

THE CAUSES OF THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

Religious Causes: The King's wife, Henrietta Maria was a French Catholic who had a great deal of influence over the king. England at this time was Protestant and people were worried that she was going to bring back Catholic ideas.

Political Causes: King Charles believed in Divine Right and believed Parliament should agree to all of his requests as he has chosen by god. Parliament wanted the King to listen to their advice.

Economic Causes: Parliament frequently refused to raise taxes so that Charles could raise another army to fight enemies like Scotland. Charles also wasted money on expensive works of art and this concerned Parliament.

THE SOLDIERS WHO FOUGHT

What was the **NEW MODEL ARMY**? This was the name of Parliament's army (also known as Roundheads)- led by Oliver Cromwell. It was highly successful.

Who were **PIKEMEN**? A type of soldier who defended other soldiers from enemy cavalry. A pike is a weapon – a very long thrusting spear – used by infantry.

Who were **MUSKETEERS**? A type of soldier equipped with an early type of gun. (before rifles were used)

Who were **CAVALRY**? Soldiers who fought on horseback

SOME KEY BATTLES

October 1642 Battle of Edgehill – Initial royalist successes turned in to a stalemate

September 1643 Battle of Newbury – Parliament won

December 1643 Battle of Freedom Fields - Parliament won

July 1644 Battle of Marston Moor - Parliament won

June 1645 Battle of Naseby – Parliament won

YEAR 8 HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER: THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

PURITANS

Who were they? English Protestants in the 16th and 17th centuries, who sought to purify the Church of England of Roman Catholic practices, maintaining that the Church of England had not been fully reformed and should become more Protestant.

What did they believe in? That people should live a simple life & devote their life to worshipping God.

Name some Puritan rules: no make-up, plain clothing, no music and dancing, you must go to church on a Sunday.

OLIVER CROMWELL

Who was he? A military and political leader who led the New Model Army against King Charles I. He believed parliament should have more power.

What did he do to Charles I? He organised the trial against the King and found him guilty of treason. This then led to the King's public execution in 1649. He was hated by royalists.

Was Cromwell a hero or a villain? As Lord Protector, Cromwell reformed the country and built up the strength of the army and navy. He won wars against Ireland and Holland. However, he dissolved parliament & passed unpopular strict Puritan laws.

CONSTITUTIONAL CHANGES AFTER CROMWELL

What Happened when Cromwell Died? Parliament invited Charles I's son to return as King. He became Charles II and gained a reputation as a party king.

How did England become the United Kingdom? A number of Acts of Union united England with Ireland and Scotland. (She already had control over Wales). As a result, a Union Jack Flag was formed to symbolise the new United Kingdom.

KEY INDIVIDUALS:

PERSON	KEY DETAILS
 King Charles I	King who fought with his Parliament between 1625-49. He believed in Divine Right and
 Henrietta Maria	The King's Catholic French wife
 Oliver Cromwell	Led Parliament's army against the King
 Royalists / Cavaliers	Supporters of the King – they had noticeably longer hair styles and wore a bright sash.
 Parliamentarians / Roundheads	Supporters of Parliament led by Oliver Cromwell. They were given the nickname of Roundheads by the King's soldiers as an insult.
 Prince Maurice	Led the Royalist army in the Battle of Freedom Fields in December 1643. Unfortunately, his army was circled by the Parliamentarians and he failed to capture Plymouth.
 Cavalry	Horse mounted soldiers
 Puritans	English Protestants in the 16th and 17th centuries, who sought to purify the Church of England of Roman Catholic practices,

KEYWORDS

KEYWORD:	DEFINITION:
Divine Right	A belief that God had chosen the monarchy & they could therefore do as they pleased.
Monarch / Sovereign	King or Queen who rules the country
Parliament	A group of elected MP's who work with the King to run the country – usually passing laws and offering guidance.
New Model Army	Parliament's army
Catholic	A religious group
Ship Monies	A tax paid by coastal areas. King Charles I extended this to the whole of the country/
Treason	The crime of betraying one's country – punishable by death
Execution	A legal term for the punishment of death
Constitution	The way a country is run
Lord Protector	The title given to Oliver Cromwell when he ran England as a republic

KNOWLEDGE CHECKER:

CONTENT	R	A	G
I can explain the causes of the English Civil War			
I can explain what life was like during the English Civil War			
I can explain some of the key battles during the English Civil War			
I can explain why King Charles was found guilty of treason.			
I can explain what life was like in Puritan England.			
I can evaluate different interpretations of Oliver Cromwell and can say if he was a hero or villain.			

