



Spring Term
Term 2
History
Year 10

Name: _____

Tutor: _____

*Care to Learn,
Learn to Care*

Year 10 Homework Timetable

Monday	English Task 1	Option A Task 1	Option C Task 1
Tuesday	Option B Task 1	Sparx Maths	Science Task 1
Wednesday	Sparx Maths	Option C Task 2	Sparx Science
Thursday	Option A Task 2	Sparx Science	Option B Task 2
Friday	Science Task 2	English Task 2	

Sparx Science

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Sparx Maths

- Complete 100% of their assigned homework each week

Option A
History
Geography

Option B
Health and Social Care
Languages
Drama

Option C
Psychology
Health and Social Care
Sport

Half Term 3 (6 weeks) - Year 10		
Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 1 5th January 2026	Cornell Notes on: Tudor England in 1509	Question: Describe one key feature of Henry VIII in 1509 Describe one key feature of Tudor government in 1509 (4)
Week 2 12th January 2026	Revision Cards on: Rise of Wolsey	Question: Explain one reason why Wolsey rose to power (6)
Week 3 19th January 2026	Cornell Notes on: Wolsey's Domestic policies	Question: Describe one key feature of the Eltham Ordinances Describe one key feature of the Star Chamber Describe one key feature of enclosures (6)
Week 4 26th January 2026	Revision Cards on: Wolsey's Foreign policy	Question: Explain one reason why Wolsey's foreign policy failed (6)
Week 5 2nd February 2026	Cornell Notes on: Annulment Crisis Part 1	Question: Explain one reason Henry wanted an annulment (6)
Week 6 9th February 2026	Revision Cards on: Annulment Crisis Part 2	Question: Explain why it was so hard to get the annulment (6)

Half Term 4 (6 weeks) - Year 10

Week / Date	Homework task 1 Cornell Notes	Homework task 2 Exam Question
Week 7 23rd February 2026	Cornell Notes on: Cromwell	Question: Describe one key feature of Cromwell's rise to power Describe one key feature of Henry's marriage to Anne Boleyn (4)
Week 8 2nd March 2026	Revision Cards on: Cromwell's policies	Question: Explain one reason Cromwell made reforms (6)
Week 9 9th March 2026	Cornell Notes on: Cromwell's fall	Question: Explain one reason Cromwell fell from power (6)
Week 10 16th March 2026	Revision Cards on: Break with Rome	Question: Explain one reason why Henry made the Break with Rome (6)
Week 11 23rd March 2026	Cornell Notes on: Opposition to the break with Rome	Question: Describe one key feature of the opposition from Elizabeth Barton ? John Fisher/ Thomas More (6)
Week 12 30th March 2026	Revision Cards on: Pilgrimage of Grace	Question: Explain one reason for the Pilgrimage of Grace (6)

Knowledge Organiser

Year 10 - Term 2 - Henry and his Ministers -

Week 1 - Tudor England in 1509

Key Words

Hierarchy- Who has power in society **Battle of Bosworth**- Battle between Henry VII and Richard III over who should be King.

War of the Roses- Wars between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists over who should be King.

Earl of Warwick- The nephew of Edward IV and Richard III.

Perkin Warbeck- Imposter who claimed to be the nephew of Richard III.

Henry Tudor- The first Tudor monarch. **Calais**- Port in France that England owned.

Nobles- Wealthy landowners who had influence over the King.

Gentry- Important landowners in each county.

The Council- Henry VIII's main advisors.

Parliament- Their main role was to raise taxes.

Charles V- Leader of the Holy Roman Empire and Spain

Francis I- Leader of France. **Papacy**- The Pope

Key Dates

1455-1485- War of the Roses

1485- Henry VII became the King of England after winning the Battle of Bosworth.

1509- Henry VIII became the leader of England.

Key Facts

War of the Roses - Battle between the Yorkists and the Lancastrians over who should be the rulers of England. -The throne changed from the Lancastrians (Henry VI) to the Yorkists (Edward IV). Henry Tudor had been victorious at The Battle of Bosworth and established the Tudor dynasty. He ruled England from 1485 to 1509 - he made England financially strong and restored law and order. However at the end of his reign he was not popular as he was very harsh and collected lots of taxes.

Henry VIII - he was 18 years old, very intelligent, a good sportsman and he enjoyed feasting, jousting and other forms of entertainment. He was also a strong Catholic and was awarded the title Defender of the Faith by the Pope.

