

Year 8 Summer Exam Revision Booklet - History

Complete all of these activities to the best of your ability as revision for your exam and you will be very well prepared!

You will need to complete the activities on lined paper so you have enough room for all your notes!

Show your class teacher you have completed the whole revision booklet to gain 5 Hall Points

As part of your exam, you will be tested on all topics from this year and there will be a section on year 7 topics.

YEAR 8: TOPICS TO REVISE

THE ENGLISH CIVIL WAR

- The role of religion in causing the Civil War
- Conflict with Scotland
- Charles's relationship with Parliament: Ship money, the Short Parliament, the Long Parliament
- The Grand Remonstrance
- The New Model Army
- The Battle of Naseby

CHANGING IDEAS: 1660-1789

- The Commonwealth Years
- The Plague
- The Great Fire of London
- The Enlightenment
- Architecture: Christopher Wren
- 17th century elections
- The first Prime Minister

THE SLAVE TRADE

- What were 16th century West African Kingdoms like?
- The trade triangle and the horrors of the Middle Passage
- Slave lives in the Americas

THE BRITISH EMPIRE

- Early English colonies in America
- Piracy
- The Seven Years War
- Loss of the 13 colonies
- British expansion in India
- Impact of British rule in India
- The Indian Rebellion, 1857

How do we revise for history?



Three common revision techniques that are **LEAST** effective in helping you revise are:

- Highlighting texts
- Re-reading
- Summarising text



Whilst these methods may feel like you are revising, there are many better methods to help you revise.

Flashcards

Simply create with questions on side and answers on the other side. You can colour code for specific topics and quiz yourself or others.



Post its can be also useful for key words and timelines

How to use in history

There are a variety of ways to use flashcards in revision for the skills you need

Key Terms

Create for key words and terms



Causation

Create for the causes of events or progress



Judgments

Create an agree or disagree argument against a quote



Narrative

Create to show a narrative of events in order



Using Flashcards

Using the Leitner Method, using the video below <https://youtu.be/C20EvKtdJwQ>



You can also create excellent flashcards online or on your phone using Quizlet which also had an app.



Retrieval Practice

Testing what you know is a powerful tool in revision, the effort to remember something really strengthens your memory

Apps such as Memrise and Quizlet allow you to use or create your own quizzes based on topics.

Create them, test yourself or get someone to test you, it's works!

How to use in history

Spaced

Test on old and new topics mixed up

Knowledge Organisers

Use to create 'must know' quizzes for a topic

Factors/Causes/Consequences

To identify 2-3 factors, causes of an event/person e.g. The rising against Tostig

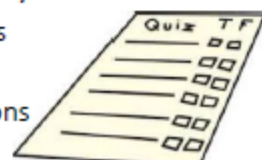
Examples

'Give two examples of.....'

Types

There are a number of types you can create:

- Multiple Choice Questions
- True or False
- Short Explanation Questions
- Odd One Out
- If this is the answer then what is the question



Transform It

Graphic organisers are a great way of 'transforming' your notes/information into visual revision topics.

They can be used to create links, show a narrative, identify the causes/consequences and importance of something.

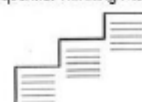
How to use in history

1. **Causation** – Create a visual flow diagram of the chronological events in a time period e.g. American West
2. **Change and Continuity** – Create a Venn diagram to show what changed and did not in medical time period
3. **Concept Mapping**– At the end of a week, mind map all you can remember about a topic and link area together. Then add to your mind map using a different colour using notes

Venn Diagram



Sequential Thinking Model



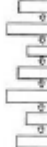
Sequential Thinking Model



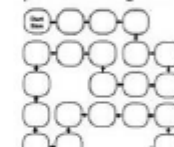
Chain



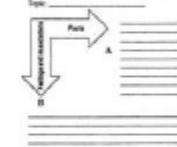
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Sequential Thinking Model



Thinking at Right Angles



Spider Map



Web

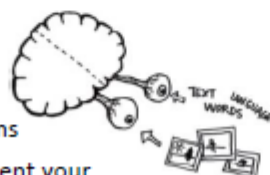


Mind Map



How to:

1. Use simple drawings with matching simple descriptions
2. The drawing should represent your understanding of the topic
3. Try to draw links between images



Dual Coding

Dual coding' is the method of putting your knowledge into visual form alongside words. It increases the chances of you remembering it.



