

# HOW TO MAKE A GOOD FLASH CARD 🤔

- ✓ **Two-sided** flashcards are good; one side for the **title** and the other for the **content**.
- ✓ Try to include between **five** and **ten points** on each card.
- ✓ Keep them **colourful!** You could **highlight** or **underline** key words, use **images, doodles, photos** and even **colour code** cards for each subject.
- ✓ **CAPITAL** letters are encouraged as these take slightly **longer** to write and can aid memory.
- ✓ Create from **memory**, and then check it's correct and add to the detail by using your **exercise book, textbook and revision guide**.

# 8.01: The Tudors

## Key Vocabulary

1	<b>annulment</b>	(n) to declare that a marriage never actually existed
2	<b>armada</b>	(n) fleet of Spanish warships
3	<b>counter-reformation</b>	(n) the Catholic fights against the spread of Protestantism
4	<b>dissolution</b>	(n) the ending of an organisation
5	<b>heretic</b>	(n) someone with religious views that disagree with official Church teaching
6	<b>indulgences</b>	(n) a payment to the Catholic Church to forgive a person's sins
7	<b>papal bull</b>	(n) an official order from the Pope
8	<b>plot</b>	(n) secret plan or scheme, often to do something harmful or illegal
9	<b>reformation</b>	(n) a movement which led to a break with the Catholic Church and the beginning of the Protestant Church
10	<b>vestments</b>	(n) robes worn by priests

## Key Individuals

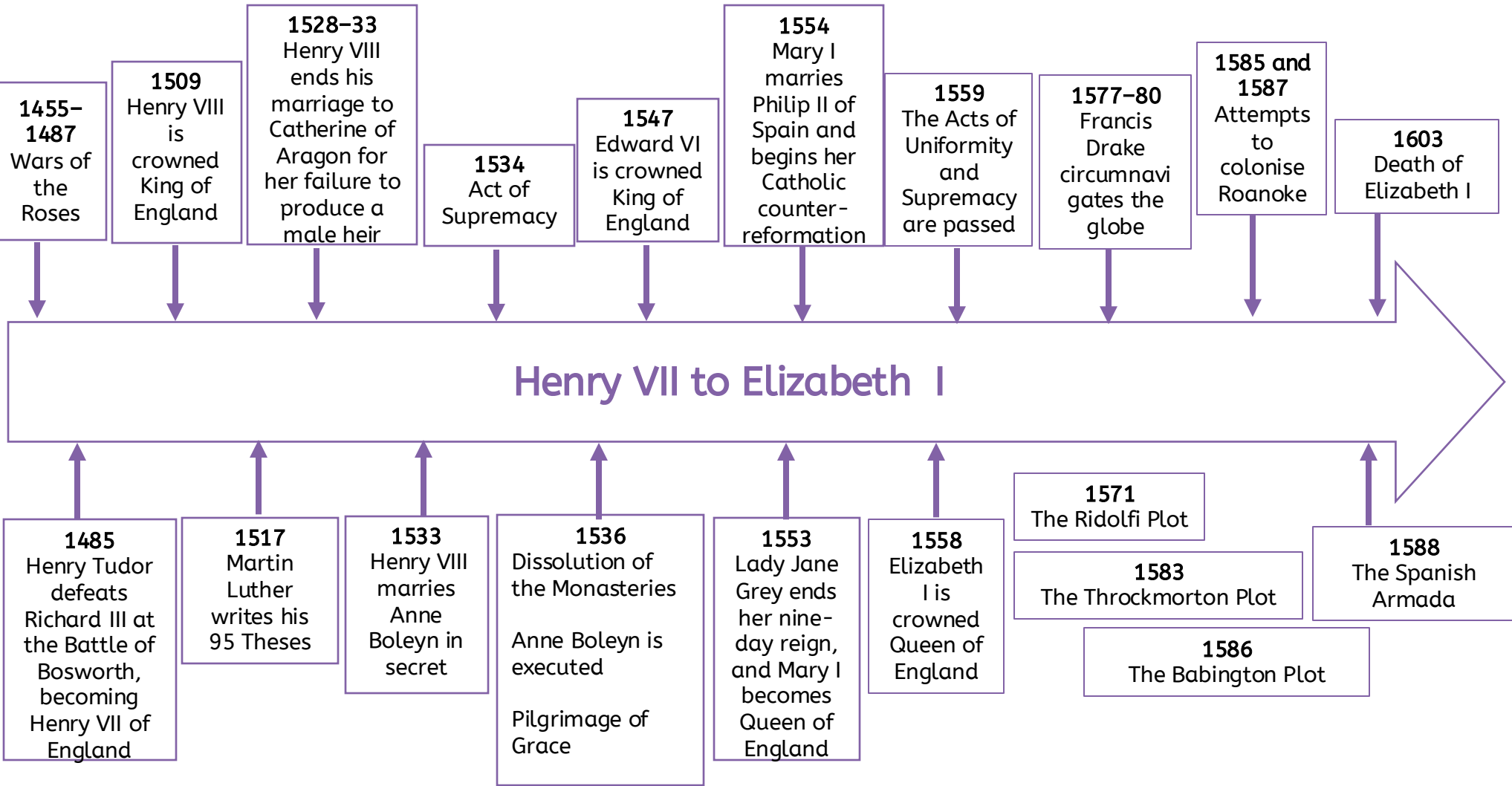
<b>Henry VII</b>	founder of the Tudor dynasty
<b>Henry VIII</b>	Tudor King 1509–47 who started the Protestant Reformation
<b>Katherine of Aragon</b>	first wife of Henry VIII and mother of Mary I
<b>Mary I</b>	Catholic Queen of England 1553–1558
<b>Anne Boleyn</b>	second wife of Henry VIII and mother of Elizabeth I
<b>Edward VI</b>	Protestant successor of Henry VIII 1547–1553
<b>Elizabeth I</b>	Protestant Queen of England 1558–1603
<b>Mary Queen of Scots</b>	Catholic cousin of Elizabeth I executed in 1587
<b>Francis Drake</b>	first Englishman to circumnavigate the globe
<b>Walter Raleigh</b>	established the first English colony of Roanoke
<b>Walsingham</b>	Elizabeth I 'spymaster'

