

History - UKS2 Year B



Chronology:

Queen Elizabeth I (daughter of King Henry VIII) was the last of the Tudor monarchs.

Elizabeth I did not have any children and was responsible for ordering the execution of Mary Queen of Scots (James' mother who was a devout Catholic).

James and Elizabeth were distantly related; his great-grandmother and her father were sister and brother.

So when Queen Elizabeth died, James I (who was already King of Scotland) became King. He was the first monarch belong to the House of Stuart.

King James I and his son Charles were who Guy Fawkes and the Gunpowder Plot had tried to kill.

When King James died in 1625, his son Charles became King Charles I.

Civil War

King Charles married Henrietta Maria of France who was a Catholic and parliament did not approve of this. Charles and parliament disagreed over many issues including money and who should be responsible for ruling England.

In 1642, the English Civil War started.

A civil war is when sides from the same country fight against each other.

King Charles led the Royalists, often called 'Cavaliers.'

The Parliamentarians, were led by a man called Oliver Cromwell and they were often called 'Roundheads' because of their simple haircuts.

The Civil war was actually a series of 3 wars which ended in 1651 at the Battle of Worcester when the Parliamentarians defeated the Royalists.

In January 1649 Parliament abolished the Office of King and England became a republic (a country without a King or Queen).

Parliament had King Charles I declared a traitor and he was executed on 30th January 1649.



1558 – 1603 Queen Elizabeth I reigned

1603 – 1625 King James I reigned

1625 – 1649 Charles I reigned

1649 The Office of King was abolished

1649 – 1660 Interregnum

1651 Battle of Worcester

1660 King Charles II proclaimed King



Parliament – a group of people who make the laws for a country

Reign – the period of time that a monarch (a king, queen, emperor etc) rules over a country

Interregnum – the period of time when England became a republic and had no monarchy

Monarchy – a system of government where a monarch (a King or Queen) is the 'head of state' – the leader of the country
Republic – a type of government that has no king, queen or other monarch and the people who live there elect people to run their country

Civil War – when sides from the same country fight against each other

Traitor – someone who betrays a group that they belong to

Local History Study – How did the Battle of Worcester change the course of British History?



Visit to the Hive Library

The Battle of Worcester – How do we know about it?

An examination of a range of primary and secondary resources, including archaeological digs around Worcester.

The Battle of Worcester – Where exactly did it take place? Using maps and a range of sources, pupils to identify key points where the battle took place.



How did the Battle end? Using a range of resources pupils will research how the battle came to an end and the resulting consequences.



Visit to the Commandery What was it like fighting in the Battle of Worcester?

Pupils will visit the Commandery in Worcester and examine the equipment soldiers used during the battle.



Pupils will present their findings in a final project.



From your study of history, what, in your opinion, are often the main causes of conflict and war?

Which do you think is better; a Monarchy or a Republic? Explain your answer.