

## Week 1 : Key Terms

- Change—to make or become different
- Continuity—to remain the same
- Persecution— poor treatment based on ethnicity, religion, gender, race or political belief
- The State— a nation or territory ruled over by the same government
- Factor— an overall reason for something

## Week 2: State control in Saxon England

- Law and order was based on collective responsibility. Everyone had a sense of maintaining law and order.
- Tithing— every male villager over 12 would join a tithing. Each English shire was divided into hundred, and each hundred had 10 tithings.
- Hue and Cry— shout for help.
- Corporal Punishment- a type of punishment intended to cause pain. Mutilation was often one of the methods e.g. cutting off someone's hand for carrying out petty theft.
- Capital Punishment— The death penalty, usually death by hanging. This was used for treason and intended to deter other people from committing this crime.
- Trial by Jury— a jury was made up of men from the village tithing who knew the accused and the accuser. They would make the decision about guilt.
- Trial by Ordeal— villagers would turn to God to decide on the guilt of the accused:
- Trial by hot iron
- Trial by water

## Week 3: State control in Norman England

- Submission— the activity of giving in and accepting the authority of another person or group.
- Villein— a tenant in the feudal system who was subject to a local lord who they paid in return for land.
- William put two of his lords in charge in England when he returned to Normandy. Bishop Odo and Fitzosbern.
- The Anglo-Saxons rebelled against their harsh rule William put them down in the harrying of the North
- Harrying- 'persistently harass'.
- The Normans built many castles to control the land.
- Mudrum fine— if a Norman was murdered, all the Anglo-Saxons in the region had to pay an expensive fine.
- Forest Laws— trees could not be cut for fuel and people were forbidden from hunting in the Kings forests. Repeat offenders were blinded.

## Week 4: Religious persecution in Early Modern

- Heresy—to go against the main religion.
- Reformation— the move from the Catholic to protestant faith.
- Treason—to betray one country.
  - Henry VIII was Catholic and then introduced the Reformation making the Church of England (Protestant).
  - Edward VI made great Protestant reforms such as the English Book of Common Prayer.
  - Mary I reversed all changes made as she was Catholic. Leading Protestant Bishops were tried for Heresy.
  - Recant—to publicly announce your views were wrong.
  - 283 people were burnt at the stake by Mary for refusing to recant their views.
  - Elizabeth made the religious settlement. This was a return to moderate Protestantism. Only 4 Catholics were executed for the crime of treason during Elizabeth's reign, but 250 Catholics were executed for treason.

## Week 5: Witch Trials during the Tudor period

- *Malleus Maleficarum*—a text supported by the Roman Catholic church that illustrated the horrors of witchcraft.
- People believed in witchcraft due to a lack of education and knowledge to explain things.
- Witch craft accusations increased during periods where there was a lot of change in society, such as during war or famine.
- People believed witches could fly, sail in sieves, create night during the day (solar eclipse) cause fog and storms and even disease.
- Most people accused of witch craft were poor, single women.
- Once accused of witchcraft, they were tested by 'ordeal', usually using a ducking stool in water. This was called swimming the witch.
- If the person floated, they were guilty. If they drowned, they were innocent.

## Week 6: Witch craft during the Stuart period

- King James I believed witches had plotted to kill in him 1590.
- He wrote a book called Daemonologie (demonology) meaning the study of demons.
- Witch trials increased during his reign in England.
- The Pendle Witch Trials is the most famous witch trial from this period.
- 500 people were executed in the 17th century for witchcraft, 2% of those were during the Pendle Witch Trial.
- Despite being 9, Jennet Device gave evidence which led to the execution of 10 people, including her entire family.
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