet and fight in the Battle of Hastings.
12	Harold is killed, probably by an arrow through his eye, or perhaps being attacked by knights.
	Harold's Godwinson's army defeats Harald Hardrada and his brother in the Battle of Stamford Bridge. Harald and Tostig are both killed in battle.
	The Norman troops turn and encircle Harold's disorganised, charging men.
1	Harald Hardrada invades England and joins up with Harold's brother, Tostig.
	William's troops begin to run back and retreat. This is a trick.
	William Duke of Normandy launches a huge invasion into England.

William is victorious and becomes William I, better known as **William the Conqueror**. The last Viking, King Hardrada, is dead. The Anglo-Saxon King Harold is dead. The age of the Normans begins.

Soon after being coronated at **Westminster Cathedral**, William began a great survey of everyone living in England and most of Wales. This information was collected into a book called the **Domesday Book**. It showed how many people lived in each shire, as well as how much land and how many animals they owned. William used this information to work out how much money he could collect from each shire in different **taxes**.



## LESSON TWO: HENRY II AND THOMAS BECKET

### Review

1. Who were the main three contenders to be King of England in 1066?

- a. \_\_\_\_\_
- b. \_\_\_\_\_
- c. \_\_\_\_\_

2. Who fought in the Battle of Stamford Bridge?

3. What was the purpose of the Domesday Book?

- a. To list all of William's enemies who were living in England.
- b. To survey the land and property of the people of England and Wales.
- c. To tell the story of William's victory at the Battle of Hastings.
- d. To survey the land and property of the people living in Scotland.

4. Why had Edward the Confessor spent his early life in Normandy?

5. Who did Edward supposedly name as his successor on his deathbed?

- a. Harald Hardrada
- b. Harold Godwinson
- c. Tostig
- d. William

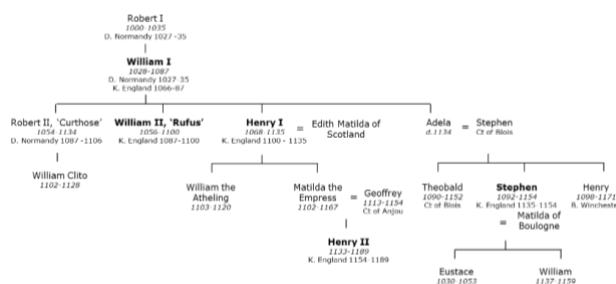
### Key question: Who was responsible for the death of Thomas Becket?

Henry II's father was the Count of **Anjou**, a region in the middle of France. Although Henry was born and lived in France for most of his life, his mother, Matilda, was King Henry I's daughter. Matilda claimed to be Queen of England, or Empress, but her cousin Stephen also claimed to be King and took over.



This resulted in a civil war in England and Normandy, and a period of chaos called **the Anarchy**, in which there was a breakdown of law and order across England.

Henry became the ruler of Normandy and Anjou after his father died in 1150. He travelled to England in 1153, and reached an agreement with Stephen that he would become King after he died, which happened the next year. Henry II was now the King of a fragmented and disordered England.



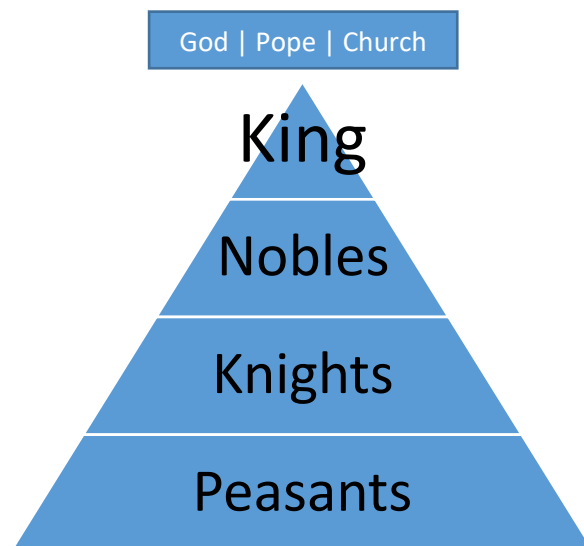
1. **What was Henry II's claim to the throne?**

Henry had a big job to do when he became King, as he had to restore law and order. He asked the Theobald, the **Archbishop of Canterbury**, for someone to help him, and he recommended **Thomas Becket**, a talented archdeacon.

Henry appointed Becket to become **Chancellor** in 1155. The two men became great friends, hunting and playing chess together. They also got the country back on track, by making the courts more fair and helping them to reach judgements quickly.