An example activity you can do its creating a comic strip to represent the events of the Battle of Hastings

Unit 1 – The English Civil War

Use your classwork and your knowledge organisers to summarise the English Civil War on the mind-map.

Why did Parliament win the English Civil War? (PEEL)

Trial and Execution of Charles (provide detail on the trial and the consequences of his execution – Cromwell as Lord Protector).

The English Civil War

Cause of the Civil War (Give 4 causes and explain how it led to the Civil War):

-
-
-
-

The Cavaliers (Provide detail on who they were and who was the leader, what their army was like and beliefs).

-
-
-

The Roundheads (Provide detail on who they were and who was the leader, what their army was like and beliefs):

-
-
-

The main Battles/ Key events of the war (Use your knowledge organiser to summarise):

The New Model Army (Provide detail on who's army it was, why it was created and how it helped Parliament win)

Unit 2: Changing Ideas

Use your knowledge organiser and class work to produce revision notes (Minimum 10 flashcards on the topic). Then, use this quiz to test your knowledge.

Mark your answers by finding the answers on your knowledge organiser and in your book..

1. What religion did Oliver Cromwell follow?

-

2. What year did General Monck order elections to be held?

A) 1650	B) 1660	C) 1670
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3. What year did the Plague begin in England?

A) 1665	B) 1708	C) 1465
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4. How many Londoners died because of the Plague?

A) 160,000	B) 140,000	C) 100,000
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5. Aside from Isaac Newton, who else formed the Royal Society? (Give the names of two men).

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6. What did Isaac Newton discover? (Give 2)

-

-

7. What famous building was Christopher Wren appointed to redesign?

A) Buckingham Palace	B) The Houses of Parliament	C) St Paul's Cathedral
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8. What inspired Christopher Wren's plans for London?

9. How many years did the law during the 17th century say a general election should be held?

A) 2 years	B) 6 years	C) 7 years
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10. Give two details about voting during the 17th century.

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11. What was the purpose of the Royal Society?

12. What is meant by the term 'Enlightenment'?

13. What did Oliver Cromwell ban as part of Puritan rule?

14. Why was the fire of London worse for the poor than the rich?

15. How did people cast their vote in 17th Century elections?

16. Who was the first Prime Minister?

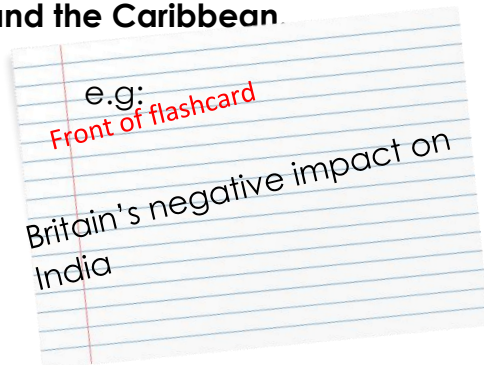
17. What did he get as his reward for services to the King?

18. What were used to power factories and mills in the industrial revolutions?

Unit 3 – The British Empire

Task 1: Read the second page of your knowledge organiser. Go through with a highlighter and highlight any examples of the British Empire having a negative impact on its colonies.

Task 2: Using the evidence you have highlighted, create 5-10 causation flashcards that illustrate why the Empire had a negative impact on its colonies (Include India, America and the Caribbean)



Task 3: Write down three reasons Britain wanted to expand their empire in the countries listed below, include examples of products/goods they may have wanted from each place

For the fourth and fifth points, give 2 examples of HOW they took control.

America

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Caribbean

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

India

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.

Unit 4 – The Slave trade

Task 1: Study source C. What can you infer you can infer about the way that slaves were treated on their journey to America.

Source C

Dr. Thomas Trotter, a physician working on the slave-ship, *Brookes*, was interviewed by a House of Commons committee in 1790. This is how he replied when he was asked if the "slaves had room to turn themselves".

