



Aspire Achieve Thrive

Term 1  
**History**  
Year 11

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Tutor: \_\_\_\_\_

### Year 11 Homework Timetable

<b>Monday</b>	Ebacc Option D	Option C	Modern Britain	
<b>Tuesday</b>	English	Tassomai	Option B	Option A
<b>Wednesday</b>	Sparx	Science	Modern Britain	Option C
<b>Thursday</b>	Ebacc Option D	Tassomai	Option B	
<b>Friday</b>	Sparx	Science	English	Option A

Tassomai - 2 Daily Goals per week

Hegarty - 4 tasks of Hegarty per week

Block A	Block B	Block C	Block D
Art	Business Studies	Art	French
Dance	Child Development	Business Studies	Geography
Drama	Catering	Geography	History
Media Studies	Computer Science	Health & Social Care	
Music	Drama	History	
Photography	Health & Social Care	Catering	
	IT	Photography	
	Media Studies	Sport	
	Sociology	Travel & Tourism	
	Sport		

## Year 11 - Homework plan History - Henry and His Ministers

Week/Date	Homework Task	Examination Question
Week 1	<b>Cornell Notes</b> Tudor England Rise of Wolsey	Describe two features of Henry's aims at the start of his reign. (4)
Week 2	<b>Revision Cards</b> Wolsey's Policies, the Annulment and his fall.	Interpretations of Wolsey (see Week 2 exam question page)
Week 3	<b>Cornell Notes</b> The rise of Cromwell and his Religious Changes	Describe one key feature of Cromwell's rise to power. (2)  Describe one key feature of the Act of Supremacy, 1534. (2)
Week 4	<b>Revision Cards</b> Opposition to Cromwell's Religious Changes	Describe one key feature of the opposition to the 1534 Acts. (2)  Describe one key feature of the Pilgrimage of Grace (2)
Week 5	<b>Cornell Notes</b> The Fall of Anne Bolyne	Explain one reason why Anne Boleyn fell from power (4)
Week 6	<b>Revision Cards</b> Cromwell's Reforms	Explain one way Cromwell tried to increase Henry's power (4)
Week 7	<b>Cornell Notes</b> Cromwell's Fall from Power	Explain one reason why Cromwell fell from power (4)

### Exam Question Structures:

#### 1. Explain one reason why... (4)

- a. You need to identify one relevant reason.
- b. You need to explain why this reason led to the change/introduction
- c. You need to use detailed factual evidence (your own knowledge) about the reason to back up your answer.

#### 2. Describe two key features...(4)

- a. You need to give two relevant features linked to the topic in the question.
- b. You need to support both features with detailed factual evidence (your own knowledge)

## Week One- Tudor England and the Rise of Wolsey

### Tudor England, Henry VIII's Early Reign

#### Key Dates

**1455-1485-** War of the Roses

**1485-** Henry VII became the King of England after winning the Battle of Bosworth.

**1509-** Henry VIII became the King of England.

#### Key Words

**Hierarchy-** Who has power in society    **Battle of Bosworth-** Battle between Henry VII and Richard III over who should be King.

**War of the Roses-** Wars between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists over who should be King.

**Earl of Warwick-** The nephew of Edward IV and Richard III.    **Perkin Warbeck-** Imposter who claimed to be the nephew of Richard III.

**Henry Tudor-** The first Tudor monarch.    **Calais-** Port in France that England owned.

**Nobles-** Wealthy landowners who had influence over the King.    **Gentry-** Important landowners in each county.

**The Council-** Henry VIII's main advisors.    **Parliament-** Their main role was to raise taxes.

**Charles V-** Leader of the Holy Roman Empire and Spain    **Francis 1-** Leader of France.    **Papacy-** The Pope

#### Key Facts

**War of the Roses-** 1. Battle between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians over who should be the rulers of England. 2. The throne changed from the Lancastrians (Henry VI) to the Yorkists (Edward IV).

**Henry's Aims:** 1. He wanted to win back land in France and be a big power in Europe. 2. He wanted to improve his reputation by bringing lots of people to courts  
3. To create a government where the king decided policy and his ministers carried it out. 4. He wanted to be an effective monarch, being committed to the church and producing a male heir.

**Henry's Government:** 1. The King made all the key decisions such as whether to go to war, whom to appoint as councillors and to important jobs, and when Parliament should meet.

