

[REDACTED]

History

Mr. McCabe

C7

In your History lessons, as well as acquiring knowledge, we hope that you will develop certain skills such as:

ORGANISATIONAL SKILLS

PRESENTATION SKILLS

WRITTEN COMMUNICATION SKILLS

To help you do this we would like to see:

- All books backed
- No graffiti on books
- Books, pens, pencils brought to every lesson
- Work completed to the deadlines set
- The date and heading underlined on every piece of work
- Questions clearly numbered
- Answers written in full sentences
- Care taken with writing and spelling
- Ruling off after every piece of work.

YEAR 8 GLOSSARY

ABSOLUTE MONARCH; a ruler (king or queen) who rules alone; his/her power is not limited by other people or groups. They do not have to answer to people for what they do; they have to answer only to God

DIVINE RIGHT OF KINGS; the belief that a monarch's power comes from God and the monarch has to answer only to God for what they do

CONSTITUTION; a set of laws which lay down the way a country should be governed; a document which limits the power of a ruler and guarantees the people privileges such as a parliament, freedom of speech etc

CONSTITUTIONAL MONARCH; a king or queen who has little power but is bound by the terms of the constitution to accept the advice of Parliament

PARLIAMENT; a group of people who advise the monarch on the running of the country

REVOLUTION; a dramatic change in the way that a country is run (e.g. French Revolution 1789) or in people's lives e.g. Industrial Revolution

REFORMATION; a religious movement in 16th century which began as an attempt to reform the Roman Catholic Church and resulted in the establishment of the Protestant Church

PROTESTANT; a group of Christian Churches which split off from the Roman Catholic Church during the Reformation. They do not accept the Pope as head of the Church

RECUSANT; a Roman Catholic who did not attend services of the Church of England in 16th and 17th centuries

PURITAN; those who wanted to purify the Church of England of those aspects which they felt were too much like the Roman Catholic Church

RENAISSANCE; this means re-birth. The Renaissance period was a time of re-birth of interest in Roman and Greek art and ideas

4.9.96

Overview

Group Investigation

Q- Were the French pleased to see Louis Capet executed?
(Louis XVI)

Three Estates - Mania

Louis' personality - Me

Debt - Chris

The King's execution - Jayne

25.9.96

Causes of the French Revolution

1. Explain how the following helped cause the French Revolution in 1789.
 - a) The Three Estates System.
 - b) The King and his family
 - c) France's money problems.

1 a) The Three Estates system was a cause of the French Revolution because it was totally unfair to the poorer people of France, and a lot better for the richer, better off people and members of the Church. 80% of the population was in the Third Estate and they had to pay 75% of all their wages in tax, while the First and Second Estate paid no tax at all, even though they were a lot richer and had a lot more benefits. Those in the Third Estate also had no vote, owned hardly any land at all, had to pay rent, fight whenever France went to war and work free of charge on their landlord's property. This made those in the Third Estate very angry as they were left with hardly anything due to paying tax, while those in the First and Second estates were very rich already and this still meant the rich stayed rich and

Excellent detail

20.9.96

The French Revolution - Causes

Financial Reasons

The Three Estates was very unfair. It made the peasants pay 2/3 of all their wages, while those in the first and second estates didn't have to pay tax. The peasants were very mad with all of this as they had less money, but had to pay more money in tax. This was not fair as 80% of the population were in the third estate.

Over-spending made the peasants mad because they had to pay lots of tax and it was being spent on the ^{which was a very expensive gift} Trianon for Marie Antoinette and a theatre. Marie Antoinette thought it was funny to lose money playing cards and started to collect precious jewels.

FRENCH REVOLUTION

Debt The French government was spending more money than it had. In 1789 the government had an income of 472 million livres and was spending 633 million livres, they were in serious debt although charging high tax.

Borrowing money The King borrowed a lot of money from rich French families. He had to pay interest on this money and in 1788

Other Reasons

Marie Antoinette was very unpopular with ^{the} French people because she was Austrian. They were even more displeased when they saw how much money she was spending.

The King's personality Louis was weak-willed and lacked in self-confidence. He was also easily influenced by others and these are not really good qualities for a man in such power. He had a legendary appetite and lost interest in public duties when his eldest son died at

H the age of 8. An absolute monarch, the sole
L O M ruler of France, was taking no interest. This would have worried the French.

