STOKE DAMEREL
Community College

Cycle 2

HISTORY

Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	Bedrock Learning	Ebacc Option D	Option C	Modern Britain
Tuesday	English	Tassomai	Option B	Art Option A
Wednesday	Hegarty	Science	Modern Britain	Option C
Thursday	Ebacc Option D	Tassomai	Bedrock Learning	Option B
Friday	Hegarty	Science	English	

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		

Aspire | Achieve | Thrive

GREENSHAW LEARNING TRUST

History Cycle 1 - Homework Plan

Week / Date	Homework task	Exam Question
Week 1 15th November	**Cornell Notes:** England and Henry VIII in 1509	**Question 1** Describe two key features of Henry VIII in 1509 (4)
Week 2 22nd November	**Revision Card:** England in 1509	**Question 2** Explain why Wolsey chose to study to become a priest(4)(4)
Week 3 29th November	**Cornell Notes:** Wolsey's rise to power and his policies up to 1529	**Question 3** Describe 2 key features of a) The Eltham Ordinances(4) b) The Treaty of London (4)
Week 4 6th December	**Revision Card:** Thomas Wolsey	**Question 4** Explain one reason why the nobility disliked Wolsey?(4)
Week 5 13th December	**Cornell Notes:** The Annulment Crisis and Wolsey's fall from power	**Question 5** How far do you agree Wolsey fell from power because of his failure to get the annulment?(6)
Week 6 3rd January	**Revision card:** Cromwell	**Question 6** Describe two key features of a) The Act of Supremacy b) Cromwell's rise to power(4)
Week 7 and 8 10th / 17th January	**Revision**: Cornell Notes / Mind map / Revision Card	**Revision**
Week 9 24th January	**Plug the gaps**	

Year 10, History Cycle 2 – Henry and His Minister

Week One- Tudor England

Key Words

Hierachy- 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 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 VIIIs 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 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 leader of England.

Key Facts

War of the Roses

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

Henry's Aims:

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

Henry 's Government:

-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.
-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.

Week 2- 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 to 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

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

- 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.
- 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.
- Henry appointed Wolsey as Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of York, which was the second most powerful position in the English Church.
- The Pope appointed Wolsey a cardinal. This is the highest rank in the Catholic Church.
- Henry appointed Wolsey as Lord Chancellor. This was the highest role in Henry's government.

Week Three- Wolsey's Policies

Key Words

Amicable Grant - a friendly gift of money - given by the nobility 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
Habsburgs- The leaders of the Holy Roman Empire

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

Domestic Policies

- From 1517 held 260 cases against **Enclosures** but the nobility did it anyway. **Star Chamber** - rich could bring cases against the rich
- **Subsidy** – reformed taxes made them based on income.
- Wolsey raised over £800,000 for the King between 1509 and 1520 but government spending was £1.700, 000.
- **Amicable Grant** – Tax to pay for French war. It was a tax of a third on the property of priests and of a sixth on the property of ordinary people. They had 10 weeks to pay it.
- The **Amicable Grant** tax led to a rebellion of 4,000 men (Suffolk). Henry sided with the nobility over Wolsey and the tax was scrapped.
- **Eltham Ordinances** – got rid of sick and old servants/ cut spending on food. Reduced privy chamber from12 to 6. Henry didn't accept it

Foreign Policy – Wolsey

- **Battle of Spurs** (France – captured Tournai and Therouanne) Opponents Francis 1st (France) Charles V (Spain) Papal States , Scotland.
- **Treaty of London, 1518-** Henry and Wolsey were seen as the peacemakers for creating a treaty in which the Catholic European powers pledged peace in order to focus on the potemtial Muslim invasion from the East.
- **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.
- Charles V took Francis I hostage at the Battle of Pavia in 1525 but released him before Henry could take advantage of France being without a leader.
- The English involvement in the French/Habsburg war (1522-25)had cost £430,000 but had achieved nothing.
- England signed the **Treaty of More** (**1525**)with France agreeing not to invade in return for the French pension.
- **In 1527** The **Treaty of Westminster was signed between** France and England. They both agreed to threaten Charles V with armed intervention if he did not seek to improve relations with France and England.

