

# Year 7 TB2; Renaissance, Reformation & Civil War c1400-c1700

Renaissance	Rebirth of classical learning Made people question their old ways of thinking
Reformation	People started to question the role of religion and the Church. They wanted to reform (change) it.
Civil War	Two armies from the same country fight each other.
Catholic Church	Christian organisation headed by the Pope in Rome
Protestant Church	Christian organisation headed by the king/leader of each country
Religion	A group of people who worship a god
Puritan	An extreme Protestant
Parliament	Group of people who helped the monarch rule
Monarch	King/queen

## Henry VIII changed the religion of England from Catholic to Protestant for 3 main reasons

1. He did not want the Pope to have power in England
2. The Church was rich and owned lots of land
3. He did not have a male heir and his wife was too old. The Pope would not give him a divorce so he changed the religion to make himself head of the Church in England to give himself a divorce.

This caused a lot of trouble in England. Eg Mary I Tried to make the country Catholic again and burned lots of people at the stake. Eg The Catholic king of Spain sent the Armada to attack Elizabeth I because he wanted to take over and make England Catholic again.

In the reign of Charles I extreme Protestants turned against him because they thought he favoured Catholics. This was one of the reasons for the Civil War.



The **Civil War** divided the country and families.

**The king's supporters - 'Cavaliers'**, the gentry of the north and west, were Royalists and supported the king. At the start of the war Charles had better horsemen. Charles also used soldiers from Scotland, Ireland and Wales. Most of the Royalists were conservative Protestants or Catholic.

**Parliament's supporters - 'Roundheads'**, merchants and traders of the south-east and London, supported Parliament. This gave Parliament more money than the king. Parliament also controlled the navy. Many supporters were also **Puritan**.

### The Execution of Charles I

In 1646, Charles surrendered.

In 1647, the army drew up the 'Heads of the Proposals', a list of suggestions for a settlement with Charles.

In May 1648 Charles made a deal with the Scots and started a **second civil war**. After **Cromwell** had defeated Charles a second time – at the Battle of Preston in August 1648 – Parliament put him on trial for treason. Charles was condemned as a "tyrant, traitor, murderer and public enemy to the **Commonwealth** of England" and executed on 30 January 1649.

## New ideas

After the invention of the printing press more books were published which led to educated people wanting to find out things for themselves.

Leonardo Da Vinci – famous painter, scientist and engineer. First to study the human embryo.

Christopher Columbus – set out to prove the earth was not flat and found America.

Andreas Vesalius – proved that the famous Roman doctor Galen had made mistakes by dissecting humans

William Harvey – proved the heart was a pump and blood circulated around the body.

This era saw the rise of the English navy with the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. It also saw many improvements in navigation which were highlighted when Sir Francis Drake successfully circumnavigated the globe. Other famous English explorers included Sir Walter Raleigh who established the Virginia Colony and Sir Humphrey Gilbert who discovered Newfoundland.

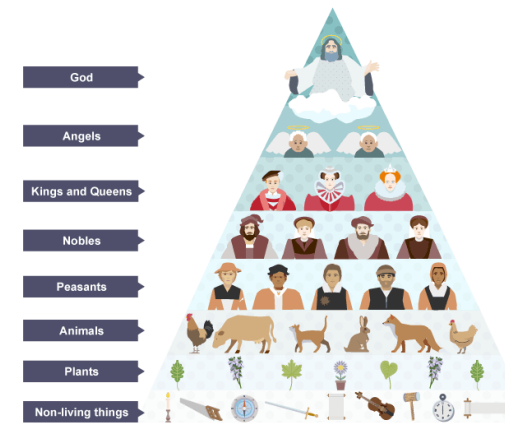
This era is perhaps most famous for its theatre and the works of William Shakespeare. English Renaissance theatre began with the opening of "The Red Lion" theatre in 1567. Many more permanent theatres opened in London over the next several years including the famous Globe Theatre in 1599.

Life in Tudor Britain was harsh - the average life expectancy was just 35 years. Most Tudor people lived in the countryside, but some people lived in towns or big Tudor cities like London, Bristol or Norwich. Tudor England was a farming society. Most of the population (over 90 %) lived in small villages and made their living from farming. Under Tudor rule England became a more peaceful and richer place. Towns grew larger and the mining of coal, tin and lead became very popular.

The poor had to work hard and struggled to survive. They worked six days a week and only had holy days and public holidays off work. They ate coarse grey bread made from rye and barley. Soups were made from vegetables and herbs. Meat was a luxury but poor people sometimes kept animals to provide milk, cheese and eggs. Life for the poor in Tudor times was harsh. When the harvest failed it was tempting for poor people to steal food. When people did break the law, they risked public flogging or being hanged.

**Martin Luther** – began the Protestant Reformation in Europe

**John Calvin** - Another prominent religious thinker in Europe



Henry VIII • Edward VI • Jane • Mary I • Elizabeth I • James I • Charles I