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

When did it happen? Between 1750 - 1900

What changed? Britain was transformed from a mostly rural to an industrial nation through the use of machinery.

Population Boom: Britain's population significantly increased

Agricultural revolution: Farming changed through the use of the seed drill, crop rotation, selective breeding, enclosed fields and an end to strip farming & the three field system.

Industrial Revolution: Factories were built to house the new machines like the weaving loom that produced goods on a large scale. Steam power replaced wind or water power.

Transport Revolution: Better forms of transport included turnpike trust roads, canals and railways.

WHO WERE THE ENTREPRENEURS WHO BROUGHT ABOUT CHANGE?

Jethro Tull: He invented the seed drill which planted seeds more efficiently. While this increased food production, it resulted in high levels of rural unemployment.

Richard Arkwright – He invented machines to such as the Spinning Frame. He was given the nick name 'father of the factory system' and built the famous Compton Mill making cloth.

George Stephenson: he designed the 'Rocket', a steam engine or locomotive that could transport large quantities of raw materials, manufactured goods and passengers.

WHAT WAS LIFE LIKE FOR CHILD LABOURERS IN COTTON MILLS?

Why were children employed? To produce cotton and wool cloth, mills needed a vast workforce which included children. Children were apprenticed at nine and were given lodgings, food and an hour of schooling a week. They worked around 13 hours a day.

Medical records reveal that **accidents and disease** were common. Lung conditions, loss of limbs and deformities were common problems faced by child workers. **Punishments** were harsh and consisted of fines and beatings.



YEAR 8 Industrialisation & Imperialism – Part: 1 The Industrial Revolution

PUBLIC HEALTH IN INDUSTRIAL CITIES

Over-crowding: thousands of rural workers migrated to the towns to find work in the factories

Housing: 'Slum houses' were built by rogue landlords who knew workers coming from the countryside needed a home by the factory they worked in. Most houses were back to back and had no toilets, no running water, they were damp. Some even lived in cellars!

Disease: Thousands were killed by diseases such as Cholera, Typhus and TB. People believed that bad air caused disease and the wealthy did not want to pay for public health improvements.

WHAT WAS CHOLERA?

A disease called cholera was one of the most dangerous diseases of industrial cities. It was known as 'King Cholera.'

There was a major outbreak of cholera in 1831-2. In 1831-32 cholera killed over 21,000 people. Another major outbreak in 1849-50 killed 50,000.

John Snow was the doctor who proved that cholera was water borne and he did this by removing the water pump handle in Soho's Broad Street. Despite his evidence, people continued to believe bad air spread disease.

WHAT WAS LIFE LIKE IN A VICTORIAN WORKHOUSE?

Workhouses were where poor people who had no job or home lived. They were the poorest citizens and earned their keep by doing jobs in the workhouse. 'Inmates' often worked in silence carrying out repetitive tasks like tying loose ends of rope together which hurt their fingers.

Also, in the workhouses were orphaned (children without parents) and abandoned children, the physically and mentally sick, the disabled, the elderly and unmarried mothers.

The elderly were known as the 'blameless or deserving poor' because they were unable to work and therefore pay rent.