- **In 1527** the Habsburg (Holy Roman Empire) troops captured Rome and the Pope became a virtual prisoner of Charles V.

Week Four - The Annulment Crisis/ Wolsey's Fall	
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 trial held in England rather than in Rome. **July 1529**- The Pope recalled the annulment case to Rome, so the case would not be decided in England and therefore Henry would probably not get the annulment. **October 1529**-Wolsey was charged with praemunire, the crime of serving a foreign power (the Pope in this case) instead of the King. **February 1530**- Wolsey received a royal pardon and was allowed again to take up his duties as the Archbishop of York. **April 1530**- Wolsey began writing to Francis I, Charles V, the Pope and Catherine of Aragon to try to broker a deal that might restore Henry's faith in him. His enemies claimed he was writing letters to encourage them not to support Anne and Henry's relationship. **November 1530**-Wolsey was arrested, charged with treason and ordered to return to London to face trial. On the journey south, at Leicester, Wolsey died.

Key Facts

- Wolsey delayed asking the Pope for a divorce thinking Henry's love for Anne would fade.
- Wolsey approached Pope Clement VII to ask for the annulment.
- The Pope sent Cardinal Campeggio to England to lead a commission to decide on Henry's marriage.
- 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.
- As the commission was deliberating the Pope became a prisoner of Catherine's nephew Charles V. Campeggio was recalled to Rome.

Week Five - Rise of Cromwell	
Key Words **Chancellor of the Exchequer-** This job meant Cromwell was responsible for collecting royal income. This was a position of the highest responsibility. **Lordship of Romney in Wales**- This gave Cromwell economic and political status. It also gave him money. **Master of the King's Jewel House**- This meant Cromwell was responsible for the crown jewels, which showed the King's power and authority. He was paid money for this role. **Clerk of the Hanaper**- Paid money for sealing charters and writs with the Great Seal- used to stamp all royal documents.	**Key Dates** **1513-** Cromwell trained as a lawyer. **1523**- Cromwell became an MP. **1524**- Cromwell employed by Wolsey as a legal advisor. **1530-** Cromwell was given membership to the Royal Council. **1533**- Cromwell became Chancellor of the Exchequer

Key Facts

- Cromwell's father was a blacksmith and a cloth worker.

- Cromwell fought in wars in Italy as a mercenary soldier. He worked for merchants in the Netherlands in the important trading town of Antwerp.
- Cromwell trained as a lawyer when he was 27.
- Cromwell was an MP at a time when Henry was planning to invade France. Cromwell did not believe that England had the money or the army to launch a successful invasion. Cromwell wrote a speech attacking the idea of an invasion.
- Cromwell remained loyal to Wolsey when he fell from power and people were attacking him.
- Cromwell helped Henry to solve the problem of his desire to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon. He persuaded Henry to break from the Catholic Church and set up the Church of England.
- Cromwell was given several new titles by Henry VIII (from 1532) as a reward for helping him solve his problems. These gave him status and income.

Week 6- The Break with Rome

Key Words

Martin Luther- Founder of the Protestant Church

English Reformation- The English Reformation was a period in history in which the church in England changed from a Catholic based church to a Protestant based church.

Protestants- People who agreed that the Catholic Church needed to be reformed were known as Protestants. They were known as Protestants because they were protesting about a number of features of the Catholic Church that they didn't agree with.

Vatican City- The Pope lives in the Vatican City, an individual state which is found in Rome, the capital city of Italy.

The Sacraments- These are ways that Christians show their dedication and loyalty to God (Baptism, Communion, Reconciliation, Marriage etc.

