

Spring Term Topic: Changing Power of the Monarchy

Key Vocabulary for the Changing Power of the Monarchy Topic	
heir	a person who inherits the role of another upon that person's death
Feudal System	a political system where landholders provide land in exchange for loyalty and service
Poll Tax	A fixed tax that all adults must be pay, without consideration of their income or resources
Protestant	A Christian who believes salvation comes only through faith in Jesus
Catholic	A Christian who believes salvation comes from a combination of faith, good work and the sacraments (religious ceremonies)
Puritan	A group of English Protestants who preached a stricter version of the Bible
The Republic	The period of time between 1649-1660, when England did not have a monarchy
The Restoration	When the monarchy was brought back

Key Figures

			
Edward the Confessor	Harold Godwinson	William Duke of Normandy	William Marshall
A pious Anglo-Saxon king. His death led to a succession crisis.	The popular Earl of Wessex was named king after the death of his brother-in-law. Successfully defended the country against a Viking invasion; however, was killed in battle by the Normans.	A descendant of the Vikings, William invaded and conquered England in 1066.	A chivalrous knight who served four kings.
	 		
Wat Tyler	Henry VIII	Oliver Cromwell	
The leader of the Peasant Revolt of 1381 – the revolt began due to protests against the harsh taxes the poorer classes had to pay.	A Tudor monarch who famously married 6 wives and converted the country to the Protestant faith.	The leader of the Parliamentarians during the Civil War. Cromwell led the country during the Republic.	

Key Chronological Knowledge from the Changing Power of the Monarchy	
The Battle of Hastings	1066: William Duke of Normandy defeated Harold Godwinson (the last Anglo-Saxon king) and became the first Norman king of England
The Magna Carta	1215: The Magna Carta established the principle that the king and his government are not above the law
The Reformation	1530s: Henry VIII broke away from the Pope and the Catholic Church and established the Protestant Church of England
The English Civil War	1642 – 1649: A period of time when the Parliamentarians fought against the supporters of Charles I
The Restoration	1660: When England brought back (restored) the monarchy with Charles II (son of Charles I) becoming king.
The Glorious Revolution	1688: After the exile of James II, William III and Mary (James's daughter) ascended to the throne, on the condition that they would be a constitutional monarchy.

Knowing the Changing Power of the Monarchy	
Which king signed the Magna Carta?	John I
In what year was the Magna Carta signed?	1215
Which Tudor king created the Church of England?	Henry VIII
Who did Henry VIII divorce after the country left the Catholic Church?	Catherine of Aragon
Charles I believed he answered only to God. What was this belief referred too?	The Divine Right of Kings
What religion was Oliver Cromwell?	Puritan
What nickname were the Parliamentarians given during the Civil War?	Roundheads
What document did William and Mary sign to limit royal power?	The Bill of Rights