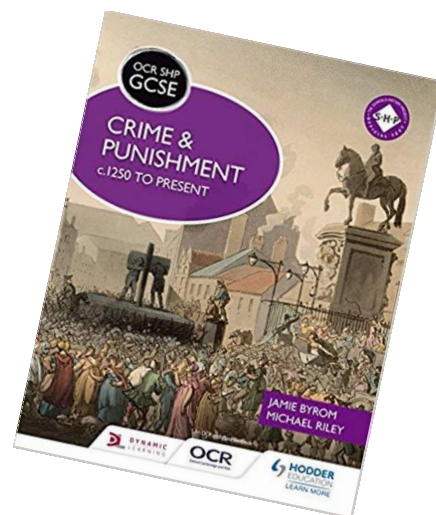
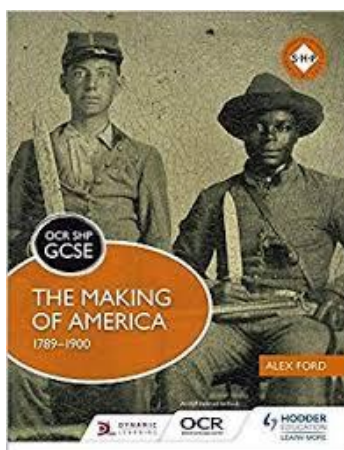
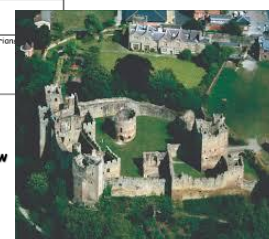


GCSE HISTORY STUDY PACK

(OCR B SCHOOLS HISTORY PROJECT)



LUDLOW CASTLE REVISION PACK			
1100	Fortress	A) Why "Ludlow" and how did the castle begin?	A) Reasons for the location B) When and why people first created the site
1200		B1) How has Ludlow Castle physically changed and what does this tell us?	C) The ways in which the site has changed over time D) How the site has changed throughout its history E) Reasons for the changes to the site and to the way it was used
1300	Palace	B2) How has history changed Ludlow Castle over time and what role has it played?	F) Significant times in the site's past - peak activity; major developments, turning points G) Significance of specific features in the physical remains at the site H) Importance of the site either locally or nationally (Welsh marches skirmishes; Council of Marches)
1400		B3) What was life like at Ludlow Castle?	I) Typicality of the site based on comparisons with other similar sites J) Diversity of activities and people associated with the site
1500	Administrative Centre	B4) What problems does Ludlow Castle present to the historian and how can they be solved?	K) What the site reveals about everyday life, attitudes and values L) How the physical remains may prompt questions about the past and how historians use these as valid historical enquiries M) How the physical remains can inform artistic reconstructions of the site N) Challenge and benefits of studying the historic monument
1600		Romantic Ruin	
1700			
1800			
1900			



Physical Features ; National/ Local History ;
Jobs ; Problems and Solutions; Comparison - Chepstow
& Wigmore

Dear parent/carer

The purpose of this pack is to help you to support your son or daughter with their revision. The focus is purely on knowledge and not on skills. The intention is that parents/carers can regularly test their son or daughter as a means of playing a pro-active role in their preparation. By including the answers we hope that parents/carers find this an effective way to measure the level of understanding and to support us in our desire to see every student achieve well.

Students will also need to ensure that they are making use of past papers, graded revision notes and other resources made available to them by their teacher. All of these resources are available on student resources. It is crucial that students complete this work as knowledge only provides a platform whereas past papers support effective examination technique which is absolutely crucial to success.

If you have any further questions please do not hesitate to contact us:

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Living Under Nazi Rule

Who coordinated all Nazi propaganda?	Joseph Goebbels
Who was leader of the SA ('brownshirts')?	Ernst Rohm
Which member of the Nazi party was in charge of the Gestapo (secret police)?	Hermann Goring
Which member of the Nazi party was in charge of the SS?	Heinrich Himmler
What event took place on 27th February 1933?	Reichstag Fire
What was the impact of the Reichstag Fire Decree?	Restricted civil liberties, increased the power of central government and established harsh penalties for certain crimes.
What act was introduced on 24th March 1933 and what did it do?	The Enabling Act – Hitler was legally made dictator of Germany
List an important early aspect of the policy of Gleichschaltung (coordination)	1/ The Civil Service Act 2/ The official encouragement of anti-Semitism 3/ Book burning 4/ Use of terror - Dachau opened in March 1933
List one way the Nazis removed opposition	1/ Trade Unions were abolished and the DAF was set up (German Labour Front) 2/ On 14 th July 1933, the Act to Ban New Parties was passed
What court was introduced to deal with 'political offences'?	People's Court
What event took place on 30th June 1934?	Night of the Long Knives
What was the role of the SS?	Early years – bodyguard to Hitler Later – policing power over Germany inc. concentration camps
What was the role of the SD?	The main official intelligence gathering service led by Heydrich. They monitored the impact of policies and passed information to the Gestapo.
The Gestapo had 15,000 officers and was the most feared within the terror system. What powers did the Gestapo hold?	The Gestapo could tap telephones, open mail, but mostly they relied on informers who might pass remarks they had overheard or general suspicions. Interrogation was brutal.
How many concentration camps were established in 1933?	70 camps to imprison 45,000 Communists, trade unionists and other political opponents.
What was the name of the Nazi Party newspaper which printed anti-semitic rants?	Der Sturmer
What percentage of Germans had a radio in their home by 1939?	70% which was the highest percentage of any country in the world.
Giant rallies emphasised the strength and success of the Nazis. They included speeches, marches and torch-lit parades. The largest rally occurred when and where?	Nuremburg 1934 (lasted 1 week)
What event took place in 1936 in Berlin which was used as an important piece of propaganda?	Olympic Games
The most active and persistent opposition came from which two left-wing political parties?	Social Democrats and Communists
In July 1933 what agreement was made between the Catholic Church and the Nazis?	The Concordat with Rome
List 2 forms of religious resistance in Nazi Germany	1/ Martin Niemoller (Protestant Pastor) 2/ Paul Schneider (first priest to be murdered by the Nazis) 3/ Pope Pius XI ('with burning anxiety') 4/ Cardinal Galen 5/ Jehovah's Witnesses
What was Strength Through Joy (KDF)?	The KDF organised workers' leisure time including subsidised holidays, cheap theatre tickets and gym evenings.
What was Beauty of Labour?	It aimed to improve work places through new toilets, changing rooms, showers and kitchens.
What was the Reich Labour Service?	It was set up to tackle unemployment by providing cheap labour for big state projects like new motorways.
List 3 features of the Nazis 'ideal woman'	No smoking; Natural and no make-up; Traditional clothes ; Physically robust ; Domestically able
How did the Nazis encourage motherhood?	1/ Loan to encourage women to marry 2/ Making divorce and re-marriage more easy 3/ Reducing opportunities for women in higher education

How were teachers controlled in Nazi Germany?	They were forced to join the National Socialist Teachers League. 97% had joined by 1936.
What new type of schools were set up by the Nazis?	Napola or military cadet schools run by the SS and Adolf Hitler schools to create future leaders of the party.
How did the school curriculum change under the Nazis? (1 example needed)	History –German superiority; Geography –Lebensraum (living space); Physics – firearms and radio communication; PE – 15% of lesson time.
What Youth organisations were set up by the Nazis?	Hitler Youth (Boys) and League of German Maidens (Girls) – Compulsory after 1936.
Which groups of people were considered Non-Aryans?	Jews, gypsies, homosexuals, Slavs, workshy...
What event took place in November 1938?	Kristallnacht (Night of the Broken Glass)
List two examples of anti-Semitic legislation	I.e. Jan 1939 – no belonging allowed to be taken if emigrating. April 1939 – could be evicted from their homes.
Name one way citizens prepared for war on the Home Front?	Sandbags distributed, air raid sirens, blackout regulations, kerbstones were painted white, air raid shelters created.
Hitler announced in December 1939 that Germany would become a war economy. What does this mean?	All industries were focused on supporting the war effort. Military expenditure rose dramatically.
What percentage of the German workforce was employed in war related work?	55%
Who was Minister of Armaments and War production?	Albert Speer
List one of Speers main policies	Employ women into the factories; use concentration camp prisoners as workers ; exclude skilled workers from compulsory military service
Shortages in Germany led to the introduction of what in 1940?	Rationing (complicated system with points allocated for age and occupation) Jews had a ration card with a 'J' label
What was the KLV programme introduced in September 1940?	The system of voluntary evacuation of children from cities. Many parents were reluctant to let children go due to concerns of indoctrination.
What plot was led by Colonel Von Stauffenberg?	July 1944 bomb plot (an attempt to assassinate Hitler)
What was The White Rose?	Hans and Sophie Scholl produced and distributed leaflets at Munich University
List 2 forms of passive resistance	Saying 'good morning' instead of 'Heil Hitler'; telling anti-Nazi jokes ; reading banned books ; listening to the BBC ; hiding Jews
Goebbels announced what in 1943?	'Total War'
Name one impact of RAF bombing on Berlin?	100,000 injuries, half a million homeless, 3758 deaths
In October 1944 the military situation worsened and Hitler ordered the creation of what force?	Volkssturm (People's Storm)
On 30th June 1940 German forces occupied the Channel Islands. Name one way life changed during German occupation	All laws approved by Nazis; refusal to build Atlantic Wall led to imprisonment. 4 concentration camps were built at Alderney. 700 died due to harsh treatment
The Nazis considered Slavic Poles to be racially inferior. How many non- Jewish citizens were killed?	1.9 million
How many Dutch ex-soldiers were transported to Germany to work as forced labourers?	300,000
What was the first solution of the Holocaust?	Persecution and Emigration (1938-39)
What was the second solution of the Holocaust?	Ghettos (1939-41) – Warsaw was the largest
What was the final solution?	The mass murder of Jews by the Einsatzgruppen and death by gas
How many Jews did Andre Trocme and other villagers save in South-East France?	5000
Which famous fashion designer in recent years has been considered a Nazi sympathiser?	Coco Chanel
Name one example of collaboration with the Nazis	The Ustasa in Croatia built their own concentration camps
Name one example of accommodation under Nazi rule	During the occupation of Greece, 3 Greek Prime Ministers passed legislation demanded by the Nazi occupiers
Name one example of resistance under Nazi rule	French resistance undertook guerrilla warfare
What was the Southern zone of France known as after its surrender to Germany?	Vichy France (free zone)