When Theobald died, Henry made Becket Archbishop of Canterbury. This was the most senior position in the Church, and Henry thought that with his friend in charge, he would have more control of the church.

One of the big problems was that members of the church, called the clergy, didn't have to go to the same courts as other people. They could attend special '**ecclesiastic courts**' for clergymen, where they would get less severe sentences for their crimes.



## 2. *What was unfair about the judicial system in England at this time?*

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### The King versus the Church

Take the case of Philip de Brois, for example. Philip, a cleric in the Bedford church, had been accused of murdering a knight. He went to an ecclesiastic court and was found not guilty. One of the King's officers said that Philip should be tried in the King's court, but Philip shouted abuse at him and said that he couldn't be tried in a normal court because he was a member of the clergy.

So, the King needed to defend his officer, who had been abused. And Becket needed to defend Philip, a member of the clergy. Henry and Becket's friendship was tested, but this was also **a test between the monarchy and the church**.

Henry declared that from now on the clergy would be tried in the same courts as everyone else. Becket told the priests to agree to this, but then at the last moment grabbed the agreement and said that he gave a **false oath**, and didn't agree to the King's wishes. Henry was furious, and took away all of Becket's land and property. He was exiled to France where he stayed for many years.

Becket was still archbishop, and had the support of many important people. The Pope tried to clear up the disagreement between Henry and Becket, but they could not make up. Eventually, Henry managed to get Becket to return to England by having the Archbishop of York crown his son, **Henry the Younger**. This should have been Becket's job, and he returned to England and kicked many priests out of the church, including the Archbishop of York.

Henry was in Normandy when he was told about this and, incandescent with rage, is said to have screamed "**Will nobody rid me of this turbulent priest?**" Four knights took Henry's words at face value, and travelled to Canterbury, where they dragged Becket out of the cathedral to take him back to the King. When Becket resisted, they drew their swords and butchered him in front of High Altar. The final blow split Becket's skull in half.

Henry did not arrest the knights, but he did tell them to flee to Scotland. He then got dressed in old sackcloth, covered himself in ashes and starved himself for three days. The Pope **excommunicated** the knights, but was not too harsh on Henry, instead telling him that he could not take mass until he made **penance** (self-punishment). Henry walked barefoot to Canterbury Cathedral and allowed the priests there to flog (whip) him. With the murder of Becket and its consequences, Henry kept his power, but lost his chance to reduce the **authority of the church**.

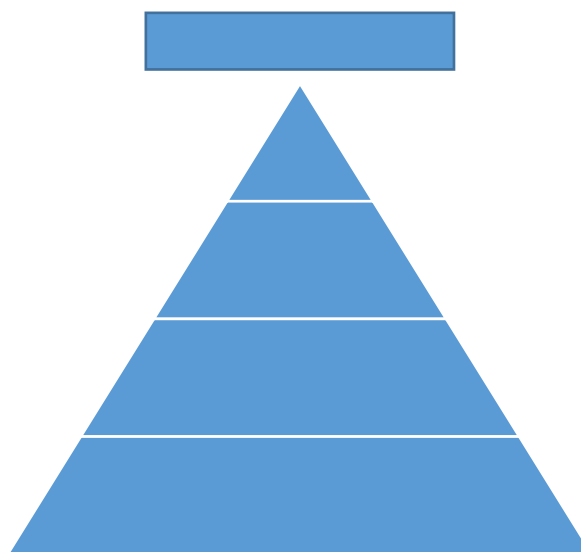




## LESSON THREE: RICHARD THE LIONHEART AND KING JOHN

### Review

1. What job did King Henry II first give to Thomas Becket?
  - a. Chancellor
  - b. Knight
  - c. Archbishop of Canterbury
  - d. Archbishop of York
2. Who became King of England after winning the Battle of Hastings?  
\_\_\_\_\_
3. What was Henry II rumoured to have shouted after discovering Becket had excommunicated many of his favourite priests?
  - a. "Bring me his head!"
  - b. "Who will murder this treacherous priest?"
  - c. "Will no one rid me of this turbulent priest?"
  - d. "Will no one rid me of this treasonous scoundrel?"
4. Why was Aethelred known as 'the unready'?
  - a. He wasn't ready for a Viking invasion.
  - b. He was badly advised by his officers.
  - c. He was badly looked after.
  - d. He was always late for dinner.
5. Complete the names of the different levels in the feudal system pyramid opposite.