The Philosophes Philosophers like Rousseau and Voltaire wrote about the problems in France at the time and made change and reform seem necessary and essential. They thought that there should be freedom of the press, speech and unjustified arrest. This would have made the people want change and agree with the Philosophes.

The Soldiers spread new ideas America wanted independence from Britain and in 1776 the French soldiers went to fight on the side of the Americans. The French soldiers then returned from America thinking that maybe a King could be rebelled against successfully. PTO →

FINANCIAL REASONS

the French government was paying 50% of all money repaying loans, interest. They had to lend money just to pay for the money

they had already ~~lent~~ borrowed. Why could they live such ^{lavish lifestyles} if they were in debt?

Raising Money This was another problem for the French government as the Third estate was paying too much money already and the First and Second estates were not prepared to pay more tax. So money could not be raised through tax. What were the French government

to do? They could sell office jobs, but that caused problems. The jobs were bought for money and passed down from father to son. But this meant that if someone was useless, you were stuck with them. It also meant that people that were desperate to be in Parliament could not. The French peasants would not have liked this because it would be unfair, and Parliament would not have worked.

Excellent

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OTHER REASONS.

They then spread their ideas of freedom when they returned. This would have made the French people feel that a revolution, a rebellion was possible.

Enlightenment New ideas spread across Europe and questioned the old ways of the past and again made the French feel the need for change.

Ancient regime The King led a very lavish lifestyle. hunting, eating, horseriding and entertaining. This is how it had always been and the French people would be getting sick and tired.

evolution Extravagance The kings before Louis XVI had also lived a life of extravagance. They had all left France in financial ruin. The King Louis XV was very weak and again left France in financial ruin. Louis XIV spent large sums of money just like that Versailles and although it was absolutely beautiful, it left France, along with many other things in large debt. "Why should this continue?" The French must have thought. "Times must and will change", And they did.

Estates General The third estate was excluded from the Estates General, which made them angry and led to the Tennis Court oath which was a short-term cause of the French Revolution.

Well done B.P. you clearly see the difference between financial + other causes. (A)

9.10.96.

Events of the revolution

How useful is Source F to an historian studying the French Revolution?

I think Source F is useful although it is a secondary source. I was a bit confused at first as to whether it was a primary or secondary source but in the end I realised it was a secondary source as the picture is also in the textbook and the textbook is a secondary source. It is also a modern drawing and could not have been from the 18th Century.

Source F is useful because it shows the income and the expenditure of the French government. It shows a set of scales which symbolises money and the income, which was 472 million livres and the expenditure which was 633 million livres. So this shows that the French government was in debt. So Source F is quite useful because it tells you that. That is all it really tells you.

Source F does not tell you that Louis had great problems raising money and overspent on fine palaces, giving Marie

Antoinette money, which she gambled away and spent on card games and buying precious stones. It does not tell you that the First and Second Estates did not pay tax, which could have helped stop this serious debt.

It does not tell you the ways in which Louis tried to raise money. He tried to sell offices, government jobs and tried to borrow money. Borrowing money was unsuccessful because he ended up paying more money on interest than what he had borrowed originally. In 1788, 50% of government spending was on paying off interest, which is not shown in Source F, so it is not totally useful.

Source F is not totally useful because it does not tell you why France was in so much debt. One reason was King Louis XVI spending 100,000 livres on having Marie Antoinette's 'Petit Trianon' converted into an English Country Garden, so maybe if he had not over-spent France might not have been facing financial ruin.

Source F would be more useful in conjunction with government reports from the time and secondary sources like those

110/120

in the textbook which tell us facts and figures, like in 1788, 50% of all government spending was paying off loans. ✓

This is excellent utility of a source work ~~and~~ with a high standard of detail and comment indicating a level of ability higher than 48.

A

8-11-96

The execution of Louis

~~At 10-30 am on~~

In December 1792, King Louis XVI, our marvellous monarch was put on trial. Our King was accused of plotting against his own country and helping the Austrian invasion. King Louis was unfortunately ~~put~~ ~~on trial~~ found guilty and sentenced to death.

Then on 21st January 1793 at 10-30 on the morning, our brave King was executed. Our King was executed in Paris in

was Napoleon's great ability that helped him to become the great French leader he became. *Excellent causation essay and excellent essay style. Well done B.P.*

9-1-97

Defeat, Abdication and Exile

The most significant aspect about the D/A/E of Napoleon was...