Henry's Aims:

-To create a government where the king decided policy and his ministers carried it out. -He wanted to be an effective monarch, being committed to the church and producing a male heir.

-He wanted to win back land in France and be a big power in Europe. -He wanted to improve his reputation by bringing lots of people to courts

Henry's Government:

-The King made all the key decisions such as whether to go to war, whom to appoint as councillors and to important jobs, and when Parliament should meet.

-However, the King was expected to listen to advice from his councillors, especially the leading nobles.

Europe - Power in Europe was divided between Charles V, Francis I and the Papacy.

Week 2 - The Rise of Wolsey

Key Words

Pope - The head of the Catholic Church

Cardinal - The highest rank in the Catholic Church below the Pope.

Archbishop of Canterbury - This is the highest role in the Catholic Church in England.

Key Dates

1486 - Wolsey started at Oxford University **1498** - Wolsey became a priest.

1501 - Wolsey became chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury.

1507 - Wolsey became chaplain to Henry VII. **1509** - Wolsey appointed Wolsey to the Royal Council.

Chaplain - Private priest Theology - The study of religion at Oxford University. Lord Chancellor - Most important role below the King in England.	1513 - Henry led an invasion of France. 1514 - Wolsey was appointed as Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of York. 1515 - Wolsey became a Cardinal 1515 - Wolsey became Lord Chancellor
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Key Facts
1. Wolsey's dad was a butcher. 2. Wolsey studied Theology at Oxford University when he was 15 years old. His uncle, a wealthy merchant, paid for him to go.
3. Wolsey was a chaplain to Henry VII; he now had a place in the Royal Court and he carried out diplomatic missions to several countries for Henry VII.
4. Wolsey was the brains behind the army during Henry's invasion of France in 1513. He organised the equipment and transport. At the battle Henry's allies backed out so it didn't achieve much. However he did win at 'The Battle of the Spurs', which Henry described as thrilling, but was really own pursuit of French cavalry.
5. Henry appointed Wolsey as Bishop of Lincoln and Archbishop of York, which was the second most powerful position in the English Church.
6. The Pope appointed Wolsey a cardinal. This is the highest rank in the Catholic Church. 7. Henry appointed Wolsey as Lord Chancellor. This was the highest role in Henry's government.

Week 3 - Wolsey's Domestic Policies	
Key Words Amicable Grant - a friendly gift of money - given by the nobility to the king to show their love for him Court of Star Chamber - a special law court where cases against the nobility could be tried Domestic - things that happened in England Eltham Ordinances — changes to Kings household to reduce spending / reduced number of people close to the king Enclosures – areas of common land that the nobility were putting fences round	Key Dates 1517+ Enclosures 1525 Amicable Grant
Key Facts Domestic Policies <ol style="list-style-type: none"> Enclosures were a cause of the poor's problem as they could not use the common land. Wolsey set up a commission to look into enclosures and this commission said it was wrong. It said fences should be taken down. From 1517 held 260 cases against Enclosures but the nobility did it anyway. Star Chamber - it was a court which made it easier for the poor to bring cases against the rich to justice. Wolsey sat over this court. It failed because there were too many cases for them to hear Subsidy – reformed taxes made them based on income. Wolsey raised over £800,000 for the King between 1509 and 1520 but government spending was £1.700, 000. Amicable Grant – Tax to pay for the French war. It was meant to be a friendly gift. It was a tax of a third on the property of priests and of a sixth on the property of ordinary people. They had 10 weeks to pay it. The Amicable Grant tax led to a rebellion of 4,000 men (Suffolk). Henry sided with the nobility over Wolsey and the tax was scrapped. Eltham Ordinances – got rid of sick and old servants. It cut spending on food. It reduced the privy chamber from 12 to 6. It was Wolsey's attempt to reduce spending and the power of the nobility. Henry didn't accept it so it never happened 	

Week 4 - Wolsey's Foreign policies

Key Words

Habsburgs- The leaders of the Holy Roman Empire

Key Dates

1512 Battle of Spurs / Battle of Flodden

1518 Treaty of London

1520 Field of Cloth of Gold

1522-5 War with France

1525 Amicable Grant

Key facts

Henry's aims in Foreign policy were to be a hero- earn the title Henry the Great. He wanted power and status in Europe. He believed 'war was a kingly pursuit'

Wolsey's aim was to give Henry this power and status without war because war was expensive.

