

Boardworks History KS3 1500–1750: The Stuarts is accompanied by the following reference sheets:

1600–1750 Stuart Family Tree

A printable diagram showing the kings of England covered in this unit and how they were related.

1600–1750 Stuart Timeline

A printable timeline of the period, including all the important dates, which can be annotated by students.

1. The Gunpowder Plot – Was Guy Fawkes Framed?

25 slides, 7 Flash activities, 1 worksheet

This presentation is designed to teach:

- Why many Catholics hated King James I.
- What the Gunpowder Plot was.
- Why people think that there might have been a cover up.

The Plotters

Robert Catesby was the plotters' dashing and charismatic leader. His family had a history of helping Catholic rebels. Robert had played a minor role in an earlier rebellion against Elizabeth I, but had escaped a charge of treason.

2. The Causes of the English Civil War

31 slides, 6 Flash activities, 1 worksheet

This presentation is designed to teach:

- What the long-term causes of the Civil War were.
- What the short-term causes were.
- What the 'spark' event was which started the war.
- Which event(s) are the most important in explaining why the Civil War broke out.

The divine right of kings

Monarchy is the greatest thing on earth. Kings are rightly called gods since like God they have the power of life and death over all their subjects. They are accountable to God only... so it is a crime for anyone to argue about what a king can do.

James I

How do you think English MPs felt when they heard James I say this?

3. Why did Parliament Win the English Civil War?

27 slides, 5 Flash activities

This presentation is designed to teach:

- How people decided which side to support.
- How the English Civil War was fought.
- What difference the quality of leadership made to both sides.
- Why the Battle of Naseby in 1645, was a turning point in the war.

The Battle of Naseby

The Royalists attack first. Prince Rupert charges on the left, up-hill, defeating the Roundhead cavalry.

23 of 27 © Boardworks Ltd 2006

4. The Trial and Execution of Charles I

19 slides, 5 Flash activities, 1 worksheet

This presentation is designed to teach:

- Why Charles I was put on trial.
- Whether the king received a fair trial.
- What happened at the execution of Charles I.
- How people reacted to the trial and execution of the king.

Execution of Charles I: 30th January, 1649

What evidence is there that the execution of Charles I was unpopular?

"When they had murdered him, those who wanted to dip their handkerchiefs in his blood were admitted for which the soldiers took a shilling (5p)"

16 of 19 © Boardworks Ltd 2006

5. Cromwell – Hero or Villain?

25 slides, 5 Flash activities

This presentation is designed to teach:

- Who Oliver Cromwell was.
- Why historical events can be interpreted in different ways.
- Why Oliver Cromwell is seen as a hero.
- Why Oliver Cromwell is seen as a villain.

Hero or villain?

Was Cromwell a hero or a villain?

Cromwell helped to establish the power of parliament over the monarchy.

22 of 25 © Boardworks Ltd 2006

6. Superstition and Witchcraft

21 slides, 4 Flash activities

This presentation is designed to teach:

- Why people believed in witches.
- Why there were witch hunts.
- Whether witch trials were fair.

Case Study: The Trial of Ursula Kemp

I'm poor and I could not pay Ursula Kemp. She asked for cheese as a payment but I had none to give her. She murmured that she would get even with me. Soon afterwards I was taken lame.

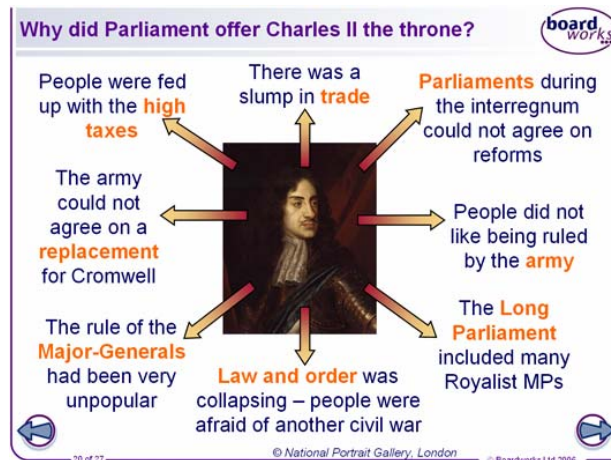
17 of 21 © Boardworks Ltd 2006

7. Charles II – Why was the Monarchy Restored?

27 slides, 5 Flash activities, 2 worksheets

This presentation is designed to teach:

- How England was ruled during the Interregnum.
- How popular the rule of the Major-Generals was.
- What happened after the death of Oliver Cromwell.
- Why Parliament decided to restore the Monarchy.
- Who Charles II was.