DEFEAT

If Napoleon had tried to ^{gain} peace with other countries or defend the French borders with the little soldiers he had he may not have been defeated. He only had boy soldiers yet instead of trying to defend what parts of the empire he had left he stupidly tried to attack again, but was defeated at Waterloo by the Coalition army.

ABDICATION

Napoleon was allowed to negotiate a good deal for his exile - of two million francs and he had claimed all his life that it was either victory or death, so it was strange that he abdicated. Maybe he had just planned his abdication and exile so he could return stronger. Or maybe he wanted to ~~bring the coalition into~~ thing he was finished after he had abdicated.

EXILE

His exile was most significant because he was exiled to Elba where he was to live an extravagant life on two million francs a year and his family kept their titles. Maybe if they had wanted to exile him they should have exiled him to St. Helena first of all and he would not have had the chance to return.

A-

only ruled England for nine days. ~~after~~ She was put in prison for a few months before being executed in 1554. The Duke of Northumberland was also tried and arrested.

3. The Protestants wanted a simpler church. They wanted the services in English and the style more different to the Roman Catholic style.

4.

14-3-97.

Changes in churches - Tudor Times

A) Changes

The changes from the the Catholic church in 1530, the the Protestant church in 1550 are many. The Rood beam and the cross are no longer in the Protestant church. The service book is no longer in Latin and the Protestant church has a book of common prayers. The Altar has changed into an ordinary table and there is a royal coat of arms in the Protestant Church which is for the new Head of the Church, the King. The Bible is now in English in the Protestant church. In the Catholic church there were also candles, a statute of the Virgin Mary and stained glass windows which are not in the Protestant church. The Priest is now called a minister and can marry. There are wall tablets in the Protestant church. There is no pulpit

14-3-97

Religious Helter Skelter

The Tudors & Religion	HENRY VIII (1509-1547) CATHOLIC	EDWARD VI (1547-1553) PROTESTANT	MARY (TUDOR) (1553-1558) ROMAN CATHOLIC	ELIZABETH I (1558-1603) PROTESTANT
HEAD OF CHURCH	KING REPLACED Pope as Head of Church.	King was Head of the Church	Pope became Head of the Church again.	Queen became 'governor of the Church' hoping to please Catholics & Protestants
CHURCH SERVICES	LITTLE CHANGE. STILL IN LATIN.	SERVICES IN ENGLAND	SERVICES IN LATIN	SERVICES IN ENGLISH
PRAYERS	'LORD'S PRAYER' IN ENGLISH BUT MOST OTHERS STAYED IN ENGLISH	NEW PRAYER BOOK WITH PRAYERS IN ENGLISH	NEW PRAYER BOOK BANNED.	NEW PRAYER BOOK WITH PRAYERS IN ENGLISH
BIBLE	IN ENGLISH	IN ENGLISH	IN ENGLISH	IN ENGLISH
PRIESTS	NOT ALLOWED TO MARRY	PRIESTS COULD MARRY	PRIESTS AND WIVES HAD TO PART	PRIESTS COULD MARRY AGAIN

A

in Source A. The structure of the church has remained the same.

18/3/97

Mary I

- ① Read the sources carefully and make two lists showing good points (fair and compassionate) the other showing her to be cruel (deserving her reputation).
- ② Do you think Mary I deserved the nickname 'Bloody Mary'. Explain your answer carefully.
- ③ Imagine you are a political cartoonist during Mary's reign. Draw two pictures. One showing a Catholic view of Mary, the other showing the Protestant views.

Good points

- What she did, all European rulers did.
- Mary was compassionate when some Protestants put the corpse of a dog with its head shaved, its ears clipped and a rope around its neck, but Mary did not order the burning of heretics for this.
- Mary's victims were very much less in comparison to the executions carried out in the Netherlands and the civil war in France where 100,000 were killed on both sides.

- She was kind and considerate in her private life towards her servants, ladies and the poor.
- Mary really wanted a child and believed she was pregnant, but ~~it~~ she was not pregnant, she probably had cancer of the stomach. Mary wrote prayers for pregnant women and ~~it~~ is said they were blotted with tears and showed how upset she was.

• She only started to kill Protestants when they rebelled about her marriage.

