

The Magna Carta	The Black Death and the Peasants Revolt	Early Modern Reformation
<p>Magna Carta: issued in June 1215 and was the first document to put into writing the principle that the king and his government was not above the law.</p> <p>Barons: the group below the king in the feudal structure who gave him soldiers in return for being given land to rule.</p> <p>Justice: the condition of being morally correct or fair.</p> <p>Scutage: a payment made by a baron to the king in order to stay at home rather than fight in war.</p>	<p>Black Death: a pandemic that arrived in England in 1348. It is estimated that the disease killed around 50 million people.</p> <p>Buboes: a swollen inflamed lymph node in the armpit or groin. Silk Road: a network of trade routes that connected Asia to Europe during the Medieval period.</p> <p>Miasma: a poisonous air. People believed miasma caused the Black death. Quarantine: separates and restricts the movement of people who were exposed to a contagious disease to see if the</p> <p>Poll Tax: a tax that anyone over the age of 14 had to pay, regardless of how much money they had.</p> <p>Wat Tyler: leader of the Peasants Revolt in England in 1381.</p> <p>Revolt: take violent action against an established government or ruler; rebel.</p> <p>Peasants: the poorest members of society, at the bottom of the Feudal System they worked the land.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Early Modern—The period from around 1450 CE to 1750 CE. • Catholic— Roman Catholic Church—the main religion in England during the Medieval period • Pilgrimages—A religious visit to a holy site. • The Pope- The head of the Roman Catholic Church. • Tudor - The name of the family who were on the English throne from 1485 to 1603. • Martin Luther- A monk (holy man) who led the Protestant Reformation • Protestant-A member of the Christian faith who follows the teachings of the Reformation. • Reformation - The reform (change) in the ways that people worshipped across Europe in the 16th Century.
Henry VIII and the Break with Rome	The English Reformation	Week 6: Consequences of the Reformation
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Annulment- To say something is wrong or invalid. • Catherine of Aragon—Henry VIII's first wife. • Heir- The person who is next in line for the throne. • Anne Boleyn- Henry VIII's second wife. • Leviticus- The book in the bible which states it is a sin and therefore forbidden to marry your dead brother's wife. • Monastery- A religious building where monks (holy men) live. • Supremacy- Having power or control over something or someone. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Court of Augmentations- A group of courts set up to oversee the selling and buying of monasteries in Reformation England. • Dissolution- To close something down or dismiss a group of people. • Gentry- People who were born into wealth in England. • Monks- Holy men who live religious lives. • Relic- A part of a deceased (dead) holy person or one of their possessions kept for religious purposes. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Economic- To do with money. • Intellectualism- The belief that knowledge is important. • Rebellion- An uprising against people who have power. • Fountains Abbey— a Cistercian monastery in North Yorkshire, near Ripon which was closed by Henry VIII.