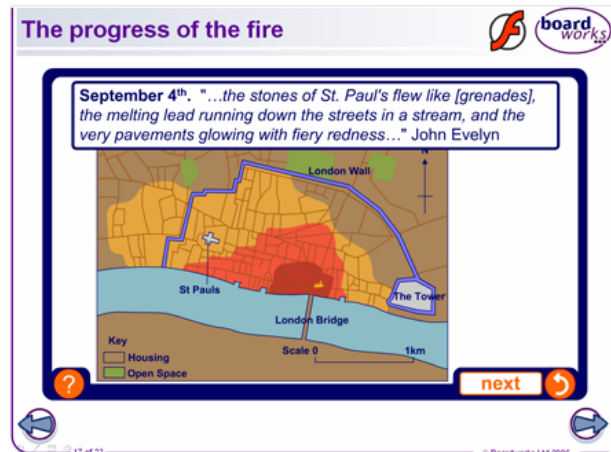


8. The Great Plague and the Fire of London

23 slides, 7 Flash activities, 1 worksheet

This presentation is designed to teach:

- How London had changed since the medieval period.
- What it was like to live in plague-ridden London.
- How London came to be nearly destroyed by fire.



9. The Glorious Revolution

27 slides, 4 Flash activities, 2 worksheets

This presentation is designed to teach:

- Why Catholics were still unpopular after 1660.
- Why there was so much opposition to James II.
- Why William and Mary were invited to Britain.
- The consequences of the Glorious Revolution.

Declaration of Rights, 1688

Parliament **offered** the throne to William and Mary on condition that they accept the **Declaration of Rights** which was later called **The Bill of Rights**.

The Bill of Rights finally settled most of the arguments that had raged between King and Parliament since before the Civil War.

The powers of the King and the powers of Parliament were clearly defined. The country was also defined as being firmly **Protestant**.



© National Portrait Gallery, London

William of Orange

29 of 27

10. Ireland and Scotland

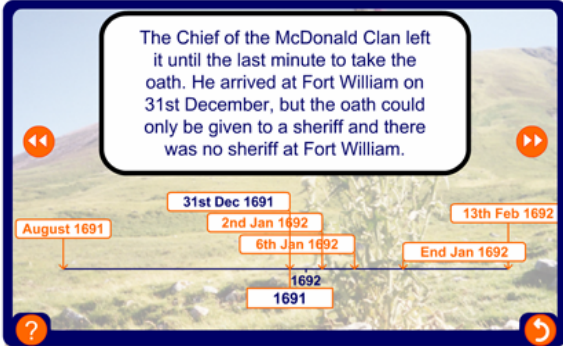
30 slides, 6 Flash activities

This presentation is designed to teach:

- The extent to which Ireland could be viewed as a conquered land.
- Why religion was such a problem.
- What caused the Battle of the Boyne.
- What happened at Glencoe.
- Why Scotland was divided over the issue of forming closer ties with England.
- Why the Jacobites rebelled.

Glencoe

The Chief of the McDonald Clan left it until the last minute to take the oath. He arrived at Fort William on 31st December, but the oath could only be given to a sheriff and there was no sheriff at Fort William.



August 1691

31st Dec 1691

2nd Jan 1692

6th Jan 1692

13th Feb 1692

End Jan 1692

1691

1692

20 of 30

11. The Birth of the British Empire

24 slides, 5 Flash activities, 2 worksheets

This presentation is designed to teach:

- Why Britain looked outwards to gain an empire.
- What the early colonies were like.
- How Britain gained an empire.



12. The Development of Science and Technology

26 slides, 4 Flash activities

This presentation is designed to teach:

- What the differences were between the new ideas and the old ideas.
- The factors that caused the revolution in science and technology.
- About leading scientists and what they discovered.
- What other inventions helped science.