The Making of America 1789-1900

Who was the first ever President of the USA (1789)?	George Washington
Between 1783 and 1789 the most trusted men in the new nation decided how to rule the USA. What were these group of men called?	Founding Fathers
What is the term used to describe a well-populated area with a settled form of government?	A State
What is the term used to describe areas of land without enough people or stability to become a state?	A territory
What divided the Northwest territory and Southwest territory?	The River Ohio
What % of the government budget did George Washington put into a campaign against the Indians?	80%
Name one of the original 13 states of the USA	Georgia, North/South Carolina, Virginia, New York, Maryland.....
Thomas Jefferson (3rd President) divided territories and sold each acre for how much?	\$1-2 dollars (However the government only sold 640 acres at a time)
What is the name given to men who made big profits by buying up large amounts of cheap land?	Land speculators
The French territory of Louisiana was bought by the USA for how much?	\$15 million
Lewis and Clark went on an expedition in 1804 to find what?	A river route to the Pacific
What did Eli Whitney invent in 1793?	The Cotton Gin
What was the term given to using more slaves and making them work more quickly?	The 'pushing system'
Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia and the two Carolinas became the heart of what?	The 'Cotton Kingdom'
Which City became the hub of trade in people and cotton?	New Orleans
What was the Missouri Compromise of 1820?	States were added in pairs one free and one slave to keep the balance of power. States North of Missouri were free and states South of Missouri allowed slavery.
Where was the successful slave revolt of 1803?	St Dominique (Caribbean Island)
What is the term used to describe people who opposed slavery?	Abolitionists
Name one of the 'five civilized tribes'	Cherokee, Creeks, Choctaws, Seminoles and Chickasaws
What Act introduced by Andrew Jackson (President) declared new lands for Indians in the East?	The Indian Removal Act, 1830
What were Cherokee forced into by the USA army during the Spring of 1838?	Concentration Camps
The Cherokee were forced to march in winter to their new Indian territory. What is this march often called?	'Trail of Tears' (Approx 4-5,000 died)
Name one of the Indian tribes that lived on the Great Plains.	Lakota Sioux, Apache, Cheyenne
Why did migrants move to the Far West (i.e. California, Oregon)?	Economic downturn ; hope for a better life ; 'Manifest Destiny' ; routes were mapped and people felt safer travelling
How long did the migrants journey to the Far West take and what hazards were along the way?	8 months. Hazards – Rocky Mountains, Indians, Disease, Lack of water/food
Why did tensions increase between Indians and migrants?	Trails damaged hunting grounds
Where was a large Mormon Settlement established?	Salt Lake City, Utah
When was the California Gold Rush?	1848-49
List one impact of the California Gold Rush.	California became a state in 1850; San Francisco expanded ; Flooding increased ; tribes struggled to survive due to chemicals poisoning the wildlife.
A second Gold Rush occurred where in 1858-59?	Pike's Peak (Kansas Territory)
What event occurred between 1861-1865?	American Civil War
How many people died in the American Civil War?	750,000
What were the 'two sides' called during the Civil War?	Northern States – Union Southern States – Confederacy
In 1850, the 3.2 million slaves had a market value of what?	\$1.3 billion
Why was Clay's 1850 compromise a victory for Slave holders' power?	It required Northerners to defend slave holders' rights and gave hope slavery could expand Westwards
What Act allowed two states to hold a popular vote to determine whether slavery was allowed or not?	Kansas-Nebraska Act