Bad points

- Mary made all married priests lose their parishes and those who had been monks had to make no attempt to see them again.
- In 1556 she had a priest in Lincoln imprisoned because he was carrying his small son in his arms.
- She had heretics burned at the stake with a bag of gunpowder put around their necks.
- She only ever burned one Catholic for heresy.
- Mary could have stopped all the killings because the days she died the burnings stopped.

2) I do not think Mary I deserves her 'Bloody Mary' nickname. I think she was quite a nasty

person when she had the heretics burned at the stake and I think she was cruel by doing things like separating married priests from their wives and children and then imprisoning those who wouldn't.

But I can see why Mary did it. She wanted England to be a Roman Catholic country once again. In private life she was said to be kind and considerate towards others. She was very upset when she found out that she was not pregnant as she really wanted a child, so Mary did have a kind side to her character.

I believe it is cruel to kill someone because of their religion, but Mary claimed that she was saving the Protestants by burning them and I am not totally sure whether she believed this.

I think although what Mary did was wrong, she was just trying to do her best for England.

Continued pg 40.

into the tyme nowe presente.

Gathered and collected according to the true copies and ^{wrytinges} cercificatorie, as wel of the parties them-selves that suffered, as also out of the Bishops Registers, which were the doers there of.

By John Foxe.

6. Some Protestants were cruelly treated during Mary's reign.

This statement is true as we have proof to suggest that Mary had Protestants persecuted during her reign. We also know this is true because 280 people were burned at the stake during her reign. John Foxe's Book of Martyrs also suggests this.

All Protestants were badly treated during Mary's reign.

This is false. Because during the first year of Mary's reign there were only minor changes and the Protestants could still practice their religion. There is no evidence that Mary killed all the Protestants in England.

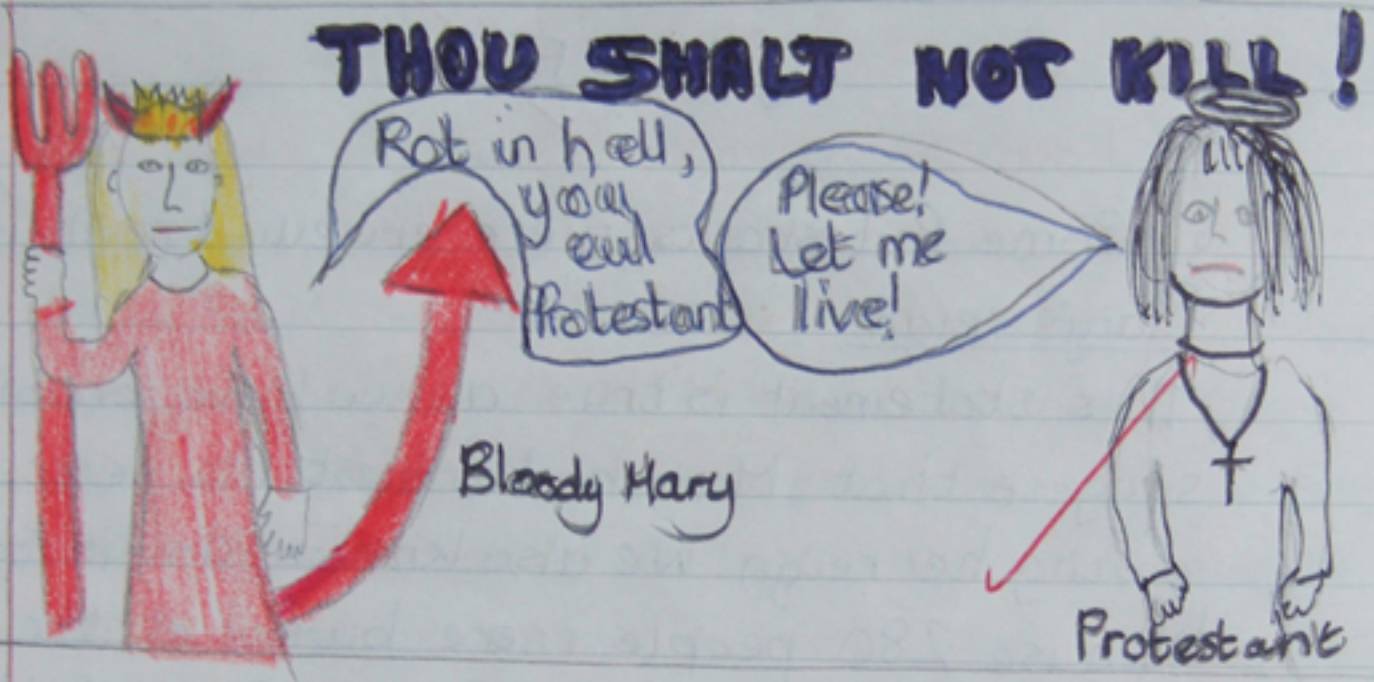
Foxe did not like the way Catholics acted during Mary's reign.

