Who was given land in return (and as a reward) for their loyalty to the king?

In which year were Godwine and his family banished from England?

In what year did Edward the Confessor become king of England?

Why did Edgar the Aetheling have claim to the English throne?

Where did Harold Godwinson defeat Harald Hardrada?
Harold Godwinson's men were at a mental disadvantage because of the belief that God was on the Norman side, due to the Papal blessing given to William.

Name the four components of the feudal system.

The four components of the feudal system were the king, barons, knights and villeins.

What were burhs?

Burhs were busy places with trade and commerce being a central focus.

What type of castles did William bring with him on his fleet to prepare for the Battle of Hastings?

William brought prefabricated wooden castles with him on his fleet to prepare for the Battle of Hastings.

What was the Investiture Controversy?

The Investiture Controversy was a period of tension between the popes and monarchs in the 11th and 12th centuries to determine who would choose bishops and abbots.
The Privy Council was the chief administrative and executive political body.

The Act of Supremacy and the Act of Uniformity made up the Elizabethan Religious Settlement.

The Netherlands was the most valuable part of Philip II’s empire.

Mary Queen of Scots was imprisoned for 19 years in England.

The Spanish Armada had around 130 ships in comparison with the 200 English ships.

The Privy Council

Which two Acts made up the Elizabethan Religious Settlement?

Which was the most valuable part of Philip II’s empire?

How long was Mary, Queen of Scots imprisoned for in England?

How many ships did the Spanish Armada have in comparison to the English in 1588?
What were the names of the three plots which were aimed at overthrowing Elizabeth I between 1571 and 1586?

The three plots which were aimed at overthrowing Elizabeth I were the Ridolfi Plot, the Throckmorton Plot and the Babington Plot.

What was the infant mortality rate in Elizabethan society?

The infant mortality rate was 134/1000 in Elizabethan society.

Why did Puritans oppose theatres?

Puritans opposed theatres because they thought they were the work of the Devil and that they produced vulgar plays which encouraged sinful behaviour.

What was the name of Sir Francis Drake's ship which survived the storms in 1578?

Sir Francis Drake's ship, which survived the storms in 1578, was called The Golden Hind.

Who wrote The Principle Navigations, Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation?

Richard Hakluyt wrote The Principle Navigations, Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation.
Hippocrates devised the idea of the Four Humours.

Flagellants would whip themselves in order to receive forgiveness from God.

William Harvey’s book, which was published in 1628, was called An Anatomical Account of the Motion of the Heart and Blood in Animals.

During 1529, the Sweating Sickness killed over 1000 people in four weeks.

The Second Public Health Act was also known as The Great Clear Up.
In 1861, what did Louis Pasteur discover after experiments on sour milk?

Louis Pasteur discovered microbes after experiments on sour milk.

What was discovered by Karl Landsteiner in 1901 that made blood transfusions more successful?

In 1901, Karl Landsteiner discovered blood groups, which made blood transfusions more successful.

What was the limitation of the School Meals Act of 1907?

The limitation of the School Meals Act of 1907 was that it only improved children’s health during term time.

In the 1960s, what caused babies to be born with disfigurements such as a lack of limbs?

In the 1960s, Thalidomide caused babies to be born with disfigurements such as a lack of limbs.

In what year did Ebola break out in Africa?

Ebola broke out in Africa in 2002.
1000–1500: Crime

What were blood feuds?

Blood feuds were when victims of crime were legally allowed to hunt down criminals and punish them.

1000–1500: Punishment

Trial by hot iron, trial by water, trial by blessed bread, and trial by cold water were all known as what?

Trial by hot iron, trial by water, trial by blessed bread, and trial by cold water were all known as Trial by Ordeal.

1500–1700: Crime

Trade restrictions and tax increases helped to increase what type of crime?

Trade restrictions and tax increases helped to increase smuggling.

1500–1700: Punishment

Which judges were the only judges who were able to pass death sentences?

Royal judges were the only judges who were able to pass death sentences.

1700–1900: Crime

What did the Riot Act of 1715 do?

The Riot Act of 1715 made it a capital offence for more than 12 people to meet up together.
1700–1900: Punishment

Who set up the 1823 Gaol Act?

Robert Peel set up the 1823 Gaol Act.

1900–Present: Crime

What did the Race Relations Act of 1965 do?

The Race Relations Act of 1965 made it illegal to discriminate on the grounds of colour, race or ethnic origin in businesses and work places and to stir up racial hatred.

1900–Present: Punishment

In what year were hard labour and corporal punishment in prisons abolished?

Hard labour and corporal punishment in prisons were abolished in 1948.

Case Studies

How many British men refused to fight on religious and moral grounds in the First World War?

15,000 British men refused to fight on religious and moral grounds in the First World War.

Case Studies

Which types of women were mostly accused of being witches?

Old, poor, single and uneducated women were mostly accused of being witches.