What was the name of the man created in a Presidential campaign by Lincoln to show that he was a man of the people?	Honest Abe
When Lincoln became President in 1861 what did he say it was illegal for the South to do?	Leave the USA
What was the first phase of the American Civil War called?	'Limited War' 1861-2
Slaves were not allowed to join the Union Army but could be legally held as what?	Contrabands of War (could work for the Union army but not fight)
What was the second phase of the American Civil War?	'Total War' 1863-65
The emancipation proclamation promised what to slaves?	A Union victory in the Civil War would make them free people forever
What % of Northern black men joined the Union Army after 1863?	70% (33,000)
In July 1863 what City experienced disturbing reactions to African Americans fighting for the Union?	New York City
What laws were introduced that limited the rights of black workers?	'Black Codes'
What violent racist group emerged in the USA in 1865?	Ku Klux Klan
How many Reconstruction Acts were passed by Congress in 1867?	3
What was the Dredd Scott case?	The Dredd Scott case had ruled that Americans who descended from slaves could not be citizens of the US.
When was slavery abolished in the USA?	1865
Which two groups of people were accused of exploiting the Reconstruction programme?	Scallawags and carpetbaggers
How many acres of land did companies receive for every mile of railway track they built?	6400 acres
How many Chinese migrants were employed to build the transcontinental railway which opened in 1869?	12,000
Who herded cattle and drove them to markets?	Cowboys
Cattle drives led to the establishment of what sort of towns on the Plains?	Cow Towns
What was the name given to the first farmers on the plains?	Homesteaders
What problems did homesteaders face?	Lack of water; isolation ; ploughing the land; keeping warm ; locusts
How did homesteaders overcome their problems?	Barbed wire; burning cow droppings for heat ; dry farming ; Growing Turkey Red Wheat
Give one reason that led to bloodshed on the plains between 1861-77?	1/ Ecological tensions – competition for land 2/ Scientific theory at the time supported that whites were superior 3/ Growing gun ownership (1 in 3 households had a gun)
What war took place between 1861-2?	Little Crow's War
What massacre took place in 1864?	Sand Creek Massacre
The USA were defeated by the Indians in which war?	Red Cloud's War 1865-8
What war occurred between 1875-77?	The Great Sioux War
Where were many Native Americans forced to live?	Reservations
How many buffalo were killed by white hunters?	3 million
Give one way Native American culture was destroyed	Forced to live in houses ; converted to Christianity ; children sent to boarding schools ; children required to change their names
What new religion became popular amongst Native Americans in the 1890s?	Ghost Dancers
What did Booker T Washington establish to support Black businesses?	National Negro Business League (1900)
What is the name given to laws introduced in Southern States to racially segregate people?	Jim Crow Laws
What was the name given to governments in the South dominated by ex-slave holders?	Redeemer Governments
What name is given to modern companies which were much larger than traditional businesses?	Corporations
How many cities in the USA had populations of over 100,000 by 1900?	38 (Chicago key example)
The invention of the elevator allowed the creation of what sort of buildings?	Skyscrapers
In 1890, the Government took control of immigration and opened what?	Immigration Station on Ellis Island, New York