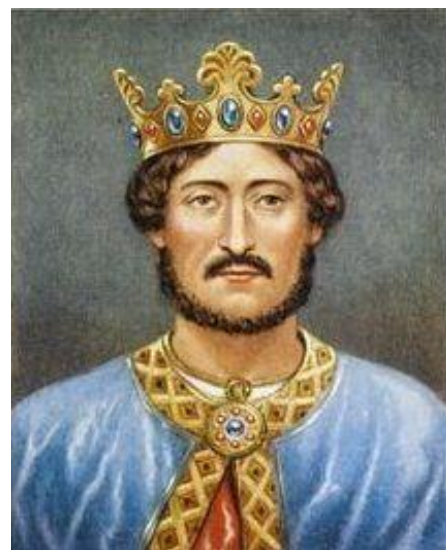
### Key question: Who was a worse King: John or Richard?

Henry II had eight children, including five sons who all wanted to become King. Henry struggled to provide them all with the land and the power that they wanted, leading his own sons to revolt against him. Henry the Younger was crowned as a junior King whilst Henry was still alive, but died at age 28. John appeared to be Henry II's favourite son, and Richard joined with the French King to fight against his father. After Richard defeated Henry's army in Ballans, southwest France, Henry agreed to name him as **successor**.

Richard was a great **military leader**, commanding his first army aged 16. It is for this reason that he became known as **Richard the Lionheart**. Upon taking the throne, he ordered that all Jews should be banned from receiving ranks and honour. When Jewish leaders arrived to give gifts to Richard, he stripped them of their clothes and flogged them. Jews were then badly **persecuted** in England, with many being forcibly baptised. There were several **massacres**, after rumours swept the nation that Richard had ordered all Jews to be put to death.



Richard spent very little time in England as King, probably only about **six months** during his total reign of ten years. Some historians think that he didn't see England as a home, just as a place to collect money and men for his armies. He started heavily **taxing** his people straight away, sold off important positions and collected money from the church, who were usually exempt. Richard was said to have declared "**I would have sold London if I could find a buyer**".



### The Third Crusade

As well as being courageous, Richard was known to be cruel. He took an oath promising to abandon the wickedness of his past, before setting out on a **Crusade** – a religious war to bring the **Holy Land** (modern day Israel and Palestine) under Christian control. In the first Crusade, (1095-1099) a mostly French army had captured the Kingdom of Jerusalem. However, in 1187 the Sultan of Egypt and Syria, **Saladin**, recaptured almost all of the major cities in the Holy Land for the Muslims.



Saladin was a **great military leader** whose armies easily won many battles, but when it came to take the important city of **Jerusalem**, he allowed the Crusaders living there to pay a small fee to leave safely, instead of waging a battle. Hearing about Jerusalem falling back into the hands of the Muslims, Pope Gregory VIII called for a new Crusade. King Richard of England and King Philip II of France went on a long Crusade (the **Third Crusade**) and took many important cities back from Saladin. In one particularly gory episode, Richard ordered 3,000 Muslim prisoners including men, women and children, to be decapitated in full view of Saladin’s army. Saladin responded by executing all of his Christian prisoners. The Crusaders took more cities such as **Jaffa and Acre**, but were unable to take back control of Jerusalem.

Meanwhile, Richard’s brother John was ruling England and making a claim to be the King. On his way back to England, Richard was **captured** by the Duke of Austria, who was upset with because he thought that Richard had killed his cousin. Richard was handed over to the King of Germany and Roman Emperor, Henry VI, who demanded **forty-three tonnes of silver** for his release. John was reluctant to pay the money, but Richard’s mother helped to collect taxes to pay the **‘King’s ransom’**. Richard was released, and returned to England to be crowned again, reminding his people that he was their King. However, he then immediately left England to fight in Normandy, as he had lost much land whilst away. He was killed by a crossbow in France 1189.

**1a. What sort of attributes would a good king have had in the twelfth century?**

**1b. How are they different to what we think about as good leadership qualities today?**

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**2. How long did Richard spend in England during his reign?**

- a. 6 weeks
- b. 6 months
- c. 16 months
- d. 6 years

**3. Which important city did Richard fail to capture?**

- a. London
- b. Jaffa
- c. Acre
- d. Jerusalem

**4. What would the people of England have thought about Richard’s Crusade?**

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**5. Jot down all of the evidence that Richard was a good King, and the evidence that he wasn’t a good King.**

Evidence that Richard was a good King.	Evidence that Richard was a poor King.



### 'Bad King John'

King John was the youngest of Henry II's children and his **favourite**. Although Richard succeeded Henry after his death, John ruled over England for most of Richard's reign, who was away fighting in the Third Crusade and in Normandy.