No. The slaves that are out of irons are locked "spoonways" and locked to one another. It is the duty of the first mate to see them stowed in this manner every morning; those which do not get quickly into their places are compelled by the cat and, such was the situation when stowed in this manner, and when the ship had much motion at sea, they were often miserably bruised against the deck or against each other. I have seen their breasts heaving and observed them draw their breath, with all those laborious and anxious efforts for life which we observe in expiring animals subjected by experiment to bad air of various kinds

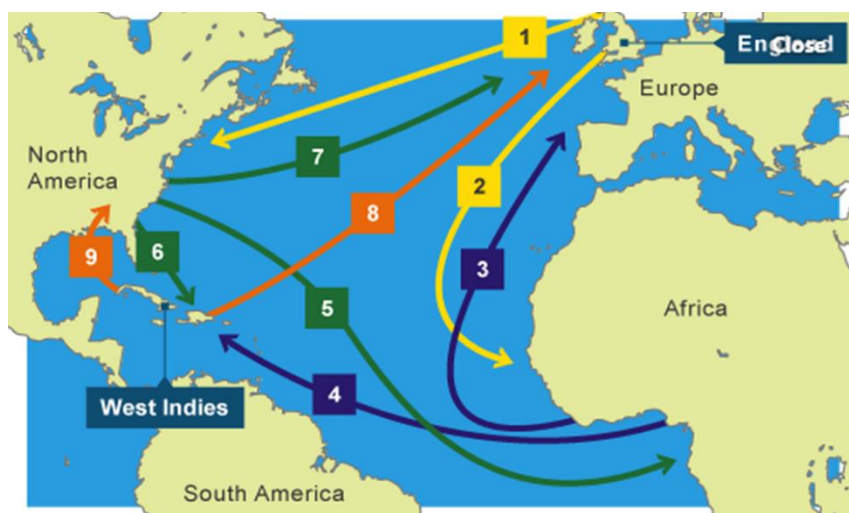
From Source C I can infer.....
.....
.....

A detail in the source that tells me this is.....
.....

Secondly, I can infer.....
.....
.....

A detail in the source that tells me this is.....
.....

Draw out your own copy of the 'Trade Triangle' and memorise which goods were being transported – where to and where from!



Key

1	Manufactured goods, luxuries	6	Fish, flour, livestock, lumber
2	Guns, cloth, iron, beer	7	Whale oil, lumber, furs, rice, silk, indigo, tobacco
3	Gold, ivory, spices, hardwoods	8	Sugar, molasses, wood
4	Slaves	9	Slaves, sugar, molasses
5	Rum, iron, gunpowder, tools		

Chronology task





Find out the year of the following events and put them in chronological order onto a timeline.

- The Stuart period/exploration of the New World
- Jamestown was founded
- The First Crusade
- Declaration of Breda
- The Gunpowder plot
- Peasants revolt
- Parliament is recalled after 11 years
- Charles II is crowned
- The Norman conquest
- Expansion of the East India company begins
- Battle of Naseby
- The USA wins independence
- Black Death arrives in England
- Henry VIII Creates the Church of England
- Great Fire of London
- Henry Morgan is knighted
- The Sepoy/Indian rebellion/mutiny
- English Civil War begins
- Death of Thomas Becket
- William Harvey proves the heart pumps blood around the body

Year 7 topics

Task:

Use the following sections taken from the year 7 Knowledge organisers to create a 30 question quiz to test yourself on, make sure you create an answers page!

<i>The Normans KEY INFORMATION – How did William take control of England?</i>	
The Domesday Book 	<p>This gave William an accurate record of the state of his land. He had to know exactly who owned what and how much it was worth, so that he could tax them correctly. He also wanted to know how much tax had been paid during the reign of Edward the Confessor. In 1085, William sent Royal Commissioners all over the country to collect this evidence. People, animals and land were all counted so that William could see how rich or poor his subjects were.</p>
Harrying of the North 	<p>The most serious rebellion in the north of England in 1069. The Saxons killed William's trusted friend, Earl Robert & 900 of William's soldiers. The Earls Morcar & Edwin turned against William, helped by a small force of Vikings. They seized York and threatened to set up a separate kingdom in northern England. William ordered villages to be destroyed and people to be killed. Herds of animals and crops were burnt. Most people who survived starved to death; there were stories of people turning to cannibalism. The population was reduced by 75% and land was covered in salt to prevent people growing crops in the future. William then placed loyal nobles in charge to look after his lands.</p>
The feudal System 	<p>William started by saying that all land in England belonged to him. However, he lent land to trusted followers in exchange for their loyalty. The feudal system meant that William had a constant supply of money and loyalty, and still owned the land.</p>
Castles 	<p>William had new, loyal nobles from Normandy build over 100 castles all over the country. They were built extremely quickly, some in just eight days! From their castles, the new Norman lords could control the local area, and the sight of them made it clear who was now in control. The need for quick constructions meant materials such as earth and wood were used and although this sped up the building process, it meant they didn't last very long. Over time, the more important ones were rebuilt from stone.</p>

