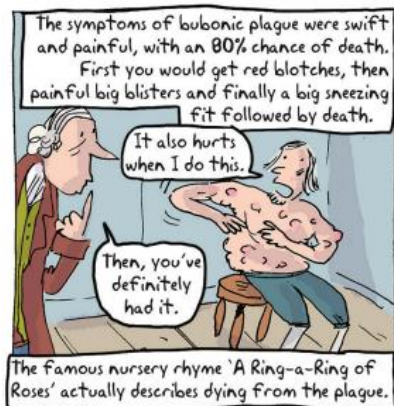
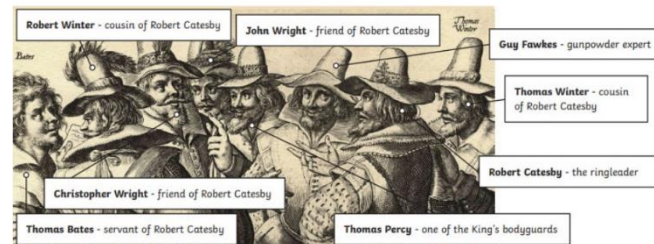


1600s: KS2 Knowledge Mat

The Gunpowder Plot	A plot to blow up the Houses of Parliament to kill King James I and his government.
Conspiracy	A synonym for 'plot'
parliament	The highest legislature (law making group) in the government where MPs sit.
Treason	A crime involving disloyalty to your country, monarch or government.
Catholic	A member of the Roman Catholic Church
Protestant	Christian church member that is separate from the Roman Catholic
Plot	A plan made in secret by a group of people to do something illegal or harmful
Gunpowder	An explosive powder that was used in guns
Monarch	A King or Queen
Plague symptoms	Signs of the plague: red blotches, then painful big blisters followed by sneezing fits and eventual death. Chances of death =80%



1600s Selected Timeline	
1600	London's population grew from around 60,000 in 1500 to over 200,000 in 1600.
24 th March 1603	King James I becomes King
1604	Group begin plotting against the King when Catesby, Winter and Wright met in London (Britannica)
March 1605	Plotters rent a cellar below the Houses of Parliament
26 th October 1605	Lord Monteagle, who is a Catholic, receives an anonymous letter that warns him not to go to the opening of Parliament.
5 th November 1605	Guy Fawkes is found in the cellar by the King's guards with 36 barrels of gunpowder.
31 st January 1606	Guy Fawkes is executed
February 1665	The Great Plague begins in London
September 1665	At the Plague's peak in September 1665, 7165 people died in one week. Bodies were lying in the streets.
Winter 1666	The cold winter kills off most of the fleas and rats causing the plague. A few months later the Great Fire of London destroyed most of the old city of London wiping out the plague once and for all. Around 100,000 Londoners were killed in total.
2 nd September 1666	A fire starts in Thomas Farriner's bakery on Pudding Lane. As news of the fire spreads, people run to escape its path.
Monday 3rd September 1666	Fire-fighters try to tackle the fire but it spreads quickly. People carry their possessions to safety using a horse and cart or boats on the River Thames.
Tuesday 4th September 1666	Houses are pulled down in an attempt to stop the fire spreading. St. Paul's Cathedral is destroyed.
Wednesday 5th September 1666	he fire starts to burn more slowly as the wind dies down.
Thursday 6th September 1666	The fire is finally under control and put out. People are left homeless.



1600s: KS2 Knowledge Mat

1600s Significant People

William Shakespeare

From Stratford-upon-Avon. Received a grammar school education but did not go to university. Moved to London to be an actor, joining the Lord Chamberlain's Men. Wrote at least 37 plays, mostly during Elizabeth's reign, creating 2 a year on average. His style and vocabulary has had a lasting impact on the English language: 'mum's the word', 'a heart of gold' and 'a wild goose chase'. Part of the partnership who built the Globe Theatre. Retired during the reign of James I and died in 1616.