King John is widely viewed as one of the **worst Kings** in history. His father was a fantastic administrator, and his brother was a fierce warrior: both key attributes of being a good medieval King. John was neither a good administrator nor a brave warrior. He was said to be **vain, jealous and vengeful**. In 1194, whilst his brother was away fighting in his holy war, John plotted to seize the throne for himself. He spent huge sums of money on fine clothes and jewellery for himself. Just five years after becoming King, John lost most of England's territory in France. Then, in 1209, he quarrelled with the Pope over who should be the Archbishop of Canterbury and was **excommunicated** from the church.

Probably John's worst failing, though, was how he dealt with the **barons** (major landowners) in England. He raised taxes without asking them first, which the King usually did because it was the barons who had to collect the money. John also took away much of their land to give to his son, **Henry III**. Taking property in this way not only made John unpopular but showed that he didn't have to follow the same laws as everyone else. He could simply **act according to his own will** (whatever he wanted to do).

6. **Look at the letter sent by the King in the blue box. Why has the King sent this letter?**

The king sends greetings to the sheriff of Devon. We have granted to our faithful son, Earl Henry, all the lands which previously belonged to William de Mandeville. Therefore, we order you to give possession of these lands to Earl Henry without delay. Witness myself at Trowbridge, 14th day of May.

The king sends greetings to the sheriff of Cornwall. We have given to Henry, our son, all the lands which previously belonged to Robert FitzWalter in your jurisdiction. Therefore, we order you to give full possession of these lands to Earl Henry without delay. Witness myself at Trowbridge, 24th day of May.

The king sends greetings to the sheriff of Devon. We have granted to our well-beloved and faithful Reginald de Vautort, all the lands in your jurisdiction which previously belonged to Robert de Vere. Therefore, we order you to give full possession of the lands and all chattels [material wealth] without delay. Witness myself at Trowbridge, 14th day of May.

The king sends greetings to Geoffrey de Marteny. We order that as soon as you have seen these letters, you take into our hands all the lands of Henry de Braybrook, demolishing utterly his houses, and taking his chattels [material wealthy] for your own advantage. Witness as above.

The king sends greetings to the sheriff of Dorset and Somerset. We order that you give possession to our beloved and faithful Ralph de Raleigh, the manor of Gussage and all chattels [material wealth] found there, which previously belong to William de Mandeville. Witness as above.

The king sends greetings to the sheriff of Gloucester. We order that you give possession to Henry, son of the Earl, all of the land of the bishop of Hereford in your jurisdiction. Witness myself at Trowbridge, 15th day of May.

The king sends greetings to the sheriff of Somerset. We order that you give possession to Henry de Courtenay all of the lands in your jurisdiction which previously belonged to Joscei de Bayeux. Witness at Marlborough, 16th day of May. (Source: National Archives)

### The Magna Carta and the Barons' War

In 1215, a large group of barons confronted the King and threatened to rebel if he did not agree to a number of promises. These promises were written down into a document called the **Magna Carta Libertatum** (which means the 'Great Charter of Liberties'). The most important promise that the King agreed to make was that he would be subject to **"The Law of the Land"**, meaning that he could no longer simply do whatever he felt like. It was sealed (signed) by the King at Runnymede on 15 June 1215. The Magna Carta can be seen as the first **declaration of basic rights**, and promised protection for the church, swift and fair justice for everyone, and a limit on the amount of tax the King could take from the barons.



Neither the barons nor King John stuck to their promises in the Magna Carta. Just a few months after it was sealed, the barons rebelled against the King, led by **Robert Fitzwalter**, one of the barons who had had his land taken away by John. The Prince of France, **Louis**, supported the barons and invaded England making a claim to the throne. He took much of England, including the capital cities of London and Winchester. However, when John died in 1216, his young son, Henry III 'resealed' the Magna Carta. The barons switched sides to fight in support of Henry III and against the French. This war lasted for another year, after which Louis gave up his claim as King of England. He returned to France.



# LESSON FOUR: EDWARD I

## Review

1. Put these Kings in order, and write down the years of their reign.

- King John
- Edward the Confessor
- King Richard
- Henry VIII
- William the Conqueror

King	Reign

2. Describe the events of the Battle of Hastings:

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3. Whose armies did Richard the Lionheart fight during his Third Crusade?

- Leopold, Duke of Austria
- Phillip II, King of France
- Saladin, Sultan of Egypt and Syria
- Henry VI, Holy Roman Emperor

4. Where was Thomas Becket killed?

- In front of King Henry II at his castle in Normandy.
- In front of the High Altar at Canterbury Cathedral.
- In front of the High Altar at Westminster Cathedral.
- In his bed in Canterbury.

5. What are three reasons John was considered a poor medieval King?

i.

ii.

iii.