KEY TERMS	
Catholicism	The Christian Church and beliefs which are followed by Catholics.
Pope	Head of the Catholic Church.
Afterlife	The experience some people believe they will have after death.
Purgatory	A place where medieval Christians believed they would be tortured until they had made up for their sins and bad thoughts.
Soul	Christians believe this is a part of a person that can exist after death.
Monastery	The collection of buildings that monks live in.
Mass	A Christian religious service performed by a Catholic priest.
Ten Commandments	A list of rules given to Moses by God, which Jewish and Christian people are expected to obey.
Penance	A punishment for a sin.
Trial by ordeal	The guilt or innocence of the accused was determined by subjecting them to a painful, or at least an unpleasant, usually dangerous experience.
Parishioner	A person who lived in a priest's parish (the area for which he provided services)
Excommunication	When a person is banned from church services, a medieval person thought they were at greater risk of going to hell if they were an excommunicant.
Chancellor	The King's chief servant.

Timeline of the relationship between Henry II and Thomas Beckett				
1154: King Henry II appointed Thomas Beckett as his royal chancellor. His job was to look after the church and the King's law courts. During this time Henry and Beckett were good friends and Beckett lived a luxurious life style.	1162: Henry asked Beckett to become the new Archbishop of Canterbury. Beckett began to live a more holy life style and studied religion. However, in the same year Beckett resigned as chancellor without Henry's permission. Beckett and Henry began to argue and their relationship weakened.	1164: Henry proposes limits on church power. Beckett agrees but refuses to sign the documents. Later on that year, Henry placed Beckett on trial for treason, but Beckett fled to France before his sentence was delivered.	June 1170: Henry ordered the Archbishop of York to crown the next king. This was usually the job of the Archbishop of Canterbury. When Thomas Beckett heard this news he was furious. Later on that year, Beckett removed Henry's supporters from the church, but continued to gain support from the Pope, with the Pope giving Beckett the power to excommunicate. Beckett exploited this power and used it against Henry	November 1170: After Beckett excommunicated three bishops, the bishops set sail to France to speak directly to Henry. When Henry was informed of Beckett's lack of professionalism. Henry II found out that Beckett had removed his supporters from the church. Henry was outraged by Beckett's decision to do this. Henry stated 'Will no one rid me of this troublesome priest?'
29th December 1170: Four knights burst into the Archbishop's Palace in Canterbury. The knights demanded Beckett left England, however, he refused. Monks feared that Beckett's life was in danger. Once again the knights demanded Beckett leave England. Beckett refused, clinging on to a pillar. Realising he would not leave, the knights struck him five times, cutting off the top of his head. On their departure, one of the knights scooped out his brains and smeared them on the floor!				

Unit 3 - The Crusades – Key Information

The Islamic Golden Age : The Islamic Golden Age began in the 8th century and continued until the 13th. It was period of great change in culture, science and technology. The Islamic faith was founded by the prophet Muhammad in the 7th century and he ruled over its followers. When he died in 632, caliphs took over the leadership of Muslim people. These rulers first spread Islam to Arabia's tribes and then attacked other countries. By 661, the first dynasty was set up, which fought to expand Islamic civilization even further. By 756, it had grown into a huge empire.

Why was Jerusalem important? Conquered by Muslims in 638, who valued it because Muhammad is said to have gone on a journey to Jerusalem and then to heaven to see God. Many parts of the Jewish and Christian faiths were accepted by Muslims, which meant that Jewish and Christian holy places were important to Muslims too. Muslims built the Dome of the rock in Jerusalem on a site linked to the Christian and Jewish story of Abraham. Muslims saw the story as part of their history, making this a site for pilgrims. Jerusalem became an important place for Christians, Jews and Muslims to meet and share ideas. Most of the time they lived in peace with one another.