KEY INDIVIDUALS:

PERSON	KEY DETAILS
 JETHRO TULL	He invented the Seed Drill during the agricultural revolution
 ROBERT BLACKWELL	He developed selective breeding techniques to increase the amount of meat produced during the agricultural revolution
 RICHARD ARKWRIGHT	He invented the spinning frame and the factory system. He is famous for building Compton Cotton Mill
 GEORGE STEPHENSON	He won a competition with his 'Rocket' locomotive which pulled goods on railway tracks from Stockton to Darlington. He was known as the 'Father of the Railway'.
 JOHN SNOW	He mapped out cholera cases in Soho London and proved that all deaths were linked to the Broad Street water pump. This proved that cholera was a water borne disease.
 EDWIN CHADWICK	He was a government Civil Servant who investigated health he believed that ill health cost the country by making the work force less efficient. He introduced a Public Health Act which recommended rubbish & sewage removal, better quality water and better ventilation and light in factories.

KEYWORDS

KEYWORD:	DEFINITION:
Agriculture	farming
Industry	How things are made / manufactured
Transport	How people travel
Revolution	A significant change
Entrepreneur	A person who sets up a business, taking a huge financial risk in the hope of a profit
Labour	work
Workhouse	A place where poor people who had no job lived
Urbanisation	The development of towns and cities
Migration	The movement of people from rural areas to the growing industrial cities.
Public Health	The health of the whole community and often refers to the governments involvement / responsibility in keeping the living environment lean and disease free.

KNOWLEDGE CHECKER:

KNOWLEDGE AND UNDERSTANDING	R	A	G
I can describe how Britain changed within the areas of agriculture, industry & transport between 1750-1900			
I can explain the reasons why Britain changed -- including the 6 factors that made it possible			
I can describe the contributions of entrepreneurs and inventors such as Jethro Tull, Richard Arkwright & George Stephenson			
I can describe working conditions for child labourers working in a cotton mill			
I explain two consequences of the Industrial Revolution for Britain (Exam skill – consequence Q)			
I can describe the public health problems in the new industrial towns			
I understand the role of the Victorian workhouse			

Why was there an Industrial Revolution?

The Industrial Revolution was a time in British history where the country changed hugely from a mostly rural society to an industrial one.

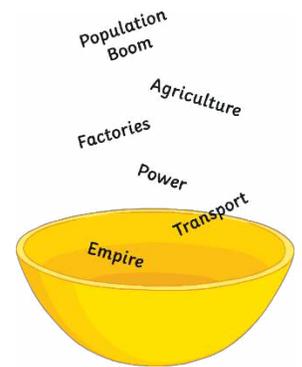
This means that many British people moved from living in small towns and villages, where they were farmers, to huge cities, where they worked in places such as factories or mills.

It is called a revolution because it was such a huge change. The birth of the Industrial Revolution is the birth of the modern world that we

There were six main factors that came together to create the Industrial Revolution.

Unlike political or violent revolutions, the Industrial Revolution happened over a long period of time rather than suddenly.

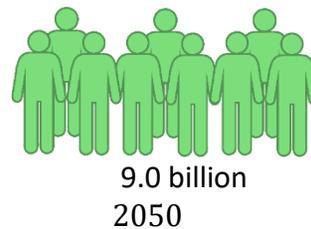
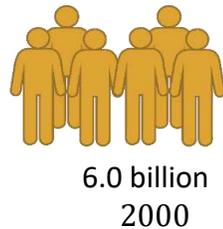
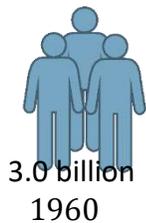
Just like baking a cake, the ingredients for the Industrial Revolution had to be present together at the right time



Population Boom

Between 1750 and 1900, the population of Britain grew by four times, from 10 million people to 40 million people.

Supply was found to match demand. This increase in population led to many businessmen and innovators finding ingenious solutions whilst making a lot of money.



Improved Agriculture

During this period, farmers became more efficient in order to feed the growing population.

Using advances such as improved crop rotation, selective breeding of animals and new machinery, farmers made the land that had been farmed in a similar way for centuries more efficient.

One of the most important early developments was Jethro Tull's seed drill.

The seed drill planted seeds quickly and efficiently without the need to do it by hand.

Factories

It was not only farmers who were developing new machines and ideas. Manufacturing methods also changed. Look at the picture below of the domestic system - what are the advantages and disadvantages of this way of working?