We cannot be sure of this because he does

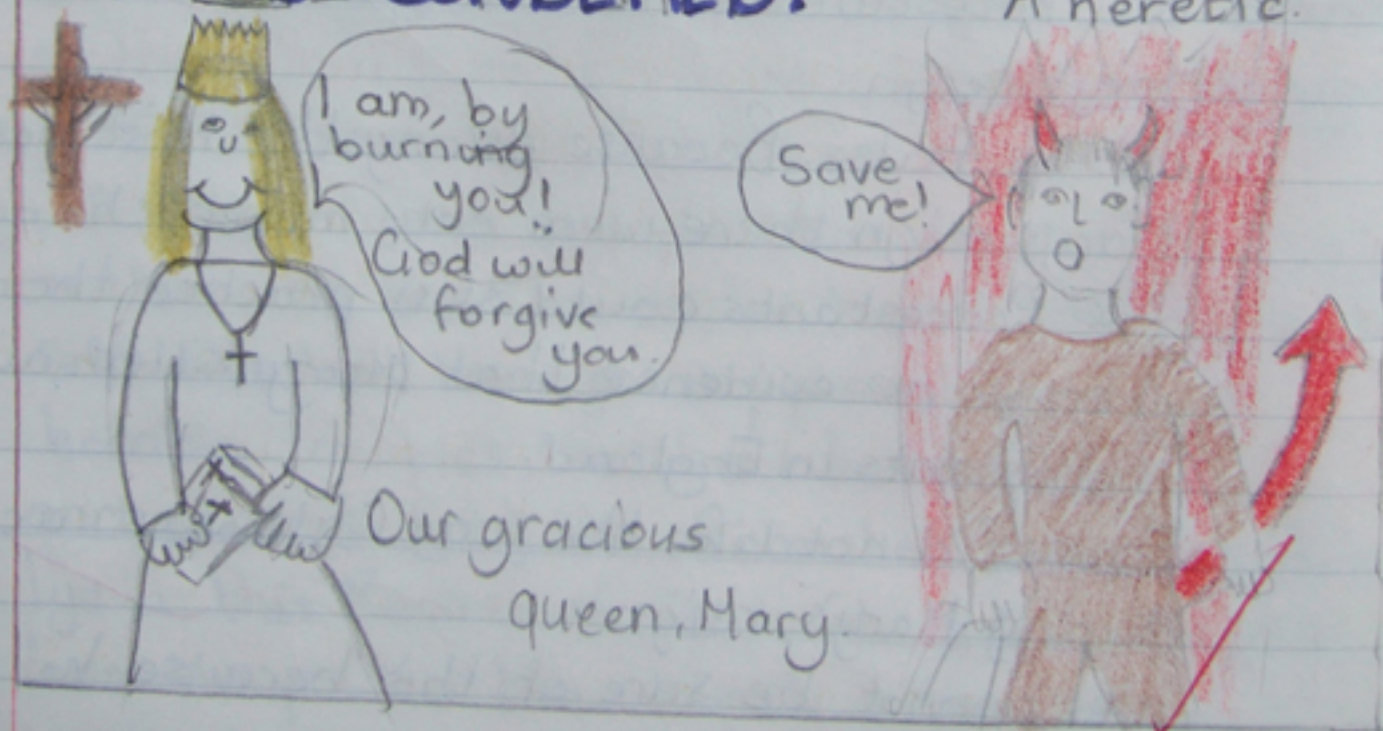
not state whether he does or not. He probably wasn't keen on Catholics, but we can never be totally sure.

11-4-97

Bloody Mary continued...



MARY WILL SAVE YOU! YOU SHALL NOT BE CONDEMNED! A heretic.



(A)

Elizabeth's statements

1. I enjoyed the coronation immensely.
2. I am the Governor of the Church of England.
3. That damned Campion!
4. Those damned Puritans!
5. I've put Effingham in charge.
6. We'll help the Dutch against the Spanish.
7. I'm worried about Northumberland and Cumberland.
8. We have the North back.
9. I feel sorry for Stubbs.
10. A papal Bull how dare he.