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**Key question: Why did Edward ask for his bones to be taken into battle with Scotland after he died?**



**Edward I: a great and terrible King**

Edward was named after Edward the Confessor, who his father, Henry III, greatly venerated. In Edward's early life there were many battles for the Kingdom of England, as the barons revolted again, led by Edward's uncle Simon de Montford. Edward was involved in this war both politically and militarily. He was held captive by de Montford, but managed to escape and fought against him in the Battle of Evesham, where de Montford was

killed. A skilled general and religious man, Edward then went on a Crusade, but had to return to England after his father died in 1272. Edward married Eleanor of Castille as part of a political deal, he was 14 and she was 12. However, they had a long and loving marriage, which was unusual for medieval monarchs. They had 16 children together and Edward built twelve monuments to her memory after she died. There are known as Eleanor crosses, and many can still be found today.



**The Prince of Wales**

After he became King, Edward began a conquest for Wales. Henry had lost control of much of England, and Wales had been ruled independently for centuries. Many English Kings before Edward had attempted to take control of Wales, but all had been unsuccessful as the people there quickly rebelled against the English. From 1267, the English agreed that Llywelyn ap Gruffud would be known as the Prince of Wales, and be in charge of all the other leaders in the different parts of Wales. But Llywelyn was unpopular, and many Welsh leaders (including Llywelyn’s younger brother) defected to Edward’s side. In 1277, Edward invaded Wales and easily took control of the country. The country was divided into six shires and brought under English administration. There were some more rebellions, but Edward managed to successfully quash them, even fighting in some of the battles himself.

**1. Why do you think Llywelyn ap Gruffud became known as ‘Llywelyn the Last’?**

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**Castle Building**

Edward fully colonised Wales, placing many English lords in charge of the new shires. He had his own son born there and the heir to the British throne was known as the Prince of Wales, a custom that is still in effect today (Prince Charles is the Prince of Wales, and when Charles becomes King, William will become the Prince of Wales). To ensure that he kept hold of Wales, and to help put down any rebellions, Edward embarked in a huge castle building project. Many of those castles still stand today, 700 years later:



Caernarfon Castle as seen from the outside.



Caernarfon Castle as seen from the inside.



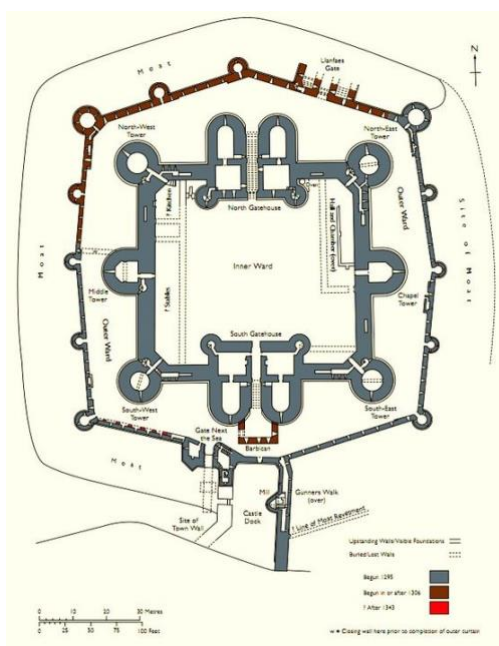
Beaumaris Castle



Conwy Castle



Harlech Castle



**2. Look at this plan of Beaumaris Castle. Together with the pictures above, write about how these castle designs would have been successful at defending the land.**

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## Getting Things in Order

Edward had seen the chaos that had occurred during his father's reign, and did not want similar **rebellions** whilst he was King. A new parliament had been created in 1215 after the sealing of the **Magna Carta**, but Edward hugely expanded this group and made sure that they met regularly. This allowed him to negotiate the **high taxes** that he wanted with the barons. However, Edward also made sure that members of the church and two elected representatives of each shire and city attended. This three-part model of parliament consisting of landowners (**Lords**), elected common people (**commons**) and the **monarch** is the same system that we have today. As a result, Edward is sometimes called the 'father of parliament'. He also made the **judicial system** and the law much clearer and ensured that it was applied in the same way everywhere. However, Edward's desire for complete financial control of the country, as well as his **antisemitism**, led to him expelling all of the Jews from England in 1290.