2. However, the King was expected to listen to advice from his councillors, especially the leading nobles.

**Europe-** Power in Europe was divided between Charles V, Francis I and the Papacy.

### The Rise of Wolsey

#### Key Words

**Pope-** The head of the Catholic Church

**Cardinal-** The highest rank in the Catholic Church below the Pope.

**Archbishop of Canterbury-** This is the highest role in the Catholic Church in England.

**Chaplain-** Private priest    **Theology-** The study of religion at Oxford University.

**Lord Chancellor-** Most important role below the King in England.

#### Key Dates

**1486-** Wolsey started at Oxford University    **1498-** Wolsey became a priest.

**1501-** Wolsey became chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

**1507-** Wolsey became chaplain to Henry VII.    **1509-** Wolsey appointed Wolsey to the Royal Council.

**1513-** Henry led an invasion of France.

**1514-** Wolsey was appointed as Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of York.

**1515-** Wolsey became a Cardinal    **1515-** Wolsey became Lord Chancellor

**Key Facts:** 1. Wolsey's dad was a butcher. 2. Wolsey studied Theology at Oxford University when he was 15 years old. His uncle, a wealthy merchant, paid for him to go.

3. Wolsey was a chaplain to Henry VII; he now had a place in the Royal Court and he carried out diplomatic missions to several countries for Henry VII.

4. Wolsey was the brains behind the army during Henry's invasion of France in 1513. He organised the equipment and transport. At the battle Henry's allies backed out so it didn't achieve much. However he did win at 'The Battle of the Spurs', which Henry described as thrilling, but was really own pursuit of French cavalry.

5. Henry appointed Wolsey as Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of York, which was the second most powerful position in the English Church.

6. The Pope appointed Wolsey a cardinal. This is the highest rank in the Catholic Church. 7. Henry appointed Wolsey as Lord Chancellor. This was the highest role in Henry's government.

**Week Two- Wolsey's Policies, the Annulment and his Fall from Power**

**Wolsey's Policies- Domestic and Foreign**

**Key Words**

**Amicable Grant** - a friendly gift of money - given by the nobility and clergy to the king to show their love for him.

**Court of Star Chamber** - a special law court where cases against the nobility could be tried

**Domestic** - Things that happened in England

**Eltham Ordinances**– changes to Kings household to reduce spending / reduced number of people close to the king

**Enclosures** – areas of common land that the nobility were putting fences round

**Key Dates**

**1512** Battle of Spurs **1517+** Enclosures **1518** Treaty of London **1520** Field of Cloth of Gold

**1522-5** War with France **1525** Amicable Grant

**Key Facts**

1. From 1517 held 260 cases against **Enclosures** but the nobility did it anyway.
2. **Star Chamber** - rich could bring cases against the rich
3. **Subsidy** – reformed taxes made them based on income.
4. **Amicable Grant** – Noble tax to pay for French war caused a rebellion in Suffolk (the Amicable Grant Uprising)). Henry sided with the nobility.
5. **Eltham Ordinances** – got rid of sick and old servants/ cut spending on food. Reduced privy chamber from 12 to 6. Henry didn't accept it

**Foreign Policy – Wolsey**

1. **Battle of Spurs** (France – captured Tournai and Therouanne) Opponents Francis 1<sup>st</sup> (France) Charles V (Spain) Papal States , Scotland.1
2. **Field of Cloth of Gold** -Henry and Francis trying to outdo each other – prevent war with France – gain status. Wolsey played France and Spain off against each other. France and Spain at war.
3. England backed Spain at the **Treaty of Bruge (1521)** when Francis was taken hostage at the Battle of Pavia.
4. England signed the **Treaty of More (1525)** with France agreeing not to invade in return for the French pension.