Supremacy - holds power over something

Succession - who should comes next as the king

Elizabeth Barton- Her prophecies were recorded in a book. This included that Henry would burn in hell and that he would die a villain's death if he ended his marriage to Catherine.

Bishop John Fisher- Fisher was Henry VIII's tutor when he was younger but refused to take the Oath of Supremacy and the Oath of Succession. In 1535, the Pope made Fisher a Cardinal. The Pope hoped that in doing this he would stop Henry executing Fisher.

Sir Thomas More- He was a devout Catholic noble who killed Protestants for committing Heresy when he was Chancellor (he ruled as this between Wolsey and Cromwell) and refused to take the Oath of Succession.

Key Dates

1532- **The Submission of the Clergy**-This act took away power from the Pope and gave it to Henry.

1533- The Act in Restraint of Appeals to Rome- This Act stopped people from being able to go to the Pope if they didn't like a decision. The Pope could no longer change decisions made in England.

1533 - Henry married Anne in secret and Elizabeth was born in September.

1534 - **Act of Succession** made Elizabeth heir to the throne and Anne Henry's lawful wife.

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

1534- **Treason Act**. Made disagreeing with Henry, his marriage or the church punishable by death.

Key Facts

- **Martin Luther's grievances against the Protestant church:**
  - Pardoners, with permission from the Pope, travelled all across Europe selling Indulgences. They said all you had to do was buy one and you could pay for forgiveness - even for someone who had already died.
  - Catholic Church was wealthy and not supporting the poor.
  - Catholic Church was corrupt- monks were not living a 'holy life'.
  - The Bible was only available in Latin.
- **The Church was very powerful In England during the 16th Century for a number of reasons:**

1. It owned land. 2. It controlled people's beliefs. 3. It was rich. 4. It was not controlled by the King.

- **The Break from Rome:**
  - 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.
  - He 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. This led to the passing of the Act of Succession in 1534.
  - 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.
- **Opposition to the Acts of 1534**
  - Many people opposed the acts of 1534 and refused to swear the oaths of Succession and Supremacy. This resulted in them being hung for treason. This included; Elizabeth Barton, Bishop John Fisher and Sir Thomas More.

WEEK 1

Date…….

Describe 2 features of Henry's character in 1509

Answer:-

WEEK 2

Date…….

Explain why Wolsey chose to study to become a priest (4)

Answer:-

Date…….

Describe 2 key features of …

a) **Eltham Ordinances (4)**
b) **Treaty of London (4)**

Answer:-

Date…….

Explain one reason why the nobility disliked Wolsey?(4)

Answer:-

WEEK 5

Date…….

Explain one reason why the nobility disliked Wolsey?(4)

Answer:-

WEEK 6

Date…….

Describe two key features of

a) **The Act of Supremacy**
b) **Cromwell's rise to power(4)**

Answer:-

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.

Date / / **Topic** **WEEK 1**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic** **WEEK 3**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic** **WEEK 5**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Date / / **Topic**

Questions	Notes

Summary

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

Revision Page

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Revision Page

Revision Card on 1509	Answers
Who were England's main rivals in 1509?	
When did Henry VIII become king?	
What was the role of Parliament in 1509?	
Who were the nobility?	
What were Henry's main advisors called?	
What were all kings expected to do?	
What religion was England in 1509?	

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Revision Card on Wolsey	Answers
Where did Wolsey go to University?	
What was Wolsey's first job in the royal court?	
How did Wolsey come to be noticed by Henry VIII?	
What was the Star Chamber?	
What changes did Wolsey make to finances?	
What was the Field of the Cloth of Gold?	
.Why was Wolsey disliked by the nobility?	

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Revision Card on The Annulment Crisis	Answers
What experience did Cromwell have before he worked for Henry?	
Who created the Proestatnt Church?	
What was the Act in Restraint of Appeals?	
Which Act made Henry head of the Church?	
Who was the Archbishop of Canterbury in 1533?	
What did the Act of Succession say?	
.How was the Treason Act changed in 1534?	