King Phillip's statements

1. I will form the greatest fleet ever assembled.
2. I don't think it will ever change to a Catholic country.
3. Now, they're helping the Dutch.
4. They've killed Mary.
5. With Sidonia leading it, we can't fail.
6. I watched it leave Lisbon today.
7. The storms at Corunna delayed us.
8. I heard they sent in fire-ships.
9. The Armada has been scattered.
10. Only a handful of ships returned home.

GUY FAWKES AND THE GUNPOWDER PLOT

You are reporters and you need to find out the truth about the Gunpowder Plot. You need to find out whether Guy Fawkes was set up by the government.

To help you in your mission use the evidence in the envelope and the tips given to you by an anonymous informant, these are listed at the bottom of the page.

Write out all the information on your note page and then fill in what you think really happened in the space ^{over the top} at the bottom for your story.

GOOD LUCK WITH YOUR INVESTIGATION!

CLUES FROM YOUR INFORMANT

Confession signature.

Dear Sir/Madam

I heard at the Kings tavern that you were looking for some *information on the* strange affair of the night of the fifth of November. I am *in a position to help you* with your enquiries but cannot give my name as I fear for my life!

I hear that the Kings minister Lord Cecil doth hate the Catholics and will do all he can to make them look evil. My friends in Europe who know something of plots do think that the government did set up Guido Fawkes and his fellow Catholics. I am also told that the government doth keep a guard on all gunpowder and that it is impossible to obtain without their knowledge!

I hear in the city that it was with ease that the plotters did rent the cellar near the parliament where Guido was found, but most worrying especially for me is the news that one of the plotters is not loyal to the cause and is instead in the pay of Lord Cecil, I dare not write his name in case this letter falls into the wrong hands.

Do not try to find out who I am as I will deny all knowledge of this letter.

Good luck with your investigation may the truth and God go with you.

Yours

Master Whynniard,
 you will be approached by some Catholic scum who wish to rent
 your cellar next to the houses of parliament.

Do not ask any questions just allow them to use the cellars with-
 out being disturbed, we know all about their aims.

yours

Robert Cecil.

THE TIMES

5TH NOV 1605

MAN FOUND DEAD

In the early hours
 of this morning a
 body was found
 floating in the
 Thames. It has been

identified as being a
 Mr John Whynni-
 ard of Thames
 Street, London. The
 authorities have
 not ruled out foul
 play.

Tower of London Gunpowder accounts

YEAR	MONTH	AMOUNT	BUYER
1603	Nov	XXXXII barrels	Capt. P. White
	Dec	XXXVI barrels	Duke. D. Holtwhistle
	Dec	XXI barrels	Lord. R. Brown
1604	Records missing for year . . .		
1605	Jan	XXXVIII barrels	Gen. S. Cooper.
	Feb	XVI barrels	Capt. N. Samuels.
	Feb	XXIII barrels	Lord. Q. Rutherford.
	March	XXXIV barrels	Capt. P. White.


L'ITALIA Nov 1605

CATHOLICS SET UP IN PROTESTANT ENGLAND

This paper has seen many examples of plots and set ups and because of this experience and recent

discoveries by our own reporters we feel that Guy Fawkes and his friends have been set up by the English government

B.

My Good Lord Mounteagle
 Do not go to the Houses of Parliament on the fifth of November if you fear for your life.
 Yours Anon 

B

order for the arrest and execution of the following for treason:
 Robert Winter, Christopher Wright, John Wright,
 Guido Fawkes, Thomas Percy, Robert Catesby, Thomas Winter, Francis Tresham.
 Yours
 Robert Cecil.
 member of parliament.

B

THE GUNPOWDER PLOT

The story begins at the time of Queen Elizabeth I. The law said that everyone had to go to the Church of England. Some people were Roman Catholics. They wanted to worship in their own way.

When King James I became King they hoped that he would change the law. But he refused. So, in November 1604, a group of Catholics began to plot to blow up the King and the Lords in Parliament when it opened.

The plotters were:



On the 26th of October 1605 a mysterious message was delivered to Lord Mounteagle, warning him not to go to Parliament on the 5th of November 1605. He gave the message to Lord Cecil. Cecil was James I's chief minister and was in charge of security. The cellars of Parliament were searched and gunpowder and a man called Johnson were found. He was later found out to be Guy Fawkes.