Power	Identity	Connectivity
<p>The control a person or group has in a country.</p> <p>For example, Henry VIII disliked the power of the pope and his refusal to grant an annulment.</p> <p><i>This includes threads such as succession.</i></p>	<p>The qualities and characteristics that make a person who they are and what they value as important.</p> <p>For example, Mary I was a devout Catholic.</p> <p><i>This includes threads such as the role of women.</i></p>	<p>The act of joining or being linked to somewhere, someone or something else.</p> <p>For example, we have evidence of African Tudors in the court of Henry VIII.</p> <p><i>This includes threads such medicine.</i></p>



# 8.01: The Tudors

## Chronology



## 8.02 England: A World Turned Upside Down

### Key Vocabulary

1	<b>army</b>	(n) an organised force for fighting
2	<b>commonwealth</b>	(n) a group of people organised under a single government
3	<b>dissenters</b>	(n) people who disagree with or oppose something, especially a religious or political authority
4	<b>flank</b>	(n) side
5	<b>interregnum</b>	(n) a period between reign
6	<b>regicide</b>	(n) the deliberate killing of a monarch, or the person responsible for doing so
7	<b>republic</b>	(n) a form of government where power is held by elected individuals and not a monarch
8	<b>restoration</b>	(n) the return of a monarch to the throne
9	<b>treason</b>	(n) a crime against the monarch or state
10	<b>union</b>	(n) the joining together
11	<b>witch</b>	(n) a person believed to have magic powers used for evil

### Themes and Threads

#### Power

The control a person or group has in a country

For example, a cause of the Civil War was the struggle for power between Parliament and King Charles I.