Ludlow Castle

Why was Ludlow Castle built by the Normans?	It was close to the Welsh border
List one natural defence that made Ludlow a good location to build a castle	Bend in the river ; 100ft cliff
What existing benefits made Ludlow a good location to build a castle	2 Roman Roads ; Large local settlements i.e. Bromfield, Linney, Dinham
What available resources made Ludlow a good location to build a castle	Forest at Whitcliffe (animals/timber) ; Gorge where the River Teme narrows ideal for water mills ; Felton stone
List one example of a domestic role in the Norman Fortress	Constable ; Steward ; Marshal ; Butler ; Chaplain ; Minstrel ; Porter
List one example of a military role in the Norman Fortress	Knight ; Squire
List one example of a skilled role in the Norman Fortress	Master Mason ; Blacksmith ; Carter
List one example of an administrator role in the Norman Fortress	Chamberlain ; Clerks
Describe 3 physical features of the Norman Fortress	Chapel of Mary Magdalene ; Great Tower extended to 3 storeys; Entrance to inner bailey moved ; Great Kitchen and innermost bailey added; Mortimer's Tower ; Extensions to original 4 towers
Who was tasked with settling the area after the Norman Conquest?	William FitzOsbern
Who began the building of Ludlow Castle?	Walter de Lacy
What name is given to the Civil War between Stephen and Matilda (1135-1154)?	The Anarchy
Who had their land confiscated whilst they fought in Ireland in 1172 for King Henry II?	Hugh de Lacy
Which Welsh prince met Henry III at Ludlow Castle for unsuccessful talks?	Llewelyn
Simon de Montfort was defeated at Evesham during which war in 1265?	Second Barons' War
When were the town walls constructed in Ludlow?	1260s
List one example of a domestic role in the Fortified Palace	Bailiff ; Bottler ; Ewerer ; Falconer ; Keeper of the Wardrobe
List one example of a military role in the Fortified Palace	Knight ; Squire ; Watchmen
List one example of a skilled role in the Fortified Palace	Master Mason ; Blacksmith ; Carter
List one example of an administrator role in the Fortified Palace	Messengers
Describe 3 physical features of the Fortified Palace	Great Hall ; Solar Block ; Garderobe Tower ; St Peter's Chapel ; North East Range ; Great Chamber Block
Roger Mortimer found himself on the losing side of which war?	Dispenser War
Who did Roger Mortimer form an alliance with?	Queen Isabella
Roger Mortimer was responsible for the building of what at Ludlow Castle?	St Peter's Chapel
Roger Mortimer created a "show castle" and ruled as what sort of ruler for 3 years?	<i>De facto</i> ruler of England (until he was executed)
Which Welsh rebel did Edmund Mortimer attempt to take on?	Owain Glyndwr
Who took control of Ludlow Castle when they defeated the Lancastrian force after gathering men in Ludlow and Wigmore?	Henry IV
List one example of a domestic role in the Administrative Centre	Porter
List one example of a skilled role in the Administrative Centre	Glazier
List one example of an administrator role in the Administrative Centre	Judges ; Attorneys ; Clerks
Describe 3 physical features of the Administrative Centre	Tudor Lodgings ; Judges' Lodgings ; Porter's Lodge ; Prison ; Brewery in innermost bailey ; First floor courtroom (St. Peter's Chapel)
When was the Council of Marches first established?	1472
Who lived at Ludlow Castle before they disappeared from public view by the end of the Summer 1843?	"The Princes in the tower"
The Council of the Marches was a regional administrative body that covered Wales and which English counties?	Shropshire, Herefordshire, Worcestershire, Gloucestershire

Who arrived in 1501 to Ludlow Castle for his honeymoon before dying a year later?	Prince Arthur
Which child of Henry VIII spent 19 months at Ludlow Castle overseeing the Council of the Marches?	Mary Tudor
Who was notoriously known as the 'hanging judge'?	Rowland Lee
What act increased the power of JPs and the Council of the Marches?	The Act of Union 1536
Who did Elizabeth I appoint as President of the Council in 1560?	Sir Henry Sidney
What changes did Sir Henry Sidney make to Ludlow Castle?	Larger windows were glazed; judicial features improved; storage facilities for court records created; a fountain, a tennis court, walks and a viewing platform were added to Ludlow
In April 1646 a Parliamentary army from Hereford attempted to take Ludlow during which war?	English Civil War
What date signifies the start of Ludlow Castle as a Romantic Ruin?	1689 → Present day
In 1704 William Gower suggested dismantling Ludlow Castle and building what on the site instead?	A residential square
Which English writer described Ludlow Castle as "the very perfection of decay"	Daniel Defoe
How did Henrietta (the Earl of Powis wife) improve the castle in the 1770s?	Constructed gravel paths; dug into the surrounding cliffs; planted trees around the castle grounds
Name one famous painter who depicted Ludlow Castle during the late 18th and early 19th Century	J.M.W Turner; Francis Towne; Thomas Hearne
How much was Ludlow Castle bought for in 1811?	£1,560
What caused a growing number of tourists to visit Ludlow Castle in 1852?	Ludlow became connected to the railway network
In 1915 Ludlow Castle was declared as what?	An ancient monument
What use did Ludlow Castle serve during WW2?	It was used as an allied military base. The Great Tower was used as a look out post and the Castle Gardens for US baseball games
In 1956 Castle House was sold to Ludlow Borough Council for £4,000. What did the council use it for?	Castle House was turned into flats which were rented out
What events take place in Ludlow Castle today?	Food Festival; Hosts plays and concerts; wedding venue; Medieval Festival etc.
List one problem for historians when studying the Norman Fortress.	Not mentioned in the Domesday book; 1 Roman road has disappeared; 100ft cliffs difficult to observe due to trees
List one problem for historians when studying the Fortified Palace	No record of the buildings that stood before the North Range; Wigmore Chronicle claimed King Henry III was entertained at Ludlow; changes to outside of the castle make previous defences difficult to observe
List one problem for historians when studying the Administrative Centre	Windows enlarged during Elizabethan disrupting defensive view of castle; remodelling of St Mary Magdalene is disputed
List one problem for historians when studying the Romantic Ruin	The castle has been altered for tourist safety and practicality disrupting understanding of defensive features
List one solution for historians when studying Ludlow Castle	Grey Norman siltstone distinctive from local red sandstone used to build later; Archaeological evidence; Comparing records and accounts from the time
Name two further castles built along the Welsh marches	Chepstow; Wigmore