### 3. What are the three bodies of parliament?

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## Hammer of the Scots

After conquering Wales, Edward turned his attention to Scotland. The King of Scotland, **Alexander III**, had three children, but all died. When Alexander died in 1286, there was no obvious **heir**. This led to many people making a claim to the throne in what became known as **The Great Cause**. Edward became the King of Scotland whilst Scottish nobles worked out who would take the throne. However, Edward continued to rule over Scotland even after they had chosen their King. Edward demanded the Scots fight against the French with him, but the Scots instead sided with France and **rebelled against Edward**. This led to many bloody battles, and Edward confiscating the famous **Stone of Destiny (or Stone of Scone)** which the Scots used to crown their Kings on. This was placed in a throne in Westminster Abbey in what became known as **Edward's Chair**. Although the Stone has since been returned to Scotland, it is still used in **English coronations** to this day.

Scotland continued to rebel against the English lords that Edward had placed in charge of the country. **William Wallace** led a resistance army who defeated many of Edward's English forces. Edward returned to Scotland personally in 1300, but the Scots responded by raiding the English countryside. After being betrayed in 1305, Wallace was captured by English forces, and was publicly tortured and executed. His head was dipped in tar and placed on a pike on London Bridge. **Robert the Bruce**, who would go on to become King of Scotland, led another rebellion in 1306. To try and scare the Scots from rebelling, Edward took a number of brutal actions. Bruce's sister was captured and put in a cage for four years outside Roxburgh Castle. He also tortured and executed Robert Bruce's younger brother.

### 4. Why was Edward nicknamed the 'Hammer of the Scots'?

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### 5. Jot down evidence that Edward I was a great King, and evidence that he was a terrible King.

Evidence that Edward I was a great King.	Evidence that Edward I was a terrible King.

# LESSON FIVE: HENRY VIII AND THE REFORMATION

## Review

1. Place these monarchs in order on the timeline below, along with the dates of their reign.

- Elizabeth I
- William the Conqueror
- Henry VII
- Henry III
- Richard III
- Richard the Lionheart

William I  
(1066-1087)



2. King John recaptured Jerusalem during the Third Crusade. (True/False)

3. Normandy is in which modern day country?

- England
- Scotland
- France
- Belgium

4. Which country allied with Scotland whilst fighting against Edward I?

- Wales
- Scotland
- France
- Egypt

5. Match these Kings with their origin:

Harald Hardrada

Norman

William I

Saxon

Harold Godwinson

Viking

## Key question: Why did Henry VIII initiate the English reformation?

### Background: The Wars of the Roses

The Wars of the Roses is a complicated period which started in 1455 and ended in 1485. During this time, two houses (or families) fought for the throne of England: The **House of Lancaster** and the **House of York**. Both houses were descended from Edward III, who had left his young grandson Richard II as King. Power shifted from Lancaster to York in a series of **battles and political moves**, before Henry VII (a Lancaster) defeated Richard III (a York) at the **Battle of Bosworth Field** in 1485. Henry VII married the daughter of Edward IV (from the House of York) thereby **uniting the Houses**. He combined the roses and created a new House, called the **House of Tudor**.



Lancaster Rose



York Rose



Tudor Rose



## Henry VIII

Henry VIII is possibly the most famous King in English history. Although he is often remembered for his **many wives** (and his casual attitude to whether they kept their heads), Henry also broke England away from the Roman Catholic Church. This split was known as the **Reformation**, or sometimes the English Reformation, because similar splits were happening elsewhere in Europe. The move changed the relationship between the church and the monarchy, giving the king far greater power. Henry also built over 50 ships, and is known as the **father of the Royal Navy**.

### 1. What three things are Henry VIII most famous for?

1.
2.
3.

## Martin Luther's 95 Theses

One night, in October 1517, a German priest called **Martin Luther** marched up to his local church and hammered a list of problems (his '**95 theses**') which he could see with the Roman Catholic Church. Luther did not think that the Pope had any special knowledge of God; and that only came from the Bible. He was upset with how people could pay for their sins to go away by making donations. He also thought that everyone should be able to read the bible, and that it should be translated into the **language that the common folk spoke** - the recent invention of the **printing press** had allowed for many more bibles to be produced. He formed his own kind of Christianity, called **Protestantism**, and split his followers from the Roman Catholic Church in the first 'Reformation'.

## English Reformation

Henry became King when he was 17 years old, in 1509. He immediately married Catherine of Aragon, a member of the powerful **Habsburg** family, whose members were Kings and Queens across Europe. Like the Habsburgs, Henry was a Roman Catholic who even wrote a book against Martin Luther. Pope Leo X was so impressed with this book that he called Henry **Defender of the Faith**, a title that every English monarch has used since. However, Catherine failed to produce a son for Henry, and so he tried to have the marriage **cancelled (or annulled)**. When the Pope refused, Henry called his parliament together and in 1534 they made a new law called the **Act of Supremacy**. This declared Henry the Supreme Head of the Church of England, and moved the official religion of England from Catholicism to Protestantism.