**The Annulment Crisis and The Fall of Wolsey**

**Key Words**

**Annulment** - ending of the marriage

**Consummate**– a marriage completed by the sexual act

**Dispensation** - Pope granting special permission

**Praemunire** - crime of serving a foreign power

**Key Dates**

**1527** – Henry decides to seek an annulment from Catherine

**1527-30** - Wolsey attempts to get the annulment

**1528** – Henry declares war on Charles V

**1528** - Wolsey tries to get the annulment heard in England

**1530** – Wolsey falls from power and dies

**Key Facts**

1. Wolsey delayed asking the Pope for a divorce thinking Henry's love for Anne would fade.
2. Wolsey approached Pope Clement VII to ask for the annulment.
3. The Pope sent Cardinal Campeggio to England to lead a commission to decide on Henry's marriage.
4. Henry believed his marriage should be annulled because Catherine had previously been married to his brother Arthur. He found a verse in the Bible Leviticus 20 which said if you marry your brother's wife your marriage will be childless. Catherine denied that Arthur and her had ever consummated their marriage.
5. As the commission was deliberating the Pope became a prisoner of Catherine's nephew Charles V. Campeggio was recalled to Rome.
6. Wolsey was charged with praemunire . he died before he could be charged

### Week Three- Cromwell's Rise and his Religious Changes

#### Cromwell's Rise to Power

##### Key Dates

1524- Cromwell employed by Wolsey 1529- Cromwell remained loyal to Wolsey and this impressed Henry 1533- Cromwell became Chancellor of the Exchequer

##### Key Facts- Why did Cromwell rise to Power?

1. **QUALITIES**:- legally trained, experienced as an MP, loyal, intelligent, inventive 'Mr Fixit'

2. **ANNULMENT**:- Cromwell realised that the Pope was never going to grant the annulment so he worked to free England from Rome. He began with an Act of Parliament to put Henry in control of taxes and church laws. Made Cranmer Archbishop of Canterbury and he was willing to say Henry's marriage to Catherine was invalid. He also agreed to marry Henry and Anne secretly having annulled the marriage. Finally in 1534 Act of Supremacy made Henry Head of the Church in England. Everyone had to take an oath recognising Henry as Head of the church, anyone who didn't was charged with treason

#### Religious Changes in England 1532-1539

**Key Words:** **Supremacy** - holds power over something **Succession** - who should come next as the king **Monastery** - place where monks and nuns live

**Submission**- putting them under control **Dissolution** - getting rid of monasteries

##### Key Dates

1521- Henry wrote a book against Protestantism and received the title **Defender of the Faith**. He was a strong Catholic and under him England was always a Catholic country.

1532 - **Submission of Clergy** - Henry not the Pope would approve all religious laws

1533 - Henry married Anne Boleyn in secret and Elizabeth is born in September

1533 - **Act in Restraint of Appeals** - stopped people appealing to the Pope for help

1534- Act of Succession made Elizabeth heir to the throne

1534 - Act of Supremacy made Henry Head of the Church in England

1534 - **Treason Act** - altered the law so that it was treasonable to call Henry or Anne a heretic or support the Pope

1536- **Dissolution of the smaller monasteries** - those with an income of under £200

1536- Pilgrimage of Grace

1536- **Act of 10 Articles** - reduced the sacraments from 7 to 3 (only Baptism, Eucharist and praying for your own sins to remain)

1538- **Royal Injunction** created English Bible / removed Holy Relics from churches / insisted churches kept records 1538-

1538- **Act of 6 Articles** - shift back to Catholicism - mass allowed in private/ priests could not marry

1539 - **Act for Dissolution of Greater monasteries** - closed all remaining monasteries

1539- **Act of 6 Articles** - shift back to Catholicism - mass allowed in private/ priests could not marry

### Week Four- Opposition to Cromwell's Religious Changes

#### Religious opposition, 1534

1. **Elizabeth Barton** - nun of Kent - at 16 she said she saw a vision of the Virgin Mary . She said Henry would die or lose his throne if he married Anne. she told him to his face. Executed for treason

2. **Bishop John Fisher** - supported Catherine of Aragon. Refused to sign the Acts of Succession or Supremacy. Executed even though he was dying.

3. **Sir Thomas More** - Lord chancellor and Henry's friend. Refused to sign the Act of Succession. He wanted to retire to the countryside. He refused to say anything. He was executed for saying treasonable thoughts even though he didn't speak

#### Pilgrimage of Grace, 1536

1. Robert Aske - organised it because the monasteries were being shut down and this meant people had no help. He blamed Thomas Cromwell.

2. 30,000 people gathered in the North and marched south taking Pontefract Castle.

3. The Duke of Norfolk was sent to sort it out. He promised to help them and then when they dispersed they were arrested and hung.