Why did people join the First Crusade? God: Some wanted to capture Jerusalem from the Muslims and take control of the Holy Land. They were offered a reward called an 'indulgence'. It was one of the best rewards the church could offer – forgiveness for all sins and a place in heaven. **Chivalry:** When Pope Urban II launched the First Crusade in 1095, he made it clear that the crusade was like a pilgrimage for knights. They could use their skills in battle and earn a place in heaven. **Land and Booty:** Some went to the Holy Land in search of riches. Others wanted land.

Consequences of the First Crusade: It was a success but crusaders had to look after what they had won. (1) **Protecting captured land:** Edessa, Antioch and Jerusalem were now under Christian control, but they were surrounded by Muslim forces who wanted the cities back. (2) **The loss of crusaders:** After Jerusalem was captured, most crusaders went home. Few were left to protect their possessions. (3) **A new crusade failed:** in 1101, the pope asked those who had run away from the first crusade to go on a new one. It was unsuccessful, leaving the Holy Land defenceless.

Was 1348 the end of the world? – KEY IDEAS & EVENTS

KEY TERMS

The Arrival of the Black Death: The black death arrived in England in 1348 on a ship in Dorset. The first recorded outbreak was in central Asia in 1338-39. From there, the black death appears to have travelled long the silk road, reaching the Black Sea in 1343. The disease then seems to have spread by ship trade routes into central Europe, arriving in Italy in 1347 before spreading overland to France and Germany. It spread quickly through England and jumped randomly from place to place. It was spread by the movement of rats and by ships visiting the coastline.

Medieval Explanations of Disease: The church was very powerful and controlled who was educated and what people taught. It enforced its teachings by punishing people harshly for criticising the church. Medieval people believed they would be punished for not confessing their sins on earth. Medical knowledge was very limited and taught that the four humours caused disease. This meant that many people turned to religion to explain the black death. Some of the causes included beliefs that God was punishing people for sins, it was judgement day in which the world was ending and people were being judged for their sins, the disease was caused by bad air and the smell of the streets was causing people to die, that the planets were in an unusual position and that earthquakes have released bad air which has now spread to England.

How did people respond to the Black Death? Physicians tried to drain the pus from the buboes and then applying a poultice – sometimes these contained human or animal excrement. As people were very religious, a common reaction was to pray, go on a pilgrimage or whip themselves to show God they were sorry. Many people ran away from areas where the disease had taken hold, sat in front of a fire, used herbs to drive away bad smells, or draining excess blood.

Causes of the Peasants Revolt: (1) In 1351, the government passed a new law called the Statute of Labourers – to control wages. Peasants were not allowed to move away to find better work, it was forbidden to leave a job in search of another one, wages had to be the same as they were in 1346 and anyone who refused to pay the wages was sent to jail. (2) Poll Tax was introduced in 1377 and then again in 1380 and 1381 to pay for war with France. In 1381, the tax stated that everyone had to pay the same amount – people thought this was unfair. (3) In May 1381, tax collectors in Fobbing in Essex were attacked. Two groups of rebels emerged and the rebels selected Wat Tyler as their leader. They sought to plead their case in front of the King and destroyed records of the Poll Tax.

Peasant	A poor smallholder or agricultural laborer of low social status (chiefly in historical use or with reference to subsistence farming in poorer countries).
Four Humours	A theory about the cause of disease developed by the Greek doctor Hippocrates. He suggested the body was made up of 4 humours: phlegm, yellow bile, black bile and blood. Ill health was when they were out of balance.
Revolt	To take violent action against a government or ruler.
Feudal System	All of the land belonged to the King but lent land to his followers in exchange for loyalty. This meant the King had a constant supply of money and loyalty.
Rent	Medieval peasants had to pay rent to their lord to work and live on the land. As they had no money, this was usually paid in labour or goods.
Tax	A compulsory contribution to the money a country has.
Physicians	Another term for a doctor.
Poultice	A mixture designed to heal a wound – for example, butter, onions and garlic pressed onto a wound with a bandage.
Bondage/Servitude	To be an unfree peasant.
Hanged, drawn and quartered	This was a punishment for treason. Victims were hanged until they were almost dead, then they were cut down and cut open whilst still alive. Finally, the head was chopped off and cut into pieces.