However some historians now think that Cecil already knew about the plot, from his spies. He could have stopped it much earlier. He didn't because he knew that if he let the plotters carry on, Catholics would get a bad name. He didn't like Catholics and was trying to 'set them up'.

Here are a list of reasons why historians now think that Cecil must have known about the plot all along.

- The plotters were able to rent a house next door to Parliament.
- The house was rented from John Whynniard. He was a friend of Cecil and died suddenly on the 5th of November.
- The plotters were able to hide 36 barrels of gunpowder in the cellars of Parliament.
- At this time gunpowder could only be got from the Tower of London.
- The records of gunpowder taken from the Tower in 1604, are missing.
- All the plotters were killed or captured, apart from Francis Tresham.

21-4-97

GUY FAWKES SET UP BY GOVERNMENT

Found in a cellar near the houses of parliament, on November 5th 1605, about to blow them up, there seemed to be no doubt that Guido Fawkes was guilty but even if he was guilty, was he set up? My investigations have led me to this conclusion.

good

Lord Cecil, head of security at the houses of Parliament hates Catholics and will do all he can to make them look bad. He told John Whynniard, owner of the cellar Guido used, to rent the cellar, ^{to Guy and his fellow plotters,} situated near parliament, and not to ask any questions. Lord Cecil is quoted as saying "we know all about their aims", this leads me to believe Lord Cecil knew of the plans Guy and his fellow plotters had.

Owner of the cellar, John Whynniard was found floating dead in the river Thames. He was found in the early hours of the morning and Police did not rule out foul play. I think that Whynniard was disposed of so that Lord Cecil could make sure that Guy was caught and he would be left undisturbed to set it all up.

Gunpowder can only be obtained from the Tower of London and records are made for the date, amount and buyer. But in 1604, all

records for the gunpowder are missing, which seems odd especially as it was the year in which the plotters were planning the gunpowder plot. Very few people could have gained access to both the records and gunpowder so I think something must have been arranged so the plotters could get the gunpowder. Thirty-six barrels of gunpowder would not have been easily hidden as security would have checked, so this makes me even more ~~of a certain~~ likely that Lord Cecil knew about what the plotters were doing. The gunpowder would have been heavily guarded and it would have been impossible to get the gunpowder unless it had been arranged. So some permission must have been given so the plotters could receive the gunpowder.

On a document I received from an anonymous informant, it was a warning to Lord Manteagle not to go to the houses of parliament on the fifth of November if he feared for his life. There was a symbol on the letter which I think could be Francis Tresham's. On another document, it is a list ordering the arrest and execution of all the plotters names, but Francis Tresham's name has been crossed out. It is signed by Lord Cecil.

Lord Cecil has been paying someone to inform him on developments, and ~~one~~ ^{is one} of them the plotters. I believe this man to be Francis Tresham. He was the only of the original plotters to escape and the symbol on the letter, ^{to Lord Monteaule,} I think is Tresham's.

On the letter for the arrest, Tresham's name was crossed out, so I think the letter was written quite a while before it was sent. I also think Tresham's name was crossed out because once he informed Lord Monteaule not to attend parliament, Mounteaule then told Cecil about the warning and Cecil knew that the plot was due to be carried out on the fifth of November.

Also, on Guy Fawke's confession his signature has changed a lot and this could be due to torture, or it could have been signed for him. Either way, I think he would have been forced into a confession, regardless of whether he is guilty or not, because Lord Cecil is determined to make Catholics look evil whatever the costs.

Finally, I conclude with I believe that Guido and his fellow plotters were set up by the government. Lord Cecil knew what the

plotters were planning, but did not do anything
 so he could make sure they were publically caught
 and executed. The gunpowder was obtained
 too easily, as was the cellar and it was
 convenient that John Whynniard mysteriously
 died and the gunpowder records went
 missing. The letter sent to Lord Mouteagle, I
 believe was sent by Tresham, who betrayed the
 plotters to Cecil. I believe he has some connection
 to Lord Mouteagle, like a friend or relative and
 betrayed the plotters to him also. The government
 always knew what was happening and were
 basically, Guy Fawkes was set up and Cecil
 should answer some serious questions.

Excellent
 investigation
 A