1. **Battle of Spurs** (France – captured Tournai and Therouanne) Opponents Francis 1st (France) Charles V (Spain) Papal States, Scotland. This was a minor victory for Henry but while this was happening Catherine of Aragon had a much bigger victory against James IV of Scotland at the Battle of Flodden
2. **Treaty of London, 1518**- Henry and Wolsey were seen as the peacemakers for creating a treaty in which the Catholic European powers pledged peace in order to focus on the potential Muslim invasion from the East.
3. **Field of Cloth of Gold** -Henry and Francis trying to outdo each other – prevent war with France – gain status. Wolsey played France and Spain off against each other.
4. Charles V took Francis I hostage at the Battle of Pavia in 1525 but released him before Henry could take advantage of France being without a leader.
5. The English involvement in the French/Habsburg war (1522-25) had cost £430,000 but had achieved nothing. The failure of the Amicable grant prevented any further involvement for England in wars with France
6. England signed the **Treaty of More (1525)** with France. Henry agreed not to invade France and give up his claim to be King of France in return for the French pension.
7. **In 1527 The Treaty of Westminster was signed between** France and England. They both agreed to threaten Charles V with armed intervention if he did not seek to improve relations with France and England.
8. **In 1527** the Habsburg (Holy Roman Empire) troops captured Rome and the Pope became a virtual prisoner of Charles V.
9. When Francis and Charles sign the Treaty of Cambrai , England is left isolated

Week 5 - The Annulment Crisis Part 1

Key Words

Annulment - ending of the marriage

Consummate - a marriage completed by the sexual act

Dispensation - Pope granting special permission

Praemunire - crime of serving a foreign power

Key Dates

1527 – Henry decides to seek an annulment from Catherine

1527-30 - Wolsey attempts to get the annulment

1528 – Henry declares war on Charles V

1528 - Wolsey tries to get the annulment trial held in England rather than in Rome.

July 1529- The Pope recalled the annulment case to Rome, so the case would not be decided in England and therefore Henry would probably not get the annulment.

October 1529-Wolsey was charged with praemunire, the crime of serving a foreign power (the Pope in this case) instead of the King.

February 1530- Wolsey received a royal pardon and was allowed again to take up his duties as the Archbishop of York.

April 1530- Wolsey began writing to Francis I, Charles V, the Pope and Catherine of Aragon to try to broker a deal that might restore Henry's faith in him. His enemies

	<p>claimed he was writing letters to encourage them not to support Anne and Henry's relationship.</p> <p>November 1530-Wolsey was arrested, charged with treason and ordered to return to London to face trial. On the journey south, at Leicester, Wolsey died</p>
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Key facts

In 1509, Henry VIII married Catherine of Aragon. However, they had to request permission from the Pope to get married as the church forbade a man to marry his brother's wife and Catherine had previously been married to Arthur. Catherine of Aragon testified that she and Arthur had never consummated their marriage. Catherine and Henry were quite happy to start with. They conceived at least six times before 1518. Catherine of Aragon only had one daughter, Mary, who was born in 1516. She miscarried at least two boys. She couldn't give Henry a male heir.

By 1524 Henry stopped sleeping with Catherine as she was getting older (she was 39 years old). Henry blamed it all on Catherine. He said she had failed to do her duty by not having a son. Henry believed that by marrying his brother's wife he had broken Christian law and this was God's way of punishing him (Leviticus). Catherine denied that Arthur and her had ever consummated their marriage. At this time Henry had also fallen in love with another woman, Anne Boleyn.

In 1522, Anne Boleyn became maid of honour to Catherine of Aragon. Henry instructed Wolsey to approach Pope Clement VII in 1527 to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon so he could marry Anne instead. He claimed that the previous Pope, Julius II, should not have let Catherine of Aragon marry Henry after she was married to his brother. The Pope sent a man called Cardinal Campeggio to lead an enquiry into Henry and Catherine's marriage. There were various factors that made the annulment difficult to get. One factor was Charles V; he controlled the Pope and Catherine was his aunt. **July 1529**- The Pope recalled the annulment case to Rome, so the case would not be decided in England and therefore Henry would probably not get the annulment. A group of nobles tried and failed to bring about Wolsey's downfall.

Week 6 - The Annulment Crisis - Part 2

Key words

Praemunire - working for a foreign power not your king

Key Dates

October 1529-Wolsey was charged with praemunire, the crime of serving a foreign power (the Pope in this case) instead of the King.