EFFECTS OF THE BLACK DEATH

- Some people caught it and recovered.
- Whole towns were left deserted.
- The population didn't recover for hundreds of years.
- Two thirds of the population survived, one third died.
- Some measures the government took such as cleaning streets may have helped.
- Landowners could no longer expect free work from peasants.
- Peasants could now demand wages as there were fewer people to work the land.
- The feudal system began to break down.
- There were many farms left empty, so the peasants could negotiate cheaper rent.
- There were higher prices for some goods, for example wheat, as crops rotted in fields due to a lack of labour.
- Workers now worked for the landowner who paid the best wages.

Year 7 History, Unit 5: Challenges to the Catholic Church KEY IDEAS & EVENTS		KEY TERMS
<p>What was the king's great matter?: King Henry VIII was unhappy because his wife Catherine of Aragon, had not borne a son, someone to be Henry's heir and successor. Henry became concerned that Catherine was not able to have a baby boy because they were being punished by God. Catherine was married to Henry's older brother, Arthur, before he died, Henry concluded it was a sin to marry his brother's widow. Henry needed to convince the Pope to grant him an annulment of his marriage, this would have been very arduous as divorce was forbidden in the Catholic Church. Thomas Cranmer and Thomas Cromwell, Henry's advisors, persuaded the king to embrace the Protestant faith and make himself the head of an independent church, the Church of England. This was appealing as he was in love with Anne Boleyn, who may be able have a son. In 1534 the Act of Supremacy was passed, declaring Henry the head of the Church of England. Henry married Anne and ignored the protests of the pope.</p>		Reformation
		A movement in the 16 th century which led to the founding of Protestantism .
<p>What impact did Henry's decision have on England?: With the help of Thomas Cromwell and Cranmer, Henry pressed on with changes to the Catholic Church, taking the Reformation further than expected. The clergy were forced to swear an oath of loyalty to Henry, supporting his changes. Those who refused were executed. Monasteries became a focus, they were loyal to the pope and had riches and land. Henry wanted an excuse to destroy them so sent Cromwell and a team of inspectors to report on their activities. The report was then used to destroy the monasteries and 800 were closed between 1536 and 1540. Many of the most holy pilgrimage sites were destroyed, including Thomas Becket's shrine. Henry changed church services, translated the Bible into English so everyone could read it, kneeling before saints was forbidden and a new English litany was published in 1545. Edward VI, Henry's son, Edward, continued the changes and was even more strict than his father.</p>		Catholic
		Christians part of the Catholic Church - under the authority of the Pope .
<p>The Catholics strike back – Did Mary deserve her name?: By the summer of 1553, 15 year old King Edward VI knew that he was dying. He and his advisors wanted to protect Protestant England so named Edward's Protestant cousin Lady Jane Grey his successor instead of his Catholic half-sister, Mary. Lady Jane Grey only had the throne for nine days, as Mary was so popular. She was arrested and executed for treason, and Mary became queen instead. Mary's primary aim was to return England to Catholicism. She undid the Act of Supremacy and overturned all the changes made during the reign of Edward, banning Protestant preachers and appointed a Catholic as Archbishop of Canterbury. Mary began to root out 'heretics', Protestants were burned to death for refusing to accept the Catholic faith. Cranmer and other high-profile figures were put on trial and burned alive. This earned her the nickname 'Bloody Mary'.</p>		Protestant
		A type of Christian - Usually part of the Church of England – different beliefs to Catholics.
		Church of England
		The Protestant church governed (ruled) by bishops, with the king or queen as its official head . One of the primary results of the Reformation King Henry VIII declared that he, not the pope , was the head of the Christian Church in England.
		Act of Supremacy
		An act passed by parliament which made Henry and his successors Supreme Head of the Church of England . It was abolished by Queen Mary and a new Act of Supremacy was passed under Elizabeth , making her Supreme Governor of the Church of England .
		Annulment
		Declaration that something is invalid .
		Counter-Reformation
		Go against the Protestant reformation to enforce Catholic practices and convert Protestants back to Catholicism .
		Armada
		A fleet of warships .
		Empire
		A group of nations/countries or peoples ruled over by an emperor or other powerful sovereign or government.
		Regent
		A person appointed to rule , normally while a monarch is abroad, ill or too young to rule.
		Heretic
		A person with religious views that disagree with official church teaching .
		Excommunicated
		Being cut off or banished from a religious group , in this case, the Catholic Church.
		Litany
		A long prayer , usually led by a priest but also involving responses from worshippers.
		Conspiracy
		A secret plan or plot to do something harmful or unlawful.
		Popery
		Catholic religious practices.
		Clergy
		People who work for The Church
		Monastery
		A group of buildings that belong to The Church , where monks and nuns work and live. They would offer food, medicine and education.

