

A Level Bridging Work

History

Any questions please email: jwhittle@wellswayschool.com

Present the tasks in any format you like – this could be a power point or a poster, or a leaflet, or on A4. You can complete all the work in a note pad and keep it neat and organised to give to your teacher.

The project will be due in your first lesson of History in September 2020.

Task 1

Introductory Unit- The perfect monarch

Henry Tudor (June 28, 1491 to January 28, 1547) was the king of England from 1509 until his death in 1547. The son of Henry VII of England and Elizabeth York, Henry became king of England following the death of his father. He married six times, beheading two of his wives, and was the main instigator of the English Reformation. He played a critical role in the English reformation, turning his country into a Protestant nation. His only surviving son, Edward VI, succeeded him after his death.

The jobs of a 16th century monarch differ vastly from those of our Queen today; they were significantly more powerful and responsible for the success of a nation.

So how close was Henry VIII to being the perfect king?

1. Select 4 photographs / images / paintings that can be used to represent the most important roles of a 16th century ruler use up to 50 words for each caption. You can print the pictures, draw them or just reference them.
2. So if Henry VIII was great a prince – was Henry VIII likely to be a good king? Read the attached pages p. 88 – 91 + pp.181, 183-184 and the following clips. Complete the table:



Qualities/ Actions of a good King	Qualities/ Actions of a weak King
(include at least 6 bullet points and a quote/ statement of supporting evidence to add weight to your argument)	

<https://www.historyextra.com/period/medieval/how-to-be-a-successful-monarch/>
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=v9fkFhMqy-0&safe=active>

Task 2: The problems of a minor and female monarch

In April 2013 The Succession to the Crown Act was passed this removed the superiority of male heirs, “no longer precede their elder sisters in the line of succession to the throne.” Thinking about the last tasks, why might males be seen as superior in being able to rule in a 16th century country? Henry VIII’s children had often contrasting views and upbringings. Your task is to investigate some of these key issues of their rule particularly looking at age and gender as well as some of the key events of their reign.

Using the information below please complete the following:

1. What were the successes and failure of the two monarchs?
2. What were the potential pitfalls of minor rule?
3. How are the problems of a female monarch different from a male one?
4. How well were both Edward and Mary prepared for rule?
5. How much influence did Edward and Mary have on government?

Use the following chapters to help you:

Chapter 1: Irrelevant Edward? How much Influence did Edward VI have in government? Pp. 186-194

Chapter 20: The chain restored – did Mary have what it took to continue the Tudor dynasty? Pp. 274 - 284

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=169-7C09mf4&safe=active>: - video clip on Edward VI

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N0lWB6kxUIQ&frags=wn&safe=active> – video clip on Mary

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ACQy3x3pJ88&safe=active> –Documentary on Edward VI

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=1eaMix9x4HE&safe=active> – Documentary on Mary I

Key terminology to master:

Abdicate- renounce the crown .

Anointed- the granting of holy office to a monarch.

Book of Homilies- a series of written sermons that the clergy could read out instead of their own.

Book of order- instructions issued to justices of peace giving guidance on how to deal with issues.

Boroughs- a town which has been granted a royal charter.

Bullion supplies- supplies of gold and silver

Calvinism- The beliefs of the French theologian, John Calvin. A radical protestant.

Court of High Commission- the highest ecclesiastical or church court.

Dissolution of the Monasteries-Term used to describe the closure of all England's monasteries which took place between 1536 and 1540.

Dry stamp- A copy of the royal signature which could be printed on documents .

Exchequer- The centre of financial administration.

Golden speech- Speech given. Y Elizabeth I to her final parliament in 1601 in which she talked about her love for her subjects.

Heresy laws-Laws that punish those who reject the religion of the state.

Iconoclastic attacks- The smashing up of religious images, stained glass windows and statues.

Justices of the Peace-Local government officers responsible for maintaining order and implementing legislation in their county.

Monopolies- The sole right to manufacture or sell a product.

Papal bull- edict issued by the papacy.

Papal Legate- a representative of the Pope who has been given papal powers.

Pluralism-The practice of clergymen holding more than one parish.

Privy Chamber- The private chambers of the monarch. During Elizabeth's reign it was staffed by women.

Recusancy fines- The fine given to those Catholics who did not attend church.

Regency Council- A group of ministers, usually of nobles and landed gentry, who ruled on behalf of the king until he came of age.

Royal injunctions- A law issued by the crown to compel the clergy to follow a particular practice.

Royal prerogative- Rights held by the monarch, which included the ability to issue proclamations, enforce the royal will and suspend parliamentary acts.

Salic Law-An eleventh century law from France which excluded women from succeeding to the throne.

St Bartholomew's Day Massacre- August 1572 a large number of French Protestants were killed attending the wedding of their leader, Henry of Navarre (Henry IV) in Paris. It was seen as many as the start of a campaign to wipe out Protestantism in Europe.

Synod- The assembly of the clergy of a diocese or of the whole church.

Transubstantiation- The belief that during communion the bread and wine were transformed into the body and blood of Christ without any apparent outward change.

Vestments- The religious clothes worn by clergy.

Veto- The monarch had the right to veto or reject an Act of Parliament.

Visitation- An inspection by a bishop or archbishop to look into clerical standards and the state of church buildings.

