

Anglo Saxon Society on the Eve of Conquest

Collins

GCSE Revision • British History

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

1

Anglo Saxon Society on the Eve of Conquest

Thegns were given land in return (and as a reward) for their loyalty to the king.

1

The Succession Crisis of 1066

Collins

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

2

The Succession Crisis of 1066

Godwine and his family were banished from England in 1051.

2

The Succession Crisis of 1066

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

3

The Succession Crisis of 1066

Edward the Confessor became king of England in 1042.

3

The Rival Claimants to the Throne in 1066

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

4

The Rival Claimants to the Throne in 1066

Edgar the Aetheling had claim to the English throne as he was the descendent of **Alfred the Great** (one of the most highly respected and successful Anglo-Saxon kings).

4

The Battles of Fulford and Stamford Bridge

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Where did **Harold Godwinson** defeat **Harald Hardrada**?

5

The Battles of Fulford and Stamford Bridge

Harold Godwinson defeated **Harald Hardrada** at **Stamford Bridge**.

5

The Battle of Hastings

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Why were **Harold Godwinson's** men at a mental disadvantage?

6

The Battle of Hastings

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**.

6

Anglo-Saxon Resistance and the Norman Response

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Name the four components of the **feudal system**.

7

Anglo-Saxon Resistance and the Norman Response

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

7

Life Under Norman Control

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What were **burhs**?

8

Life Under Norman Control

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

8

Norman Castles and the Domesday Book

Collins

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

9

Norman Castles and the Domesday Book

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

9

The Norman Church and the Death of William I

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What was the **Investiture Controversy**?

10

The Norman Church and the Death of William I

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.

10

Elizabeth I and Her Government

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What was the **Privy Council**?

11

Elizabeth I and Her Government

The **Privy Council** was the chief administrative and executive political body.

11

The Elizabethan Religious Settlement

Collins

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Which two Acts made up the **Elizabethan Religious Settlement**?

12

The Elizabethan Religious Settlement

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

12

Elizabeth I and Spain, 1558–1587

Collins

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

13

Elizabeth I and Spain, 1558–1587

The Netherlands was the most valuable part of **Philip II's** empire

13

Elizabeth I and Mary, Queen of Scots

Collins

GCSE Revision • British History

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

14

Elizabeth I and Mary, Queen of Scots

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

14

The Attack of the Spanish Armada, 1588

Collins

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How many ships did the **Spanish Armada** have in comparison to the English in 1588?

15

The Attack of the Spanish Armada, 1588

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

15

Threats Posed to Elizabeth I, 1558–1601

Collins

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What were the names of the three **plots** which were aimed at overthrowing **Elizabeth I** between 1571 and 1586?

16

Threats Posed to Elizabeth I, 1558–1601

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

16

Elizabethan Society

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What was the **infant mortality rate** in Elizabethan society?

17

Elizabethan Society

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

17

Elizabethan Culture

Collins

GCSE Revision • British History

Why did **Puritans** oppose **theatres**?

18

Elizabethan Culture

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

18

Elizabeth I and the Wider World

Collins

GCSE Revision • British History

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

19

Elizabeth I and the Wider World

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

19

Elizabeth I and the Wider World

Collins

GCSE Revision • British History

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

20

Elizabeth I and the Wider World

Richard Hakluyt wrote *The Principle Navigations, Voyages and Discoveries of the English Nation*.

20

Medieval Medicine
(Middle Ages) 1

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Who devised the idea of the **Four Humours**?

21

Medieval Medicine
(Middle Ages) 1

Hippocrates devised the idea of the **Four Humours**.

21

Medieval Medicine
(Middle Ages) 2

Collins

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What was the name given to individuals who would whip themselves in order to receive forgiveness from God?

22

Medieval Medicine
(Middle Ages) 2

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

22

Renaissance Medicine
(1400s–1600s) 1

Collins

GCSE Revision • British History

What was the name of **William Harvey's** book, which was published in 1628?

23

Renaissance Medicine
(1400s–1600s) 1

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

23

Renaissance Medicine
(1400s–1600s) 2

Collins

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During 1529, how many people did the **Sweating Sickness** kill in just four weeks?

24

Renaissance Medicine
(1400s–1600s) 2

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

24

Industrial Medicine
(1700s–1900) 1

Collins

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What was the **Second Public Health Act** also known as?

25

Industrial Medicine
(1700s–1900) 1

The **Second Public Health Act** was also known as **The Great Clear Up**.

25

In 1861, what did **Louis Pasteur** discover after experiments on sour milk?

26

Louis Pasteur discovered **microbes** after experiments on sour milk.

26

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

27

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

27

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

28

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

28

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

29

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

29

In what year did **Ebola** break out in Africa?

30

Ebola broke out in Africa in **2002**.

30

1000–1500: Crime

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What were **blood feuds**?

31

1000–1500: Crime

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

31

1000–1500:
Punishment

Collins

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

32

1000–1500:
Punishment

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

32

1500–1700: Crime

Collins

GCSE Revision • British History

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

33

1500–1700: Crime

Trade restrictions and tax increases helped to increase **smuggling**.

33

1500–1700:
Punishment

Collins

GCSE Revision • British History

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

34

1500–1700:
Punishment

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

34

1700–1900: Crime

Collins

GCSE Revision • British History

What did the **Riot Act** of 1715 do?

35

1700–1900: Crime

The **Riot Act** of 1715 made it a capital offence for more than 12 people to meet up together.

35

1700–1900:
Punishment

Collins

GCSE Revision • British History

Who set up the **1823 Gaol Act**?

36

1700–1900:
Punishment

Robert Peel set up the **1823 Gaol Act**.

36

1900–Present: Crime

Collins

GCSE Revision • British History

What did the **Race Relations Act** of 1965 do?

37

1900–Present: Crime

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.

37

1900–Present:
Punishment

Collins

GCSE Revision • British History

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

38

1900–Present:
Punishment

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

38

Case Studies

Collins

GCSE Revision • British History

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

39

Case Studies

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

39

Case Studies

Collins

GCSE Revision • British History

Which types of women were mostly accused of being **witches**?

40

Case Studies

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

40