*This includes threads such as warfare and protest.*

#### Identity

The qualities and characteristics that make a person who they are and what they value as important

For example, Oliver Cromwell was a Puritan, and this affected his rule as Lord Protector.

*This includes threads such as beliefs.*

#### Connectivity

The act of joining or being linked to somewhere, someone or something else

For example, the Act of Union in 1707 created the United Kingdom.

*This includes threads such migration.*

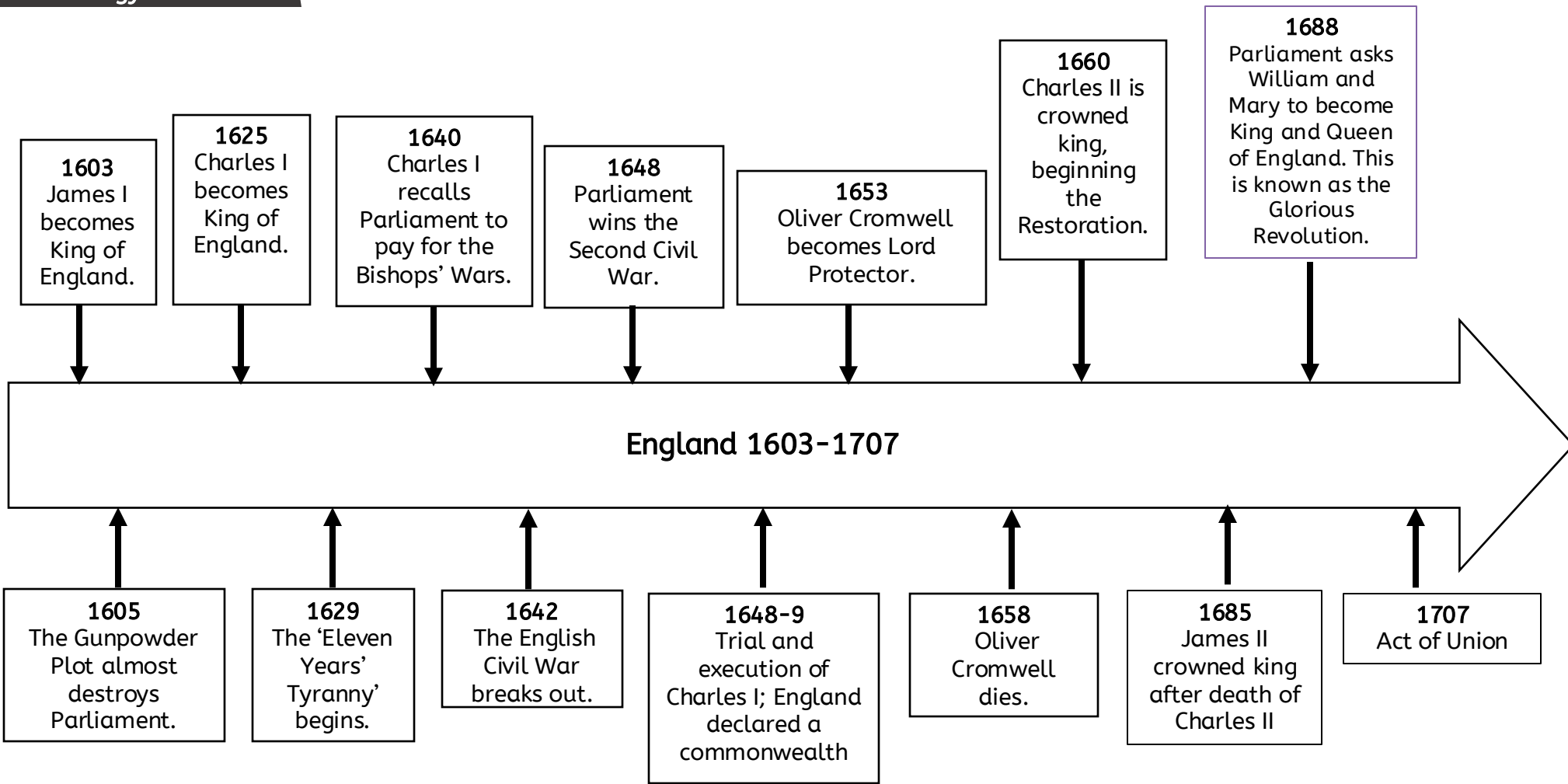
### Key Individuals

<b>Charles I</b>	King of England 1625-1649, executed for treason
<b>Oliver Cromwell</b>	Leader of the New Model Army who became Lord Protector in 1653
<b>Thomas Fairfax</b>	Commander of the New Model Army
<b>Prince Rupert</b>	Nephew of Charles I who led the Cavalier cavalry
<b>Richard Cromwell</b>	Son of Oliver Cromwell who succeeded his father as Lord Protector in 1658
<b>Charles II</b>	Eldest son of Charles I and heir to the throne
<b>James II</b>	Catholic younger brother of Charles II, crowned king in 1685
<b>William III and Mary II</b>	Protestant daughter of James II and her husband, who were invited by Parliament to take the throne



# 8.02 England: A World Turned Upside Down

## Chronology



## 8.03 Transatlantic Slave Trade

### Key Vocabulary

1 Act	(n) a law or formal decision made by parliament or leaders of a country.
2 Abolish	(v) to formally put an end to something.
3 Auction	(n) public or private sale where goods, property, or services are sold to the highest bidder.
4 Enslave	(v) to force someone to remain in conditions such as slavery.
5 Resistance	(n) refusal to accept or obey something.
6 Oppression	(n) denying individuals or groups their rights, freedom, or dignity.
7 Trade	(n) the exchange of good, services or resources between people, businesses or countries.
8 Transatlantic Slave Trade	the forced migration of 12 million Africans to European colonies in the Americas.

### Themes and Threads

#### Power

The control a person or group has in a country.

For example, the Americas and Europe had the power of enslaved people who worked on plantations.

*This includes threads such as empire and protest.*

#### Identity

The qualities and characteristics that make a person who they are and what they value as important.