### Week Five- Fall of Anne Boleyn

**Key Words: Adultery** - sleeping with someone who is not your husband

**Key Dates: 1536-** Anne miscarried a male child/ Henry in love with Jane Seymour/commission to investigate Anne/Anne's trial and execution/ Henry married Jane **1537** – Edward born

**The Seymours: Edward Seymour** - made Viscount Beauchamp - spent a lot of time in court **Thomas Seymour** - given lands became a knight and eventually marries Catherine Parr

#### **Key Facts**

1. Anne Boleyn gave birth to Elizabeth on 7th September 1533, not the boy Henry wanted. a male heir was needed to ensure the Tudor dynasty.
2. In 1535 Henry noticed Jane Seymour, a lady in waiting for Anne. She was a complete opposite to the loud and demanding Queen.
3. In January 1536 Anne suffered a miscarriage after hearing a rumour that Henry was dead(he fell from his horse and was unconscious for two hours). Henry did not believe this was an accident and thought that God was punishing him for marrying Anne while he was still married to Catherine.
4. Henry and Anne attended the May Day Joust. Half way through the King left and several courtiers were arrested accused of committing adultery with the queen.
5. Five men were accused of adultery including Anne's own brother George Boleyn.
6. Cromwell interrogated all men and produced evidence.

### Week Six- Cromwell's Reforms

**Key Dates-** 1530-1540

**Key Facts CROMWELL'S ROLE:-** Make sure everyone submitted to Henry as Head of the Church. United England and Wales. Controlled foreign policy

**CROMWELL'S REFORMS:-**

1. **Crime and justice-** 1536- Law abolished liberties (places where the king's law didn't count). 1540 abolished sanctuary.
2. **Royal power:-** 1536- Act of Union – English laws applied in Wales. Council of the North reorganised to deal with serious crimes like murder and treason- improved loyalty. Ireland – increased control of the Pale
3. **Finance :-** Court of Augmentations – handled money from the monasteries. The Crown took control of the estates of minors.
4. **Parliament:-** House of Commons forced to vote on decisions. Those not agreeing with the king were told to stay home.

### Week Seven- Anne of Cleves and the Fall of Cromwell

**Key Facts:** 1. Henry had refused to consider marriage after the death of Jane Seymour but he still only had one son.  
2. Cromwell persuaded him to consider a foreign marriage to give England an alliance against France and a possible Catholic invasion.  
3. Henry had Anne's portrait- when he saw her in real life he thought of her as 'Flanders Mare'. 4. Cromwell persuaded him to marry her still in 1540. Henry regretted it; he blamed Cromwell.

**EXECUTION of Cromwell:-** Bill of Attainder charged Cromwell with treason so he had no chance to defend himself.

**Reasons for his execution:**

1. **Ambitious for power-** planning to marry Mary no evidence of this and she was a Catholic. However this was treason and punishable by death
2. **Enemies:-**Duke of Norfolk didn't like his low birth and wanted England to be more Catholic. He wanted to marry his niece to Henry (Katherine Howard) to get closer to Henry.
3. **Henry's personality-** His ill health made him an angry tyrant. He was quick to blame others and had terrible mood swings. Norfolk convinced him that Cromwell was the reason for all his problems.



















## STEP 2: CREATE CUES

**What:** Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

**What:** Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

**How:**

- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

**Why:** Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

## STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

**What:** Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

**When:** During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

**How:**

- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

**Why:** Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

## STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

**What:** Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.

**What:** At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

**How:** In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.

**Why:** Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.





























<b>Revision Card Wolsey's Policies</b>	<b>Answers</b>
What was the Star Chamber?	
What were the Eltham Ordinances?	
What was the Amicable Grant?	
Why did the Amicable Grant fail?	
Who met at the Field of the Cloth of Gold?	
What was agreed at the Treaty of More?	



<b>Revision Card on Religious Opposition</b>	<b>Answers</b>
<b>Summarise the opposition of:</b>  <ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Elizabeth Barton</li><li>2. Bishop John Fisher</li><li>3. Sir Thomas More</li><li>4. The Pilgrimage of Grace</li></ol>	



<b>Revision Card on The fall of Cromwell</b>	<b>Answers</b>
<ol style="list-style-type: none"><li>1. Why did Henry marry Anne of Cleves?</li><li>2. Why did Henry want to divorce her?</li><li>3. Who did Henry blame for this marriage?</li><li>4. What ambitions was Cromwell accused of having?</li><li>5. Which member of the nobility helped to remove Cromwell from power?</li><li>6. Why did people not like Cromwell's religious changes?</li></ol>	

