

How did revolutions change early modern England?

Multiple choice questions: /5

1: Members of the Morebath community were affected by what religious change?

- A) The introduction of Protestantism.
- B) The move away from Puritan forms of worship.
- C) The move towards more Catholic forms of prayer.

2: Which of the following was NOT one of the reasons for Walter Hungerford's execution?

- A) He was a friend of Thomas Cromwell.
- B) He was accused of being homosexual.
- C) He wrote a book challenging Catholic teachings and ideas.

3: What role did Elizabeth Alkin play in the Civil War?

- A) She wrote books supporting the Royalist cause.
- B) She was a spy for the Parliamentarians.
- C) She was Charles I's unpopular wife.

4: Which of these was NOT a discovery made during the Scientific Revolution?

- A) The Sun did not revolve around the Earth.
- B) Light can be split into its different components with a prism.
- C) A rainbow is a sign from God.

5: What is a snuff-box?

- A) An ornamental box for holding a mixture of tobacco and oils.
- B) A feature of a monument, used to commemorate the dead.
- C) A container for spirits and ghosts, used by witches.

Put the key events in chronological order: /5

The English Civil War began.

Henry VIII broke with Rome.

Copernicus' theory about the Earth and Sun.

Isaac Newton's theories about gravity.

Charles I's execution.

Match up the key terms with their definitions: /5

Revolution	Holding or expressing 'unofficial' religious views (which was a crime).
Royalist	Sudden, radical or complete change.
Heresy	Group of people who make laws (usually elected).
Parliament	Period in England when the country was ruled by Oliver Cromwell and his son Richard.
Protectorate	Someone who supported Charles I in the Civil War.

Answer these questions in brief sentences: /5

1: Outline the changes in religious belief and practice during the Tudor period:

2: Explain what the Civil War was, who won it and what the consequences were:

3: Outline two reasons for the Restoration of the Monarchy:

4: Explain why it is possible to disagree with Steven Shapin about the Scientific Revolution:

5: Outline how 2 different objects help to tell us about people's emotions in the early modern period:

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The English Civil War began.

3 (1642)

Henry VIII broke with Rome.

1 (1530s)

Copernicus' theory about the Earth and Sun.

2 (1543)

Isaac Newton's theories about gravity.

5 (1665)

Charles I's execution.

4 (1649)

Match up the key terms with their definitions: /5

Revolution

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Answer these questions in brief sentences: /5

1: Outline the changes in religious belief and practice during the Tudor period:

Henry VIII kick-started the break with Rome (to get a divorce); Henry became head of the Church of England. Many people remained Catholics, but England was officially a Protestant country.

2: Explain what the Civil War was, who won it and what the consequences were:

The Civil War was a conflict between forces supporting the king, and forces supporting Parliament (and Oliver Cromwell). Parliamentarians won; Charles was executed and the Protectorate was established.

3: Outline two reasons for the Restoration of the Monarchy:

The Protectorate had failed and people wanted to go back to the stability of the monarchy; Charles II promised that, if he ruled as king, he would listen to the advice of Parliament.

4: Explain why it is possible to disagree with Steven Shapin about the Scientific Revolution:

He said there was no Scientific Revolution: but there were some key discoveries during the period (like those of Copernicus, Galileo and Newton), and even ordinary people were affected by these changes.

5: Outline how 2 different objects help to tell us about people's emotions in the early modern period:

[e.g.] Snuff-box: tells us how sentimental people could be, and about changing ideas about love (romantic love becoming more important). Monument: tells us how important status was, even in death. People were not immune to grief when a loved one died, even though death was more common.