Sir Walter Raleigh

A landed gentleman, poet and soldier from a Protestant family in Devon.. He introduced potatoes and tobacco to England. Knighted in 1585 and an MP on several occasions. Dismissed from court in 1592 for marrying without Elizabeth's permission but was soon in Elizabeth's favour again. Served as Governor of Jersey from 1600 to 1603. Imprisoned under James I but released to lead another expedition. Eventually executed under Spanish pressure in 1618.

Guy Fawkes

A member of the Gunpowder Plot who was born in York, became a Catholic as a young man and fought in the Eighty Years War for the Spanish against the Dutch. Having gained explosives experience as a soldier he was the plotter who would light the barrels of gunpowder underneath the houses of Parliament.

James I

King of Scotland and later England 1603- 1625 • Son of Mary, Queen of Scots Protestant King • Faced gunpowder plot in 1605

Charles I

King of Scotland and England 1625-1649 • Married French Catholic Henrietta • Believed strongly in Divine Right of Kings • His policies were opposed by parliament • Fought against parliament in the Civil War 1642- 1649 • Executed by parliament in 1649

Oliver Cromwell

Commanded New Model Army during civil war • Served as Lord Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland and Ireland (instead of a King) • Was a strict Protestant (Puritan) • Led successful campaigns (wars) against Ireland and Scotland

Charles II

King of Great Britain and Ireland from 1660 – 1685, Known as the Merry Monarch was restored to the throne after years of exile. His reign is known as the Restoration Period. Monarch during the Great Fire of London who made a decree that houses must be built further apart.

Samuel Pepys

Secretary to the Navy in the 1600s who wrote a diary in which he recorded his experiences of two of the most important events in English History: The Great Plague and the Great Fire of London.

Armies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Royalists/Cavaliers – made up of nobility and supported the king. Parliamentarians/Roundheads – were against the King.
Battles	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Edgehill 1642 – Royalist defeat. Marston Moor 1644 – Royalist defeat. Naseby, 1645 – New Model Army – heavy royalist defeat – turning point.
Cromwell – The Republic	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Football banned, inns shut, Bearbaiting stopped, theatres closed. Feast days, such as May Day or All Saint's Day, were banned. Churches were made simple. Religious toleration EXCEPT for CATHOLICS.
Charles II – The Restoration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brought back all the sports and entertainment, nicknamed 'the merry monarch'. Charles II hoped for some religious freedom, but Parliament was not so keen. Stained glass windows, church bells and organs were restored in churches. 1665 – The Great Plague and 1666 – Great Fire of London.



Causes of English Civil War

Religion: • 1625, Charles married Henrietta Maria, a Catholic. • In the 1630s, he made churches more decorated in England. • In 1637 Charles tried to force Scotland to make their churches look more Catholic. Caused a war and Charles had to recall Parliament in 1640.

Money: • 1635 – Charles raised Ship Money. • Parliament went to war so it could control tax.

Power: • Charles believed in Divine Right - He believed that the king was more important than Parliament. • In 1629, he finally got rid of Parliament all together. This was the 11 Year of Tyranny, called Personal Rule.

Trigger of the Civil War: • 1641 – The Grand Remonstrance – MPs demanded Parliament should have the power to choose the King's ministers and the Church should be made more Protestant. • 1642 – The Nineteen Propositions – MPs demanded changed e.g. All decisions made by the King must be agreed to by Parliament. This angered the King's supporters and Charles gathered his army.

THE GREAT FIRE OF LONDON

When and where did the fire start?	The fire of London started in a bakery in Pudding Lane on 2 nd September 1666.
Why did the fire spread?	It hadn't rained for months so the city was very dry. In 1666, lots of people had houses made from wood which burns easily. Houses were built too close together and there was no organised fire brigade.
How did they fight the fire?	They used leather buckets and squirts filled with water, axes, fire-hooks and gunpowder to make fire-breaks.
How did the fire stop?	The fire burned for 4 days. As the wind died down and changed direction the fire became under control and was finally put out.
How many people died?	6 people died as a result of the fire. Thomas Farriner's maid was the first person to die because she was too scared to jump from the burning building.
What happened after the fire?	13,200 houses were destroyed by the fire and 70,000 people were left homeless. Many left London to live elsewhere and some slept in tents.