Elizabethans 1580-1603

What is the name of a system that provides employment and favours based on knowing people personally?	Patronage
What was the name of the Queen's personal rooms at court?	Privy Chamber
What name was given to the small group of advisers closest to the Queen?	Privy Council
What is it called when a one-sided message is spread?	Propaganda
The arrangement of who should take over following the end of a King or Queen's reign is called what?	Succession
Preventing people from saying or publishing what they want is called?	Censorship
What is the name given to a large group of people who gathered around the Queen wherever she was?	Court
A version or viewpoint is called what?	An interpretation
A person responsible for many aspects of local government in Tudor Society was called what?	JPs (Justice of Peace)
The right in Tudor times to import or sell certain items such as wine is called what?	A Monopoly
What is the name of a show in Elizabethan England?	A Pageant
What name is given to a royal tour in Elizabethan England?	Progress
A particularly committed Protestant is called what?	A Puritan
The Queens leading adviser/s were given what name?	Secretary of State
What was the name given to a small group of ladies who looked after the Queen?	Ladies-in-waiting
To maintain power over the Privy Council how many of the 19 members attended a meeting at any given time with Elizabeth?	7-8
Name 2 of Elizabeth's secretaries of state	Sir Francis Walsingham; Sir William Cecil
Who rebelled against the Queen in 1601 and was beheaded for treason?	Earl of Essex
Despite reigning for 45 years how long did Parliament spend in debate?	35 months
In 1601 Elizabeth made a famous speech that flattered MPs and boasted about how she loved her people. What was it called?	'Golden Speech'
Officers who had overall responsibility for each county were called what?	Lords Lieutenant
What was the Accession Day introduced for?	To celebrate Elizabeth becoming Queen (17 th November)
How many printing presses were there in Elizabethan England?	60
Very few of Elizabeth's people saw her or even a painting of her. How did they have an idea of what she looked like?	From coins
Elizabeth expected all her courtiers to carry what?	A miniature portrait of her
What is the term given to somebody who is prepared to die for their beliefs?	A martyr
How many Catholics were there in England in 1558?	3 million
How many Catholics were there in England by 1603?	40,000
How many Catholics were executed during Elizabeth's reign?	200 approx
What act was brought in that said all worship should be the same?	Act of Uniformity (1559)
What act was brought in that made Elizabeth supreme governor of the church?	Act of Supremacy (1559)
People who chose to drop their Catholic faith were called what?	Conformers
People who attended Protestant services but kept Catholic beliefs and some loyalty to the Pope were called what?	Church Papists
People who refused to attend Protestant services and were fiercely loyal to the Pope were called what?	Plotters
People who refused to attend Protestant church services and arranged their own services were called what?	Recusants