February 1530- Wolsey received a royal pardon and was allowed again to take up his duties as the Archbishop of York.

April 1530- Wolsey began writing to Francis I, Charles V, the Pope and Catherine of Aragon to try to broker a deal that might restore Henry's faith in him. His enemies claimed he was writing letters to encourage them not to support Anne and Henry's relationship.

November 1530-Wolsey was arrested, charged with treason and ordered to return to London to face trial. On the journey south, at Leicester, Wolsey died.

Key Knowledge - the reasons Wolsey fell from power

Wolsey made some powerful enemies during his time in power. The nobility resented Wolsey's position as Alter Rex believing they were the king's natural advisors. Wolsey's low birth and extreme wealth annoyed them. His domestic policies did not help the relationship. Wolsey's background and rise. Wolsey was from a poor background. His dad was a butcher. He attended Oxford University aged 15 which was funded by his uncle. He studied theology (the study of religion) so he could rise up the social hierarchy. He was intelligent, ambitious and motivated. He worked his way up the Catholic hierarchy starting as a chaplain to the Archbishop of Canterbury then Henry VII who made him Royal Almoner. He had become a Cardinal by 1515. His organisational skills and talents were recognised by Henry when he organised the French campaign. He set up the Treaty of London in 1518 and the Field of Cloth of Gold in 1520 which helped establish Henry as an important figure in European politics. Wolsey's main enemy was the Duke of Norfolk, uncle to Anne Boleyn. Norfolk wanted to be Henry's chief advisor and he spread rumours that Wolsey was delaying the annulment.

Domestic Policies -the things that happen in England Wolsey tried to raise money to go to war against France in 1525 through the introduction of the **Amicable Grant**. This was a tax introduced without the permission of parliament that the nobility had 10 weeks to pay. Many disliked this and there was an uprising in East Anglia in which 4,000 rebels led by the Duke of Suffolk tried to protest about it. The King was forced to side with the nobility, cancel the grant which meant he could not go to France and he blamed what happened on Wolsey. Wolsey used the **Court of Star Chamber** to deal with court cases brought by poor people. He wanted to end corruption from the rich. Wolsey didn't have time to deal with this properly but it annoyed the rich who could not bribe their way out of court. He tried to stop the rich **enclosing** land. Although Wolsey stopped enclosures and brought 233 cases to court as soon as the commissioners left, the rich enclosed the land again. He tried to reduce the number of people in Henry's royal court in 1526 through the **Eltham Ordinances**. The aim had been to reduce costs and the influence of the nobility (the number of nobles in the bedchamber would be reduced from 12 to 6). He never made any changes in the end. Wolsey was successful in reforming the tax -his new **subsidy** based on income worked

Alliances (Foreign policy)- aim had been to raise Henry's Status, avoid war and avoid England being left out in alliances. Wolsey set up the **Treaty of London in 1518** (countries came together and agreed they would not go to war against. They would help the Pope against the Turks) and the **Field of Cloth of Gold** in 1520 which helped establish Henry as an important figure in European politics. (Henry and Francis 1st-meet and engaged in days of feasting and tournaments). Both worked but were only short lived. Wolsey agreed an alliance with Charles V in 1521. In 1525 Francis and Charles fought at the **Battle of Pavia** (Northern Italy). The French army was destroyed and Francis I was taken prisoner. Henry and Wolsey asked Charles to stage a joint invasion of the now leaderless France. Wolsey proposed that France be split into two and Henry would be known as the King of France. Charles did not agree to this. Instead he released Francis. The English involvement in the French/Habsburg war had cost £430,000 but had achieved nothing. In 1525 Wolsey agreed an alliance with Francis I. The **Treaty of More was signed in 1525**. This was a peace treaty between England and France.

Henry agreed to give up his claims to France in return for an annual payment from the French.

In 1528 France and England declared war on Charles and Francis invaded the Italian Peninsula.

No English troops were ever sent to fight, which made the English seem like they were not a serious international player.

By 1529, Charles V and Francis I had signed the Treaty of Cambrai. This was a treaty that agreed they would not fight each other. Wolsey was only told about it at the last minute which showed Henry had been excluded from European politics.

