

Homework for the summer holidays:

- Protest-o-meter & context of the Early Modern Period (this will be available on Show My Homework, but your teacher can give you a copy if you need it)
- **At least 1 ½ hrs of revision of Paper 1A & 1B**

You will be given the resources for Paper 1B now. The resources for Paper 1A are in your revision folder.

Homework:

1. Fill in your **protest-o-meter** (from book/SMHW) for the Simon de Montfort & the Peasants' Revolt. Don't forget **explanation**.
2. On a **new page**, make a title page with **'Topic 2: The Early Modern Period, 1450-1800'** at the top. Leave space underneath.
3. In the space, use the information on **p.15/on the next two pages of this document** to write notes on the different aspects of England during the Early Modern Period, including:
 - rulers
 - religion
 - economy
 - new ideas

Don't forget to check the glossary for the any words in CAPITAL LETTERS that you don't understand.

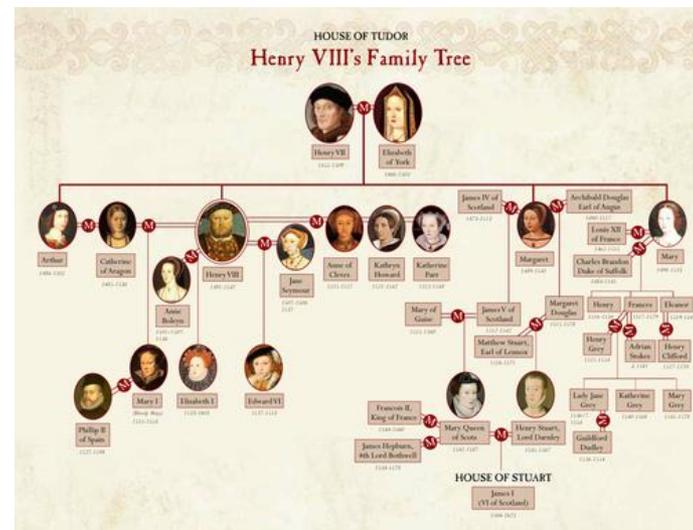
Early Modern Period, c.1450-c.1800

The context of Early Modern England

The rulers:

In 1485, Henry Tudor became Henry VII. This was the start of the 'Early Modern Period', which lasted until around 1800. Three royal houses covered this period:

- **House of Tudor:** Henry VIII was a Tudor King. He was determined to crush REBELLIONS.
- **House of Stuart:** Charles I was a Stuart King. He wanted to have complete power and fought a war with Parliament over it.
- **House of Hanover:** George III was a Hanoverian King. His family came from Germany, and were not very popular with people in England.



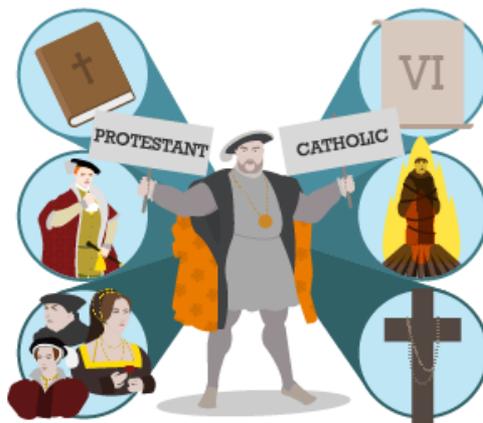
The economy:

In the early 1500s, most people lived in the countryside, and the main English trade was wool. By 1800, the INDUSTRIAL REVOLUTION had begun.

Britain had built an empire, and traded with COLONIES across the world (including the slave trade).



The British Empire in the mid-1700s



Disagreements over religion:

In 1500, England was a CATHOLIC country. When Henry VIII created the Church of England, this all changed. By the late 1500s, most English people were PROTESTANT. In fact, some English people became strict Protestants (PURITANS).

New ideas:

By 1800, Thomas Paine had written 'The Rights of Man', where he said there should be more equality. More of the English population could read, so could access these new ideas.

Society also changed, with nobles losing power and the GENTRY becoming more powerful. These were small landowners and merchants/traders, who often sat in the House of Commons.

Early Modern Period, c.1450-c.1800

The context of Early Modern England

The rulers:

In 1485, Henry Tudor became Henry VII. This was the start of the 'Early Modern Period', which lasted until around 1800. Three royal houses covered this period – the House of Tudor, the House of Stuart and the House of Hanover.

- Henry VII came to power at the end of the Wars of the Roses, in which kings had been frequently challenged by nobles wishing to USURP the throne. For this reason, the **Tudors** were determined to crush any rebellions.
- The first **Stuart** King, James I, was an absolute believer in the DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS – the belief that Kings had a God-given right to rule, and should be obeyed at all times. Despite, or perhaps because of this, the role of the monarch was challenged as never before.
- The **Hanoverians** came from Germany. This led to a disconnect between the Kings and their SUBJECTS, particularly given that Parliament was becoming more important.

The economy:

In the early 1500s, 90% of the population lived in the countryside, and the main English trade was wool. By 1800, the Industrial Revolution had begun. Britain had built an empire, and traded with COLONIES across the world (including being a main participant in the slave trade).

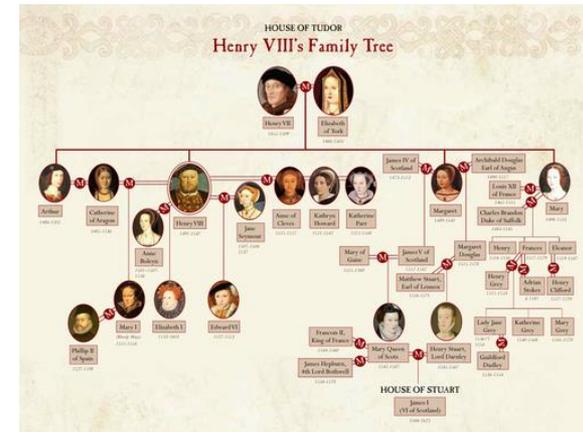


The British Empire in the mid-1700s



New ideas:

Science and philosophy developed during the Early Modern Period. By 1800, Thomas Paine had written 'The Rights of Man', calling for greater equality in society, while Mary Wollstonecraft spoke of rights for women for the first time. More of the English population became LITERATE, so could access these new ideas. Society also changed, with nobles losing power and the GENTRY becoming more powerful. These were small landowners and merchants/traders, who often sat in the House of Commons.



Disagreements over religion:

In 1500, England was a Catholic country. When Henry VIII created the Church of England, this all changed, and by the late 1500s, most English people were Protestant. Indeed, those who continued to follow Catholic practices were persecuted, while a strand of particularly strict Protestantism emerged (PURITANISM). Over time, Protestantism fractured into different NON-CONFORMIST groups, including the Quakers and Baptists.