In 1581 Parliament passed the Act of Persuasions. What did this do?	Raised fines for recusancy by 10,000% to £20 a month; fine of £200 a year for persistent recusants; allowed imprisonment of recusants
Anyone who offered shelter to a Catholic priest could face the death penalty because of the introduction of what act?	1585, Act against Priests
The Recusancy Act of 1587 allowed the government to do what?	The government to take two thirds of the land owned by a recusant
Who was the first woman Catholic martyr in Elizabethan England?	Margaret Clitherow
The Act Restraining Recusants of 1593 enforced what rule?	All Catholics over the age of 16 to stay within 5 miles of their home
Name the two types of Priests that arrived to England	Jesuit and Seminary Priests
Sir Francis Walsingham created a network of what?	Spies
When Priests went on trial what did they have to answer?	The 'Bloody question'
Name the two plots that led to the execution of Mary Queen of Scots	Throckmorton Plot 1583 and Babington Plot 1586
When did the Spanish Armada invade England?	1588
What percentage of the population were gentry and how much land did they collectively own?	2% owned half the land
Independent tradesmen and craftsmen who owned their own businesses belonged to what class?	The Middling Sort
Half the population of England made up what class?	The Labouring Poor
How old were people when they married in Elizabethan England?	Women mid-twenties. Men late-twenties.
What % of Elizabethan brides were pregnant when they married?	30%
What % of Elizabethan children died before the age of 10?	25%
The settled poor made up what % of urban population?	30%
People who wander from place to place looking for work are called what?	Vagrants
What caused an increase in poverty after 1580?	Population growth; failed harvests; rising prices; plague outbreaks
What were the 3 categories for the unemployed poor?	Impotent poor; able-bodied poor; vagabonds
Which authority took action to deal with the problem of poverty in Elizabethan England?	York
What did Elizabeth introduce in 1601 to deal with poverty?	The Poor Law
Who create miniature exquisite works of art?	Nicholas Hilliard
Who composed church music for the Queen's chapel?	Thomas Tallis and William Byrd
Which dramatist contributed to the growth of culture?	William Shakespeare
Name one calendar custom during the Elizabethan era	Christmas; Whitsun; Shrove Tuesday; May Day; Harvest Home
What sports were played in Elizabethan England?	Bare-knuckle boxing; wrestling; football; bear/bull baiting
What was the name of a pub in Elizabethan England?	An alehouse
List 2 concerns of Puritans	Protecting Sundays; stopping Catholic practices; stopping Pagan festivals; preventing disorder and preventing unwanted pregnancies
What sort of accusations increased during the late 16th century?	Witchcraft
Give one reason why historians believe the increase in witchcraft accusations occurred.	Village tensions; an attack on women; puritan concerns
What name was given to the new playhouses?	The Theatre
What area of London attracted thousands of visitors?	Bankside
Who coined the term the 'British Empire'	Dr John Dee
Which adventurer went to the Caribbean and plundered Spanish ships for gold?	Sir Francis Drake
Which adventurer took possession of Newfoundland but drowned on the return journey?	Humphrey Gilbert
Which adventurer funded 3 expeditions across the Atlantic in order to establish the first colony in Virginia?	Walter Raleigh
Which adventurer made the first attempt to establish trade between England and the Mughal Empire?	Ralph Fitch
Which adventurer was given a charter to the East India Company to develop trade in the East?	James Lancaster
How long did Elizabeth reign in total?	44 years 5 months
How is the Elizabethan era often referred to?	The Golden Age

Crime and Punishment

What religion did people follow in Medieval England?	Catholicism
People in Medieval England were divided into 3 main groups. What were these?	Clergy, Lords, Peasants
How was land divided in Medieval England?	Counties/Shires → Hundreds → Small parishes
Name one fear of a peasant in Medieval England	Failed harvest; Plague; War
Describe technology in Medieval England	All work was done by hand with tools; communication was by word of mouth
What term is used to describe serious crimes?	Felonies
What term is used to describe less serious crimes?	Petty crimes
Suicide was included as what crime in Medieval England?	Homicide
What term is used to describe the use of offensive or abusive speech in public?	Scolding
What crime became a problem after the Black Death?	Vagrancy
Criminals that ambushed travellers and robbed houses were often part of what group?	Outlaw gangs
What crimes were considered to spread bad beliefs?	Gambling, shaving beards on Sundays, homosexuality, heresy
What crimes were considered to be treasonous?	Counterfeiting coins and plotting to kill the King
Who was in overall charge of keeping peace in Medieval England?	The King
What name was given to the King's agent in each county in Medieval England?	Sheriff
Who was appointed each year to supervise law and order in an area in Medieval England?	Chief Constables of the Hundred
Who was responsible for ensuring a parish could supply armed men when needed in Medieval England?	Parish Constable
Which group of people were responsible for calling 'hue and cry' in Medieval England?	The People
Which court heard the most serious criminal cases in Medieval England?	Royal Courts
Royal judges visited each county 2-3 times a year. What were these courts called?	County assizes
Who enforced law and order in a local area in Medieval England?	JP's (Justices of the Peace)
Which court dealt with the majority of crime in Medieval England?	Manor Court
Who patrolled the gates and walls of towns each night in Medieval England?	Watchmen
How long did an average court case take in Medieval England?	Less than twenty minutes!
List the four main types of punishment in Medieval England?	Fines; Public humiliation; Imprisonment; Death
List 3 ways 'to cheat death' in Medieval England	Join an outlaw gang; join the King's army; be pregnant; buy a pardon from the King; hope for a friendly jury!
What proportion of the population could not support themselves and their families without assistance in Early Modern England?	A third of the population
By 1750 what proportion of people lived in towns?	One fifth
In 1608 the East India Company started to trade what goods?	Cotton, Silk, Spices, Dyes
Traders who imported luxury goods had to pay what % in tax?	30%
What transport was used for long distances during the Early Modern era?	Stagecoaches
Which King was executed in 1649 following the Civil War?	Charles I
Which century did the printing press arrive in Britain?	Fifteenth
What crime continued into the Early Modern era and became a particular concern in the Elizabethan era?	Vagrancy
What was the name given to 'sinful' crimes?	Moral Crimes
What crime increased in the late 16th and early 17th century?	Witchcraft
Name 2 forms of organised crime in Early Modern England	Smuggling; Highway robbery
List 3 courts in Early Modern England	Assizes; Quarter Sessions; Petty Sessions; Manorial Courts; Church Courts
Name 2 local enforcers of law in Early Modern England	Churchwardens; Constables; Overseers of the poor
Name 3 shaming and physical punishments in Early Modern England	Public penance; cucking stools; whipping and branding; scold's bridle; pillory; stocks

