

MEDIEVAL MONARCHS

YEAR FIVE

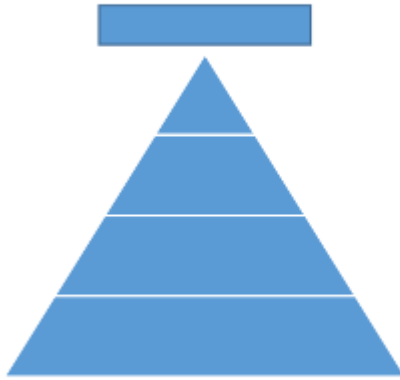
SPRING I

LESSON SIX

WAS ELIZABETH I 'WEAK AND FEEBLE?

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?

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

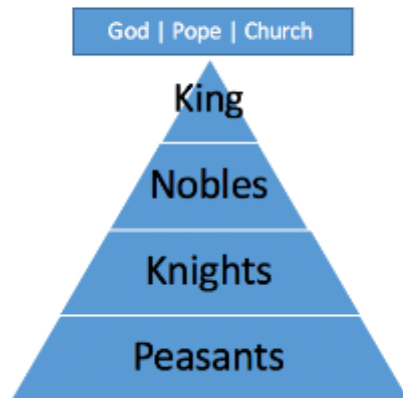
	True	False
Members of the clergy had to go on at least one crusade in their lives.		
Members of the clergy could be tried in ecclesiastical courts and receive more lenient sentences.		
Members of the clergy did not have to follow the laws of the land.		
Members of the clergy had the final say in who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

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

- Greedy
- Religious
- Generous
- Fierce

Review

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



- The King was often said to rule by divine right, and ultimate authority came from God. The pope and church were powerful.
- All of the land in the Kingdom belonged to the King, who gave areas of land to lords or nobles, who would fight for the King.
- Knights protected their lords and fought for them when necessary. They received land and products in return
- Peasants worked the land and received protection shelter and peace from their lord, who they gave taxes (products) to.

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?

When Richard thought that John, as Henry's favourite, would be named as King, he joined forces with the King of France and rebelled against his father, winning many battles. Henry surrendered to Richard, who became the new King.

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

Mark your own work.

How many did you get correct?

What do you need to test yourself on more at home?

Did you spell all of the key words and names correctly?

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

Major Monarchs		
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 th , 12 th and 13 th 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.

Was Elizabeth 'weak and feeble'?



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.

THE SPANISH ARMADA

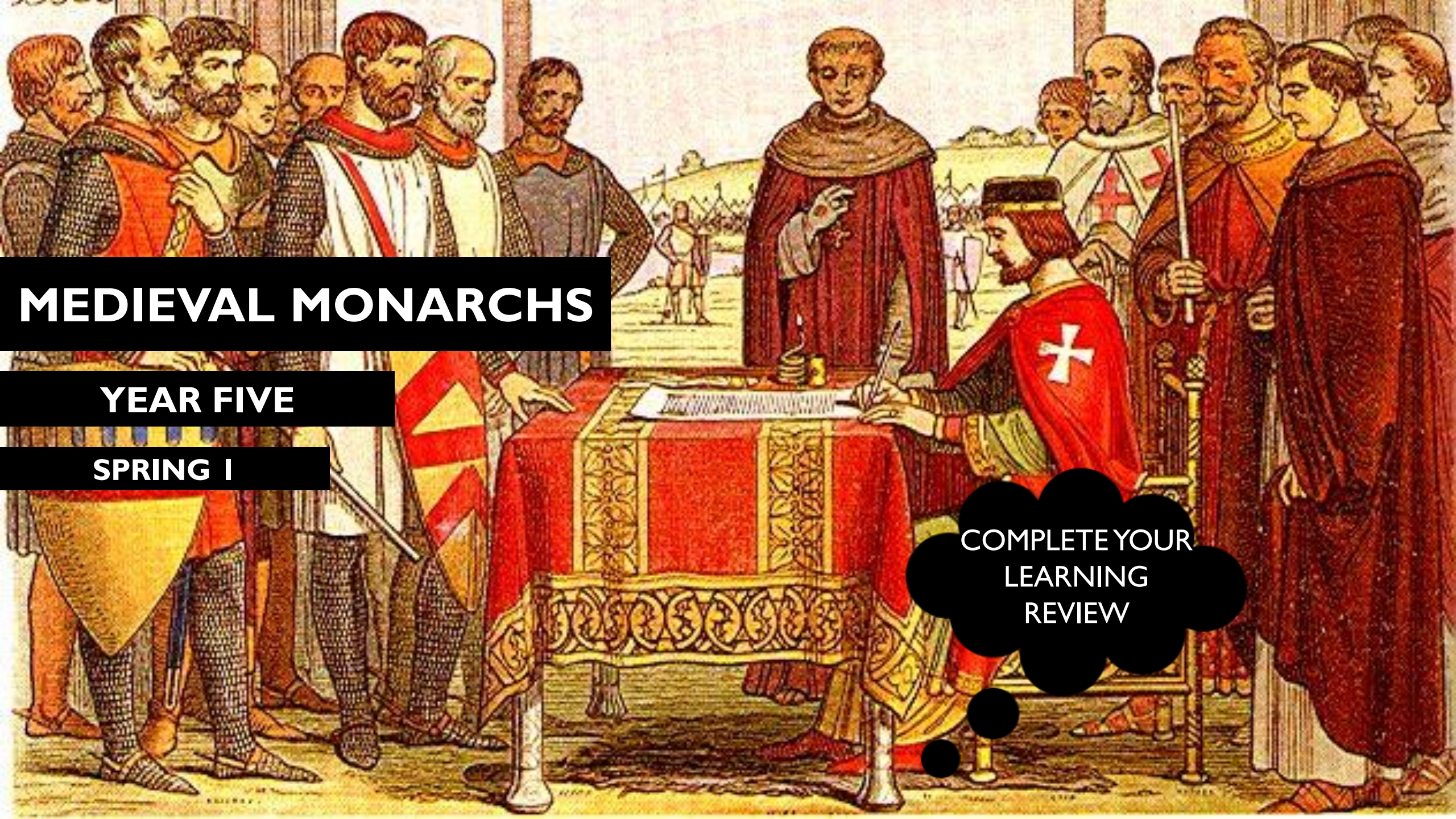


PLOT THE DATA

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.





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COMPLETE YOUR
LEARNING
REVIEW