Week 7 - Cromwell and Anne Boleyn

Rise of Cromwell

- He was the son of a blacksmith from London. He left home early teens and worked abroad as a mercenary soldier, merchant, banker . so he had commercial and military experience.
- He was intelligent and determined
- He returned to England and trained as a lawyer
- He was ambitious so he went to work for Wolsey. He worked in the Star Chamber and was sent by Wolsey to give news to the King
- In 1523 he became a member of Parliament for Taunton
- He was also a loyal and caring friend he was the only person to remain loyal to Wolsey and to speak to Henry on his behalf

Work for Henry

Cromwell had impressed Henry by speaking out for Wolsey
He was appointed to the Royal Council and he realised his way to even greater power was to get the annulment
In 1531 he started working on the annulment. He knew the Pope would not grant it so he needed another solution.
His idea was to remove the pope , let Henry make the decision and get Parliament to prove the legal basis
This was ground breaking because it was dramatically increasing the role of Parliament and directly challenging the Pope

Anne Boleyn

- Henry had courted Anne from around 1527 until they married in secret in early 1533 - she had promised to give Henry an heir
- Anne had a daughter Elizabeth in September 1533 but then had two miscarriages - the long awaited male heir never happened

Cromwell's role

- Cromwell took a leading role in gathering evidence against Anne. He arrested Anne's musician (Mark Smeaton) and had him tortured until he confessed to sleeping with Anne. 4 other men were arrested and charged with sleeping with Anne including her own brother George. All 4 denied the charge. Cromwell

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In 1536 Henry was 45 , he had a serious fall from his horse and was unconscious for 2 hour this made him very worried for the security of the realm • Once again he believed God was punishing him by not giving him a son • He was also growing tired of Anne's sharp tongue, assertive personality and desire to interfere with ruling England • He had also fallen for Jane Seymour. • Mid 1536 a rumour circulated court that Anne had been unfaithful. Henry asked Cromwell to investigate it and find an end to his marriage 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • planted spies as ladies in waiting to Anne to inform him of anything they heard • Cromwell also looked into whether Anne had been secretly engaged to Henry Percy before she married Henry- if this were true Henry and Anne's marriage would be null and void. Cromwell could not find enough evidence for this • Cromwell had fallen out with Anne over how the money from the monasteries should be paid and whether England should ally with France or Spain <p><u>The end</u> Anne was put on trial and sentenced to death (19th May 1536)- the same day Henry got engaged to Jane Seymour Cranmer annulled the marriage</p>
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Week 8-9 - Henry VIII - Cromwell's policies and fall

Policies

Reforms to Government and Finance

Royal Finance. 1530s - it was important for Henry to maintain a magnificent court. He used his ordinary revenue (came from rents etc.) to pay for it. The danger of invasion from Catholic countries meant he needed more money. Henry received the money from the monasteries - selling land and confiscated gold and silver ornaments, **Court of Augmentations - handled the money from the Dissolution of the Monasteries** with a central staff and regional officers to make sure they got maximum amount

Court of first fruit and tenths - collected taxes that used to go to the Pope

- Land was sold off to noblemen
- Court of ward When a landowner died if they heir was a child the land went to the king until the child was of age - Court of Age meant some income went to the king
- **Royal power; Three key areas were a problem- Ireland, Wales, North of England**
- **Wales - an area of lawlessness**, it was difficult for the King's council in Wales as they lacked soldiers to capture criminals and the welsh had their own laws and language. They were forced to do everything in English **North** - governed by the Council of the North which was based in York, the nobility also had great power and the king depended on them. Cromwell reorganised the council of the North and gave it more responsibility for law and order, dealing with serious crimes like rape, murder and treason. Security improved but the lords remained powerful and Henry was dependent on their loyalty **Parliament** - At the start of

Fall of Cromwell

After Jane Seymour died Henry went into a period of mourning but by 1539 he was ready to take another wife

This time he wanted a foreign wife to gain an alliance with another country because fear of invasion from Catholic countries was ever present.

Advised by Cromwell, Henry selected Anne of Cleves because this would give him an alliance with the German Protestant states.

Henry liked Anne's portrait and trusted Cromwell's judgement but she did not live up to expectations. Henry did not want to marry her but Cromwell persuaded him to because they needed the alliance

After six months the marriage ended. This was easy because it had not been consummate. However the failed marriage played right into the hands of Cromwell's enemies.

Norfolk had another niece Catherine Howard who had caught Henry's eye and he was keen for a marriage to take place

Ambition

For 10 years Cromwell had been building his power and wealth. Some claimed he had been planning to marry Henry's eldest daughter Mary. However these were trump up charges because Mary was a devout Catholic and would not have married the man responsible for the Break with Rome.