What new form of punishment developed in the Early Modern era?	Bridewells
List 2 forms of capital punishment	Hanging; Hung, drawn and quartered
The number of capital punishments increased during the Early Modern era due to what new legislation?	Bloody Codes
Between 1750-1900 Britain became the world's first country.	Industrial
What was the population of Britain by 1900?	37 million
What type of housing did the working class live in during the Victorian era?	Terraced and overcrowded (often back to back)
What term is used to describe the philosophy that traditional ways of doing things should be questioned?	The Enlightenment
What proportion of the world did Britain rule in 1900?	One fifth
The first inter-city railway opened between which cities in 1830?	Liverpool and Manchester
In 1870, an Education Act provided school up until what age?	10 years
What 'craze' began due in part to poverty in Industrial Britain?	Gin craze
What was the most common form of crime in Industrial Britain?	Petty theft
What % of crime was violent in Industrial Britain?	10%
What proportion of offenders were male in Victorian Britain?	75%
List 2 causes for the increase of crime in the early nineteenth century.	Overcrowding; population growth; city centres provided new opportunities; return of soldiers; unemployment
How did Victorians spot a criminal?	Appearance – shape of hands and skull
Sir John Fielding introduced what to London in the 1750s?	Bow Street Runners
How much money did the government provide for the Hue and Cry newspaper?	£400
Robert Peel introduced what in 1829?	Metropolitan Police
What nickname was given to the Metropolitan Police and what did they dress like?	'Bobbies' or 'Peelers'. Unarmed apart from truncheon, dark blue tall hat and coat
How did the role of the police change after 1850?	Now prevented and investigated crime
How did trials change at court in the Industrial Age?	Lawyers represented prosecution and defence
What two methods of capital punishment were introduced in the Industrial era?	New drop and Long Drop
What form of punishment was ended in 1868?	Transportation
Name two prison reformers	John Howard and Elizabeth Fry
What act introduced important reforms for prisons in 1823?	Gaols Act
What system was introduced in prisons during the Industrial era?	Separate and Silent system
What did the 1865 Prisons Act emphasise?	Hard labour, hard fare, hard board
In what year was the vote extended to all?	1928
What decade were X-rays used to identify the structure of DNA?	1950s
What was the speed limit for the first cars in Britain?	14mph
Name 5 new crimes in the Modern era	Car crime; Football hooliganism; Race and hate crime; Drug Crime; Cyber crime
What % of offences are found to be 'hate crimes'?	1% (although this is rising)
In what year was cybercrime included in Britain's national crime statistics for the first time?	2015
In 2005 what % of the population said they trusted the police?	58%
List 2 reasons why the public now feel more distance from the police than in the past	Patrol cars rather than walking the streets; traffic offences resented; criticism over crowd control; reports of corruption
What % of police officers are from ethnic groups today?	4%
Name two forms of police specialisation	Terrorism; White collar; crowd and riot control; forensic science; firearm trained
What % of the police are qualified to use firearms?	5%
What two types of court exist in Modern Britain?	Crown Court and Magistrates Court
When did corporal punishment become illegal?	1962
In what year was capital punishment officially abolished?	2004
At what age is a child responsible for committing a crime?	10 years old
In what year was the first prison opened for the mentally ill?	1896
What % of prisoners have a sentence of less than a year today?	80%
Name 1 punishment alternative to prison today	Probation; parole system; community service
What right for victims was introduced in 1900?	Victim's Personal Statement
Which prison faced the most serious prison riot Britain has seen?	Strangeways, Manchester (1 st April 1990)