Some manufacturers recognised the need to speed up production and invented new machinery which could do the work of several people.

Factories began to be built in cities to produce goods at a far faster rate than before. People moved from the countryside to the cities to work in them.

Woollen cloth and cotton goods had been produced in small amounts in people's homes for centuries. A factory could produce huge amounts textiles quickly: useful for clothing the increasing population and as trade goods.

Power

The first factories were powered by water and used wooden machines. New types of power would lead to bigger, more efficient factories.

Coal was mined in large amounts and used to create wrought-iron: iron that was tough enough to create large, complex machines.

Steam power was a technology that led to innovations such as James Nasmyth's steam hammer, as well as new forms of transport.

Steam powered machines in the iron industry, such as the STEAM HAMMER could shape huge pieces of iron for making machines, girders, ships or railway tracks.

Steam pumps could now pump water out of mines, allowing deeper mines to be dug. This allowed more coal to be produced which was needed, in turn to fuel the steam engines.

Steam engines powered trains and ships. These could carry much larger quantities of raw materials and finished goods across Britain and the world in a faster time.

Transport

With growth in agriculture and industry, things needed to be moved around the country in large amounts.

Canals, such as the Bridgewater Canal, were dug to link growing cities together - in this case, Manchester and Liverpool - and transport goods between them.

Roads were improved to make travel by cart easier and faster.

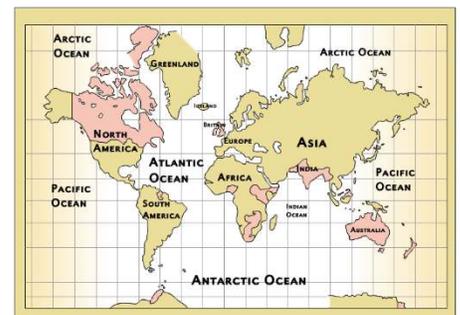
Railways were laid to accommodate a new, wondrous invention: the steam train.

Empire

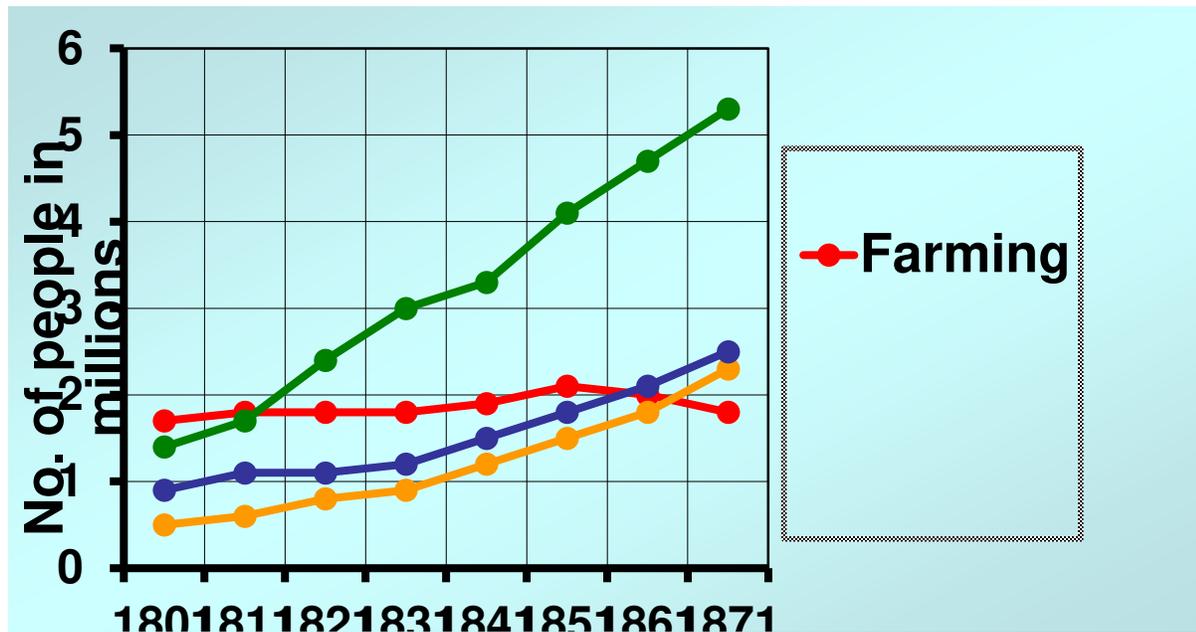
It was not just at home that Britain grew. The British Empire expanded from a few colonies in 1750 to cover a fifth of the world's land by 1900.