Religion

Religion mattered to Henry and he was worried about his soul as he got older. Cromwell's enemies told Henry that Cromwell was responsible for Protestant changes that Henry did not really want.

Enemies

Thomas Howard Duke of Norfolk had been a powerful figure when Anne Boleyn was queen and he wanted to regain that power. There were 3 reasons Norfolk wanted to see an end to Cromwell

He believed nobles should be the King's advisers not those of lowly birth. Norfolk and Cromwell fell out over Wolsey

<p>Henry's reign Parliament was only called occasionally to raise money.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - 1530's - parliament increased due to the reformation However there was no point calling parliament if they opposed so there was a danger parliament could oppose the changes Solution - 1532- Cromwell and Henry forced the commons to divide (vote) for the first time, this put MPS 	<p>Without Cromwell Norfolk would be closer to the king and he would be able to influence him especially on religion Norfolk was Catholic and Cromwell was Protestant</p>
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Week 10-12 - Henry VIII and the church

Break with Rome

Henry was a devout Catholic - he had been brought up to go into the clergy. Henry often prayed 5 times a day. He disliked the new Protestant religion and wrote a pamphlet against it. In 1521 the Pope rewarded him with the title Defender of the Faith

Henry wanted to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon for several reasons :-

- His conscience - he believed his marriage to her was a sin because she had been married to his brother
- Anne Boleyn - he had fallen in love with her and she refused to become his mistress
- Heir - he had a daughter called Mary and an illegitimate son called Henry Fitzroy but no legitimate son. Catherine was now too old to have any more children

It was hard for Henry to get the annulment because:-

- The previous Pope Julius II had granted a dispensation believing Catherine had never consummated her marriage to Arthur
- Pope was a prisoner of Catherine's nephew Charles V
- **Thomas Cranmer** - Archbishop of Canterbury gathered evidence to say Catherine's marriage to Henry was invalid. He also married Henry to Anne in 1533. He was the ideas man - he wanted England to be more Protestant
- **Thomas Cromwell**
- He used the ideas of Protestantism to make the annulment happen. He said there was no need for a Pope. Parliament could pass acts to remove the power of the Pope. **In 1534 Act of Succession -**

Changes to the English church

- Reduced Holy Days
- Catholic Mass replaced by communion
- Removal of statutes, stained glass windows
- People not encouraged to confess sins or go on pilgrimages
- Bible in English
- Removal of Pope
- End of monasteries

Role of the monasteries

- poor relief - place poor people could get food and other help
- Care of the sick
- Ran monastic schools to teach poor boys to read
- Place to stay
- Helped keep law and order in the local community

Reason for Dissolution of monasteries

Pope - monks and nuns dedicated their life to God. They owed loyalty to the Pope which Henry did not like. Also were a focus for Catholic church for people

Money - they had lots of money, land and jewels. If they were closed all would go to Henry. Cromwell did a survey called Valor Ecclesiasticus to find out how much they were worth. Found they earned 3 times the royal household £160,000

Religion - Protestant churches do not have holy houses. A second survey by Cromwell called Compendium Compertorum found that monks and nuns were gambling, having sex and generally not living a religious life

Impact of Dissolution of monasteries

Positive

- King got money of build Mary Rose
- Land from the monasteries was used to reward and get loyalty of the nobility
- Removed another aspect of papal authority