For example, the beliefs of the Quakers were used as an argument to abolish slavery.

*This includes threads such as beliefs.*

#### Connectivity

The act of joining or being linked to somewhere, someone or something else.

For example, the slave trade involved the forced migration of enslaved people from Africa to the Americas.

*This includes threads such migration and trade*

### Key Individuals

William Wilberforce	MP who introduced bills in Parliament to abolish slavery.
Olaudah Equiano	Former enslaved person and a member of the Sons of Africa group.
Thomas Clarkson	One of the first men to join the Abolition Committee. Collected evidence in the horrors of the slave trade.
Mary Prince	The first black women to publish her experiences of slavery in her autobiography.



# 8.04 Time of Revolutionary Change

## Key Vocabulary

1 Agriculture	(n) farming animals and crops.
2 Domestic	(n) work in the home.
3 Dual burden	(n) when a person (typically women) have responsibility in paid employment as well as unpaid work in the home.
4 Enclosure	(v) land surrounded by a barrier.
5 Exhibition	(n) an event at which objects are put out in a public space for people to look at.
6 Industrial Revolution	(n)The shift from farming societies to factory-based production using new technology and transport.
7 Innovation	(n) improving something or creating something that is a new technology.
8 Progress	(n) an improvement or change in a positive direction.
9 Rural	(n) countryside
10 Urban	(n) towns and cities

Language of change	
Extent of change	major/significant/continuity
Rate of change	rapid/gradual/slow
Impact of change	Long term, short-term, turning point

## Themes and Threads

### Power

The control a person or group has in a country.  
 For example, factory owners had control over their workers.  
*This includes threads such as class systems and protest.*

### Identity

The qualities and characteristics that make a person who they are and what they value as important.  
 For example, the industrial revolution created a 'dual burden' for working class women.  
*This includes threads such as women.*

### Connectivity

The act of joining or being linked to somewhere, someone or something else.  
 For example, goods produced in factories were traded across the UK and wider world.  
*This includes threads such as migration and trade.*