### 2. Why was Henry named Defender of the Faith by Pope Leo X?


## The Wives of King Henry VIII

Now as the Head of the Church, Henry is free to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon. He also shut down all of the **monasteries**, and gave the money and land to a group of landowners who were not members of the noble class. They became called the '**landed gentry**', because they got lots of new land from Henry. Around the same time, Henry marries one of Catherine's ladies-in-waiting, called Anne Boleyn. He was desperate for a son to continue his dynasty and avoid the chaos of the Wars of the Roses, where there was no clear heir. Although Anne did give Henry a daughter, who would go on to become Elizabeth I, she did not give Henry a son, and after three years Henry had her beheaded, accusing her of treason. He married Jane Seymour a few weeks later and they had a son together, Edward, but Queen Jane died shortly after giving birth. Henry was then single for a few years, before marrying agreeing to marry Anne of Cleves after seeing a painting of her. When he met her, however, he was not impressed, and the marriage was quickly annulled. Henry married Kathryn Howard next, who was still a teenager at the time

## HENRY'S WIVES



Catherine of Aragon  
Marriage annulled



Anne Boleyn  
Executed



Jane Seymour  
Died



Anne of Cleves  
Marriage annulled



Kathryn Howard  
Executed



Catherine Parr  
Survived Henry

(Henry was 49 by this point). There were lots of rumours that Kathryn was being unfaithful to Henry, and so he had her beheaded in 1542. Henry's final wife was Catherine Parr, who helped to bring up Henry's three children until he died in 1547. Catherine remarried, and died in childbirth the following year.

**3. What were the personal, economic and political reasons Henry split from the Roman Catholic Church?**

<b>Personal</b>	
<b>Economic</b>	
<b>Political</b>	

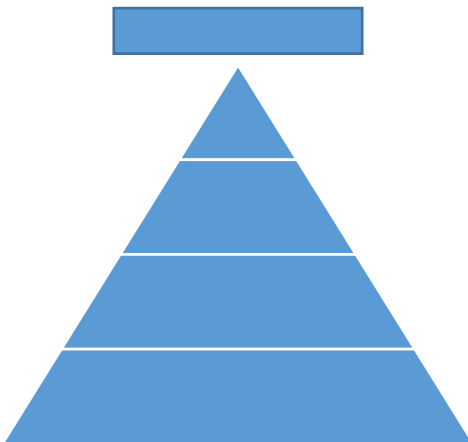
**4. Jot down everything that you know about each of Henry's six wives:**

<b>Catherine of Aragon</b>	
<b>Anne Boleyn</b>	
<b>Jane Seymour</b>	
<b>Anne of Cleves</b>	
<b>Kathryn Howard</b>	
<b>Catherine Parr</b>	

# LESSON SIX: ELIZABETH I

## Review

1. Complete this diagram of the feudal system, and write down everything you know about the people in each level.



2. Who did Harold Godwinson defeat at the Battle of Stamford Bridge?

- Harald Hardrada
- Harold Hardrada
- Harald Hadrada
- Tostig

3. Why did Henry II name Richard as his successor?

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4. Members of the clergy were treated differently to other people. Are the following statements true or false?

	True	False
Members of the clergy had to go on at least one crusade in their lives.		
Members of the clergy could be tried in ecclesiastical courts and receive more lenient sentences.		
Members of the clergy did not have to follow the laws of the land.		
Members of the clergy had the final say in who became the next King.		

5. Which word below is the best synonym of 'pious'?

- Greedy
- Religious
- Generous
- Fierce

**Key question: Was Elizabeth I "weak and feeble"?**

## Religious Turmoil

After Henry VIII's death, his son became King Edward VI, aged just nine years old. Edward was too young to rule and so a **council** made decisions for him, but also made moves against each other to try and gain more power. Edward died of a fever at age 15, but in that time managed to continue his father's Reformation work and convert the country to Protestantism. Edward knew that he was very ill and didn't want his half-sister Mary to become the next monarch, because she was a Catholic. He wrote a letter proclaiming his cousin Lady Jane Grey as his successor, but she only reigned for nine days. Mary seized power and beheaded Lady Jane Grey, along with her husband and supporters. Mary changed the official religion in England from Protestantism back to Catholicism. When Protestant leaders complained, she had them burned at the stake. Almost 300 people were executed this way in less than four years, earning her the nickname "**Bloody Mary**". Historian Eamon Duffy called this "the most intense religious persecution of its kind anywhere in Europe".