Negative

- Monks and nuns lots their wave of life this increase vagrancy

<p>marriage to Catherine was invalid. Anne was his true wife and her children were the true heirs. An oath was to be taken and to deny the marriage was treason</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Act of Supremacy - Henry was now Supreme Head of the church in England - all leading clergy had to take an oath - failure to do so was treason- Treason Act - increased the treason crimes including saying Henry or Anne were heretics- Cromwell and Cranmer 's main aim was to reduce superstition and religious practices. They wanted to move the church towards Protestantism- <p>Opposition</p> <p>Elizabeth Barton - Nun of Kent</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Denounced Henry's marriage to Anne.• When Henry visited Canterbury she told him he would die if he married Anne• Executed for treason <p>John Fisher - Bishop of Rochester</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He supported Catherine against Henry and continued to support the Pope• Even though he was seriously ill he was executed for treason <p>Thomas More - Lord Chancellor</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• He refused to accept Henry's divorce from Catherine and his marriage to Anne• He resigned from his job and asked to be allowed to live quietly in countryside• He was a former friend of Henry• He refused to sign the oath• executed	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loss of poor relief for the poor and help with the sick and education• Lots of religious artefacts were destroyed• Tenant farmers found their rents raised <table><tr><td><p>Causes</p><p>Religious Factors - the North of England was strongly catholic. They feared that their churches would be attacked next</p><p>Social Factors - impacted the whole community. Loss of Holy days, poor relief, help for the sick and education</p><p>Economic - enclosures, poor harvest and rising rents made the life of the poor hard</p></td><td><p>Lincolnshire</p><p>tarted because of Enclosures and the collection of taxes</p><p>A rumour circulated that local churches were to be shut</p><p>October 1536 - 10,000 rebels gathered in Lincoln and started marching towards London</p><p>Henry responded by sending Duke of Suffolk and 3,000 men</p><p>The rebels withdrew and the rebellion was over</p><p>Robert Aske Inspirational leader / sharp minded, educated Trained and kept rebels under control Insisted they were pilgrims not rebels because they were not against the king Negotiated with Norfolk Trusted and believed Henry would keep his word</p></td><td><p>Pilgrimage of Grace</p><p>Began in Yorkshire under the leadership of Robert Aske40,000 well armed and well trained men began to march south They stopped at Pontefract Castle and drew up a list of demands called the Pontefract articles</p><p>Their demands showed they blamed Cromwell not Henry for the religious changes and their poor economic situation</p><p>Henry sent the Duke of Norfolk and an army to put down the rebellion</p><p>Norfolk realised he would not be able to defeat the pilgrims in an open battle</p><p>So he agreed that they should present their demands to Parliament. The rebels were offered a pardon if they dispersed</p><p>They did - then Norfolk went back on his word - leading rebels and Aske were killed</p></td></tr></table>	<p>Causes</p> <p>Religious Factors - the North of England was strongly catholic. They feared that their churches would be attacked next</p> <p>Social Factors - impacted the whole community. Loss of Holy days, poor relief, help for the sick and education</p> <p>Economic - enclosures, poor harvest and rising rents made the life of the poor hard</p>	<p>Lincolnshire</p> <p>tarted because of Enclosures and the collection of taxes</p> <p>A rumour circulated that local churches were to be shut</p> <p>October 1536 - 10,000 rebels gathered in Lincoln and started marching towards London</p> <p>Henry responded by sending Duke of Suffolk and 3,000 men</p> <p>The rebels withdrew and the rebellion was over</p> <p>Robert Aske Inspirational leader / sharp minded, educated Trained and kept rebels under control Insisted they were pilgrims not rebels because they were not against the king Negotiated with Norfolk Trusted and believed Henry would keep his word</p>	<p>Pilgrimage of Grace</p> <p>Began in Yorkshire under the leadership of Robert Aske40,000 well armed and well trained men began to march south They stopped at Pontefract Castle and drew up a list of demands called the Pontefract articles</p> <p>Their demands showed they blamed Cromwell not Henry for the religious changes and their poor economic situation</p> <p>Henry sent the Duke of Norfolk and an army to put down the rebellion</p> <p>Norfolk realised he would not be able to defeat the pilgrims in an open battle</p> <p>So he agreed that they should present their demands to Parliament. The rebels were offered a pardon if they dispersed</p> <p>They did - then Norfolk went back on his word - leading rebels and Aske were killed</p>
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STEP 2: CREATE CUES

What: Reduce your notes to just the essentials.

What: Immediately after class, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Jot down key ideas, important words and phrases
- Create questions that might appear on an exam
- Reducing your notes to the most important ideas and concepts improves recall. Creating questions that may appear on an exam gets you thinking about how the information might be applied and improves your performance on the exam.

Why: Spend at least ten minutes every week reviewing all of your previous notes. Reflect on the material and ask yourself questions based on what you've recorded in the Cue area. Cover the note-taking area with a piece of paper. Can you answer them?

STEP 1: RECORD YOUR NOTES

What: Record all keywords, ideas, important dates, people, places, diagrams and formulas from the lesson. Create a new page for each topic discussed.

When: During class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How:

- Use bullet points, abbreviated phrases, and pictures
- Avoid full sentences and paragraphs
- Leave space between points to add more information later

Why: Important ideas must be recorded in a way that is meaningful to you.