Challenges to the Catholic Church – KEY IDEAS & EVENTS
<p>What was Elizabeth's Middle Way?: Elizabeth had inherited a nation that was deeply divided by the religious turmoil or the last 30 years. She had been raised a Protestant but was less passionate about religious matters than Edward and Mary, her own preferences on religion were mixed. Radical Protestants, known as Puritans, wanted more strict rules towards Catholics. Whereas there were lots of Catholics in the country and other powerful countries in Europe, such as Spain. This left Elizabeth torn as she tried to find a 'Middle Way' between peoples demands. Through the Act of Supremacy and Act of Uniformity in 1559, Elizabeth introduced changes, she kept services and the Common Prayer book in English and she made herself 'Supreme Governor' instead of 'Head' of the Church. All public officials had to swear loyalty to her. Only one Catholic bishop swore the oath to Elizabeth, the rest (27) refused and were sacked, however, only four percent of clergymen refused.</p>
<p>How precarious was protestant England?: In July 1588 a fleet of 122 ships was spotted off the coast of Cornwall. This was the Spanish Armada, the biggest invasion attempt since the Norman Conquest. The invasion's aim was to overthrow Queen Elizabeth and restore Catholic rule. It was launched by Phillip II of Spain, Mary I's former husband. During this time Europe was experiencing a 'Counter-Reformation' making efforts to enforce Catholic practices and force Protestants back to Catholicism. As a response Elizabeth began to persecute Catholics. In order to defeat the Spanish Armada the English launched burning fire ships into the Spanish fleet. Terrified, the Spanish fled in disorder and had heavy losses. They tried to sail home but got caught up in a storm, the invasion failed.</p>
<p>Why did Elizabeth kill her cousin?: Elizabeth faced multiple threats to her reign. Most of the threats centred around Mary Queen of Scots because she was Catholic. Mary had ruled Scotland with her husband Lord Darnley who was murdered, Mary was implicated in his murder and had to flee to England. 1571- The Ridolfi Plot: Roberto <u>Ridolfi</u> would provoke an uprising of Catholics, Mary would marry the Duke of Norfolk and they would seize the throne. 1583- The Throckmorton Plot: Elizabeth was to be assassinated and an uprising of Catholics to put Mary on the throne. 1586- The Babington Plot: secret coded message sent to plan to assassinate Elizabeth and place Mary on the throne. Elizabeth signed Mary's death warrant and she was executed in 1587.</p>
<p>Why do people celebrate 'Bonfire Night'? and how close did the plotters come to killing the king?: James was Mary Queen of Scot's son and inherited the throne in 1603. He was King of Scotland and England. James was a devout Protestant. A group of Catholic men began to plot against James to allow his daughter Elizabeth to take the throne. They planned to blow up the Houses of Parliament by exploding barrels of gunpowder. Guido Fawkes an English mercenary agreed to help, he became known as 'Guy Fawkes'. The attack was planned for the 5th of November when the King was due to open Parliament. A mysterious letter was received by Lord Montague which gave clues of the attack. On the 4th of November 1605 the cellars were searched and the plotters were discovered and found guilty and killed in January 1606. The plotters were not all found initially, Guy Fawkes was tortured into revealing where the rest of the men were. James ordered that bonfires should be lit on the 5th of November as a celebration. Models of the pope and Guy Fawkes were placed upon fires and burned, the ceremony has survived up to present day. The Gunpowder Plot was to be the last serious Catholic rebellion against the monarchy.</p>