Colonies in places such as India, Australia, Canada and South Africa gave British factories access to exotic resources such as cotton, silk, fur and tea.

By 1900, the Empire had a population of around 400 million people; each of these a potential customer for British goods, which pushed production ever onwards.



What can we learn about how the Industrial revolution changed employment?



What can we learn about how the Industrial revolution changed employment?

How the workforce changed:



Occupations in 1801

Occupations in 1871

Which occupations grew and which declined?

WHAT WERE THE CAUSES OF THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR?

What is a civil war? _____

What were the two sides in civil war? _____

What were the causes of the English Civil War?

ROUNDHEAD V CAVALIER

What was a Roundhead like?

What was a Cavalier like?

What made people choose a side? _____

THE BATTLE OF FREEDOM FIELDS

What have you learned about the battle of Freedom Fields? _____

YEAR 8 HISTORY: THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

KEY BATTLES:

Edgehill: _____

Newbury: _____

Marston Moor: _____

Naseby: _____

EXECUTION OF CHARLES I

What were the arguments for execution?

What were the arguments against execution

What happened to Charles I? _____

CROMWELL

Why could it be argued Cromwell was a hero? _____

Why could it be argued Cromwell was a villain? _____

What was it like in Puritan England? _____

KEY INDIVIDUALS:

KEY PERSON:

WHY ARE THEY
IMPORTANT?

Archbishop Laud



Charles I



Henrietta Maria



Oliver Cromwell



KEYWORDS:

KEYWORD:

DEFINITION:

Cavalier
Catholic
Civil War
Cruel Necessity
Divine Right of Kings
Freedom Fields
Grand
Remonstrance
Lord Protector
Marston Moor
Naseby
New Model Army
Parliament
Protestant
Puritan
Roundhead
Ship Money

KNOWLEDGE CHECKER:

Key knowledge

Self-
assessment
R A G

I can explain the causes of the English civil war
I can explain the differences between the two sides and some of the reasons why people chose sides
I can explain what happened at the battle of Freedom Fields
I can explain some of the things that happened at key battles like Edgehill, Newbury, Marston Moor and Naseby
I can the reasons for and against executing King Charles and what happened to King Charles
I can explain different interpretations of Cromwell (hero and villain) and explain what life was like in Puritan England

THE INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION

When did it happen?
What changed?

Population Boom:

Agricultural revolution:

Industrial Revolution:

Transport Revolution:

WHO WERE THE ENTREPRENEURS WHO BROUGHT ABOUT CHANGE?

Jethro Tull:

Richard Arkwright –

George Stephenson:

WHAT WAS LIFE LIKE FOR CHILD LABOURERS IN COTTON MILLS?

Why were children employed?

YEAR 8 Industrialisation & Imperialism – Part: 1 The Industrial Revolution

PUBLIC HEALTH IN INDUSTRIAL CITIES

Over-crowding:

Housing:

Disease:

WHAT WAS CHOLERA?

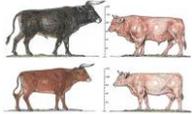
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ROBERT BLACKWELL



RICHARD ARKWRIGHT



GEORGE STEPHENSON



JOHN SNOW



EDWIN CHADWICK



KEY DETAILS

KEYWORDS

KEYWORD:

Agriculture
Industry
Transport
Revolution

DEFINITION:

Entrepreneur

Labour
Workhouse

Urbanisation
Migration
Public Health

KNOWLEDGE CHECKER:

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Population

Agriculture

Power/Technology

The Industrial Revolution

Changes and Consequences

Factories

Transport

Empire