**Edward VI**

*Reigned: 1547-1553*

Henry VIII's only son, from his marriage with Jane Seymour. England and Ireland were ruled by a **regency council** during his reign, as Edward was too young. Fully transformed Church of England into a Protestant body.



**Lady Jane Grey**

*Reigned: 10 July 1553 – 19 July 1553 (disputed)*

Lady Jane Grey was named successor by Edward VI. Jane was a Protestant, and the daughter-in-law of Edward's Chief Minister. She was overthrown and beheaded by Queen Mary I.



**Mary I**

*Reigned: 1553-1558*

Oldest daughter of Henry VIII from his marriage with Catherine of Aragon. First Queen Regent. Mary was a Catholic who attempted to reverse her father's Reformation. Married King Phillip II of Spain. Nicknamed Bloody Mary.



**Elizabeth I**

*Reigned: 1558-1603*

Daughter of Henry VIII from his marriage to Anne Boleyn. Returned England to Protestantism but allowed some Catholic elements. Defeated Spanish Armada. Never married and left no heir.

Mary I died in 1558 having had no children, and so Elizabeth, her half-sister, became Queen. Elizabeth's mother, Anne Boleyn, was beheaded when Elizabeth was only two years old, and so she was raised by a **governess** Catherine 'Kat' Ashley. Elizabeth was very **well educated**, learning English, Latin, Italian, French and Greek. She later learnt to speak Scottish, Welsh, Cornish and Irish fluently. Elizabeth also studied mathematics, history, geography and astronomy, how to play different musical instruments and how to ride and hunt.

Following the persecution of the Protestants by Mary I, England was divided by religion. Elizabeth returned the country to Protestantism, but kept some elements of Catholicism to try and keep some peace. However, Elizabeth's cousin, **Mary Queen of Scots** (not the same person as Mary I) led a catholic uprising in the north, supported by **King Phillip II of Spain**, Mary I's husband. Elizabeth ordered Mary Queen of Scots execution, but later changed her mind. However, the order was sent and Mary Queen of Scots was beheaded in 1587. Later in Elizabeth's reign, she made life difficult for Catholics, spying on them and issuing them with fines. This poor treatment would eventually lead to the **gunpowder plot of 1605**, when some Catholics tried to blow up King James I (Mary's Queen of Scots' son) in the Houses of Parliament.

**1a. How did the religious beliefs of Edward VI, Lady Jane Grey, Mary I and Elizabeth I differ?**

**1b. What impact did this have on religious people living in England?**


**International Treaties and Spanish Armada**

In 1588, King Phillip II of Spain sent his **“invincible armada”** - 130 warships carrying 2,500 guns and almost 8,000 men - to England. His goal was to overthrow Queen Elizabeth, who had rejected his proposal of marriage in 1559. Phillip was a devout Catholic who had been married to Queen Mary I. He felt that he had a claim to the throne in England, and also a duty to return the country to Catholicism. In 1587, Mary Queen of Scots, a Catholic and ally of Phillip, was executed. Furthermore, Phillip was upset with Elizabeth, who had knighted the explorer **Sir Francis Drake**. A few years earlier, Drake had **plundered** many Spanish ports in South America, stealing their treasures and destroying their ships. The Spanish Armada were defeated by the English, due to a mixture of **bad luck and tactical errors**. England’s smaller, agile ships as well as stormy weather led to the armada fleeing around the British Isles, with only half of their ships making it back to Spain. This was a huge **victory** for Elizabeth, who gave a great speech in case the Spanish army made it ashore. Elizabeth wore silver armour and shouted to her soldiers, **“I know I have the body of a weak and feeble woman. But I have the heart and stomach of a king, and a King of England too!”**

**2. Select the three most important reasons which in your opinion most contributed to King Phillip II sending an armada to England.**

1.
2.
3.

**Timeline of the Spanish Armada**

- a) 12 July 1588: 130 warships set sail from Lisbon, Portugal.
- b) 19 July: Beacons are lit after the armada is spotted approaching the English Channel.
- c) 23 July: English ships chased the Spanish ships. The wind changed direction and the Spanish ships could not turn easily and attack the English ships.
- d) 27 July: The armada sets anchor Gravelines in France, trying to pick up a big Spanish army waiting in Holland.
- e) 29 July: The English send eight fireships into the fleet. These ships were loaded with gunpowder and wood, and so exploded when fired upon. This scattered the Spanish formation and caused panic.
- f) 30 July: The smaller, more agile English ships picked off and chase the fleeing Spanish ships. The armada have to sail around the Scotland to return to Spain.
- g) August: Huge storms off the west coast of Ireland sink many of the remaining Spanish ships.