STEP 3: SUMMARISE & REVIEW

What: Summarise the main ideas from the lesson.

What: At the end of the class lecture, discussion, or reading session.

How: In complete sentences, write down the conclusions that can be made from the information in your notes.

Why: Summarising the information after it's learned improves long-term retention.

WEEK 1: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: England in 1509	Revision guide page:
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[illegible]

Summary

WEEK 1: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Describe one key feature of Henry VIII in 1509
Describe one key feature of Tudor government in 1509 (4)

Answer:

WEEK 1: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one reason why Wolsey rose to power (6)

Answer:

WEEK 2: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 3: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Wolsey's domestic policies	Revision guide page:
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[illegible]

Summary

WEEK 3: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Describe one key feature of the Eltham Ordinances

Describe one key feature of the Star Chamber

Describe one key feature of enclosures(6)

Answer:

WEEK 3: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one reason why Wolsey's foreign policy failed (6)

Answer:

WEEK 4: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 5: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Annulment Crisis	Revision guide page:
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Summary

WEEK 5: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one reason Henry wanted an annulment (6)

Answer:

WEEK 5: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain why it was so hard to get the annulment (6)

Answer:

WEEK 6: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 7: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Cromwell	Revision guide page:
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Links Questions	Notes

Summary

WEEK 7: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Describe one key feature of Cromwell's rise to power
Describe one key feature of Henry's marriage to Anne Boleyn (4)

Answer:

WEEK 7: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one reason Cromwell made reforms (6)

Answer:

WEEK 8: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 9: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Cromwell's fall	Revision guide page:
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Summary

WEEK 9: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one reason Cromwell fell from power (6)

Answer:

WEEK 9: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 10: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Explain one reason for the Break with Rome (6)

Answer:

WEEK 10: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 11: Cornell Notes (Homework task 1)

Topic: Opposition to the Break with Rome	Revision guide page:
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Links	Notes
Questions	

Summary

WEEK 11: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: Describe one key feature of opposition from

- Elizabeth Barton
- John Fisher
- Thomas More (6)

Answer:

WEEK 11: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

WEEK 12: Exam Question (Homework task 2)

Question: : Explain one reason for the Pilgrimage of Grace (6)

Answer:

WEEK 12: Exam Question review and improvement (Classwork)

Question:

Answer:

Week 2

Revision Card on Wolsey's rise to power	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What job did Wolsey's dad do?2. Where did Wolsey go to university?3. What did he study at university?4. Who did he go to work for after leaving university?5. What things about Wolsey's character made him a good minister for Henry?6. What did Wolsey do which brought him to Henry's attention?7. What job did Wolsey have in Henry's government?	



Week 4

Revision Card on Foreign policy	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who were England's two rivals in Europe?2. What did Henry think of war?3. What were Wolsey's aims in Foreign policy?4. What treaty happened in 1518?5. What was decided at this treaty?6. Who did Henry meet at the Field of the Cloth of Gold?7. When was the Field of the Cloth of Gold?	



Week 6

Revision Card on the Annulment	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Why did Henry want to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon?2. Why did he think God was punishing him?3. Where did he find the proof?4. Who did he ask to get the annulment for him?5. Why would the pope not give him the annulment?6. Who did Henry now want to marry?7. What happened to Wolsey?	

Week 8

Revision Card on Cromwell's policies	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. What were the two main reasons Cromwell made reforms?2. Which Court was set up to deal with the money from the monasteries?3. Which Court was set up to deal with the money that used to go to Rome?4. What did Cromwell do in Wales?5. What extra powers did Cromwell give the council of the North?6. What new method of voting did Cromwell introduce in Parliament?7. What did Cromwell tell MPs who did not want to vote for Henry?	



Week 10

Revision Card on The Break with Rome?	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Which wife did Henry want to divorce in 1529?2. Who had this wife been married to before?3. Why would the Pope not allow the annulment?4. Who came up with the idea of the Break with Rome?5. Who did Henry marry second?6. Which two acts made up the break with Rome?7. What happened to you if you would not agree to the new acts?	



Week 12

Revision Card on Pilgrimage of Grace	Answers
<ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Who led the Pilgrimage of Grace?2. How many people marched South in the Pilgrimage of Grace?3. Which castle did they capture?4. Who did the pilgrims blame for the religious changes?5. What did the pilgrims want restored?6. Who did the king send to deal with the pilgrims?7. How did the pilgrimage of Grace end?	