

Week 1: Elizabethan Crime and Punishment	Week 2: The Elizabethan Poor Laws	Week 3: Why was there a Civil War in 1649?
<p>Renaissance—A revival of European arts and literature in the 14th- 16th century</p> <p>Great chain of being—the hierarchical structure of society in Elizabethan England. everyone and everything having their place and purpose in society. God was the ultimate authority and under him was the monarch followed by the gentry, nobility and at the bottom the poor.</p> <p>Theft, gambling, begging and heresy were all crimes. Treason was the worst.</p> <p>Treason—plotting against your monarch and country</p> <p>People who committed treason were often tortured before they were killed.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hung,drawn and quartered <p>Heresy— following a different religion to the one imposed by the monarch</p> <p>Punishments for heresy were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Being burned at the stake 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pauper—the poor without work. At the bottom of the great chain of being. • Poverty—not having enough money to meet basic needs. <p>Reasons for poverty in Elizabethan England were:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Closure of the Monasteries by Henry VIII • Bad harvests in England • An increasing population (during Elizabeth's reign, England grew from 2.8 million - 4 million) • Rising prices <p>Deserving poor— the poor who were genuinely unable to work</p> <p>Undeserving poor—the poor who could work but chose not to</p> <p>Beggars— also called vagabonds. People who asked others for money. Caught once they would be whipped. Twice—had a hole burnt in their ear. Three times—hung.</p> <p>1601 Poor Law was brought in to help the problem of poverty.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rich people paid taxes to help the poor. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Succeeded—to take over the throne • Divine Right—the belief that God has given the monarch the right to rule • Debt— owing money to a person or people <p>Puritan—an extreme Protestant</p> <p>Parliament— made up of the House of Commons and the House of Lords. Supposed to advise the King and approve laws and taxes he wanted to pass. Many MPs at this time were Protestant. Most of the population were Protestant.</p> <p>During the 16th century the power of Parliament had been growing, which upset the King. He sent them home in 1629 and ruled without them for 11 years!</p> <p>1637— Charles brought in the Archbishop Laud who brought back lots of Catholic ideas (even though he was a Protestant). These include, stained glass windows.</p> <p>Charles was married to a French Catholic—Henrietta Maria.</p> <p>Charles raised money without Parliament through the Ship Money tax. This was usually only raised in coastal towns to pay for ships during wartime. Charles charged everyone with this.</p>
Week 4: Events of the English Civil War	Week 5 : Events of the English Civil War	Week 6 :Execution of Charles I
<p>Parliament refused to grants the King the taxes he wanted to fight Scotland, unless he agreed to the their demands.</p> <p>Charles declared war on parliament in Nottingham in August 1642.</p> <p>Cavalier—soldiers who made up the Kings army and were supported by the Royal family. Also known as the Royalists.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Often gentry and noblemen • Good at sword fighting and good horsemen <p>Roundhead— soldiers who supported Parliaments forces. Also known as the parliamentarians.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Traders—could spend money on supplies • Not experienced fighters at the start of the war, but trained an army called the New Model Army which practiced every day. <p>Many men in the same families were in opposing armies.</p>	<p>New Model Army— an professional army formed by the Parliamentarians in 1645</p> <p>Parliamentary leaders:</p> <p>Oliver Cromwell—in charge of cavalry</p> <p>Sir Thomas Fairfax—in charge of troops</p> <p>Royalist leaders:</p> <p>Prince Rupert</p> <p>Key battles:</p> <p>Battle of Edge Hill 1642—the first battle. The battle resulted in a stalemate as neither side could advance.</p> <p>Battle of Naseby 1645— 5000 royalist soldiers were killed, injured or taken prisoner. Lots of their weapons were taken. It was a huge victory for Parliament. Charles fled to seek support from the Scots but was handed over to Parliament and arrested.</p>	<p>Tyrant—a leader who controls using force and not listening to people.</p> <p>1648 Charles was found guilty of treason and sentenced to death.</p> <p>He was beheaded on January 30th 1649.</p> <p>Reasons used to support his execution:</p> <p>Started a second Civil War after escaping from Hampton Court where he was being held in November 1647.</p> <p>Tried to force Parliament to grant taxes by bringing his forced into the House of Commons to arrest MPs in 1642 before the war started.</p> <p>Reasons used to go against his execution:</p> <p>He was the Monarch appointed by God.</p> <p>The court that sentenced him was controlled by his enemies</p>