



# FELTONFLEET SCHOOL HISTORY DEPARTMENT



## COMMON ENTRANCE Revision Plan



CE JUNE 2011



Exam questions are like  
a box of chocolates...  
you never know what you will get!

So  
REVISE!



## Part A – Evidence section

Selection of either a) Edward I or b) First Crusade

Questions on Comprehension (GTI and GTI x 2)

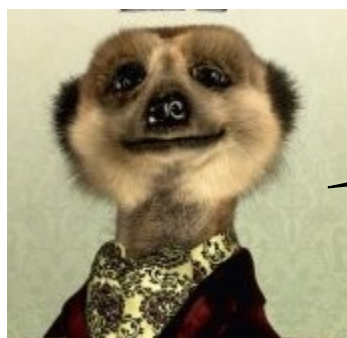
Compare and Contrast Sources (Be CANY)

Assessing usefulness/reliability of sources (I,I ) or (NOP)

## Part B – Essay Section

<b>Compulsory Topics (Must Study!)</b>				
<b>War &amp; Rebellion</b>	<b>Crown &amp; Parliament</b>	<b>Religion</b>	<b>Social History</b>	<b>General</b>
<b>CE Question Section</b>				
<b>B1/B2</b>	<b>B3/B4</b>	<b>B5/B6</b>	<b>B7/B8</b>	<b>B9/B10</b>
a) The Norman Conquest b) Henry V & 100 Years War <i>c) Peasants' Revolt</i>	a) Henry II & problems faced. b) John & problems faced <i>c) Peasants' Revolt</i>	a) Henry II & Becket b) John & Pope Innocent	a) Black Death b) Peasants' Revolt	Various topics covered in other theme areas i.e. major event or personality
<b>Optional Topics (Choose one)</b>				
Stephen & Matilda Civil War		Monastic Life or Crusades	Medieval Village	

All the information you need can be found in your notes. For each topic read through the bullet points at the beginning of each section. Then read through your topic notes. Finally when you feel that you know the topic well, read through the essay examples and honestly ask yourself that if those questions came up tomorrow in an exam could you answer them. If not then revisit the area of your notes that covers that difficulty.



**SIMPLES**

## War and Rebellion. CE B1 or B2

### Two wars Norman Conquest and Hundred Years War (Henrician War)

#### For Norman Conquest

- The claims to the throne after the death of Edward the Confessor. i.e. what were the causes of the War?
- The **BATTLE OF HASTINGS** – Soldiers, weapons, tactics, positioning, details of the battle, etc.
- Which commanders were involved?
- Why did William win the battle?
- Effect of loss on England - How William established control in England: Castles, rebellions, feudal system, church building and appointing Norman bishops/archbishop, Domesday Book
- 

#### For Henrician War (Hundred Years War)

- Hundred Years War was a series of 3 Wars :- Edwardian, Caroline and Henrician
- What were the causes of the Henrician war?
- Describe the events of Agincourt (First) campaign 11<sup>th</sup> Aug – 28<sup>th</sup> Oct
- When did Agincourt battle happen? (Date, Month, Year)
- Why did the battle happen?
- Where did it happen?
- How were the armies positioned?
- What tactics were used by each commander?
- What weapons were used by each side and what were the disadvantages/advantages?
- Why did Henry V win the battle?
- Why did the winning side win the war? Why loser lost?
- What were the consequences of the winning side winning the battle?
- How did the Hundred Years War end? i.e who won • Why did the war end as it did?
- What were the consequences/effects of the war ending on both countries (England and France)?

#### Sample essays

1: Choose one battle which led to the King of England being overthrown, such as Hastings, Bosworth or another which you have studied.

- (a) Describe the main types of soldiers and weapons of the two armies (20)  
(b) Explain why the losing side was defeated. (10)

2: From this period choose one battle in which the King or Queen of England was challenged for his or her throne, such as Hastings, Lincoln, Towton , Bosworth or another you have studied.

- (a) Describe the main events of the battle. (20)  
(b) Explain the reasons why the challenger fought against the ruler. (10)

3: Chose a battle which led to a monarch of England being overthrown, such as Hastings, Bosworth or another which you have studied

- (a) Describe the armies involved and how each tried to fight the battle (20)  
(b) Explain the ways in which the new monarch gained control over his kingdom. (10)

4. Choose one person who led a campaign to overthrow an English monarch, such as William, Duke of Normandy against Harold II, Matilda against Stephen, any of the leaders of the Yorkist or Lancastrian campaigns in the Wars of the Roses or another you have studied.

- (a) Describe one battle from the campaign. (20)  
(b) Explain why that person believed that he or she should be ruler of England. (10)

5: Choose one war between one English king and another country, such as Edward I and Wales or Scotland, Edward II and Scotland, Edward III and France, Henry V and France or another you may have studied.

(a) Describe the main events of the campaign or war (20)

*H V's 1415 invasion causes*

b). Explain why the war or campaign started. (10)

*H V 1415 Fr campaign - Harfleur, march, brief Agincourt, back home, importance of Agincourt*

*H V 1415— 1422 war: brief 1415 campaign, v.brief Agin, 1417-19 campaign (captured all of Normandy and much of northern France), 1420 Tr of Troyes, up to 1422 fighting Charles VI's son. Died on campaign in 1422.*

6: Choose one battle in a war between one English king and another country, such as Edward I and Wales or Scotland, Edward II and Scotland, Edward III and France, Henry V and France or another you have studied.

(a) Describe the main weapons and tactics used in this battle. (20)

*Agincourt — Fr types of soldiers, weapons & Somme Plan; Eng types of soldiers, weapons & formation*

(b) Explain why the winning side was victorious. (10)

*Fr mistakes, Eng strengths, luck*

7: Choose one commander from any war that you have studied.

(a) Describe the main events in his or her life. (20)

*Henry V—fighting for his father H4 against revolts, brief 1415 campaign and Agin, brief re-invasion and T of Troyes, 1422 death.*

(b) Explain how successful you think that he /she was in that war. (10)

*Great commander - what Agincourt did to French. Best English king in 100 Yrs War - main points of T of Troyes More land than Ed III and heir*

8: Choose one commander from any war that you have studied.

(a) Describe any one battle or campaign that he or she fought. (20)

*Agincourt*

(b) Explain why you think that he or she was successful in that battle or campaign. (10)

*Why Henry won — Fr mistakes - English strengths - Luck*

9: Choose ONE war between one English king and another country, such as Edward I and Wales or Scotland, Edward II and Scotland, Edward III and France, Henry V and France or another you may have studied.

(a) Describe one battle from the war. (20)

*Agincourt*

(b) Explain the consequences of the war for both sides. (10)

*France more powerful, Eng weaker, Development in army*

10: Choose ONE war between one English king and another country, such as Edward I and Wales or Scotland, Edward II and Scotland, Edward III and France, Henry V and France or another you may have studied.

a) Describe the part played in the war by one of its main leaders. (20)

*Henry V— 1415 campaign / 1417 re-invading / 1420 Treaty of Troyes*

b) Explain why the winning side was finally victorious (10)

*Why France won the whole war*

11: Choose any war that you have studied from this period.

(a) Describe one battle from that war. (20)

*Agincourt*

(b) Explain the consequences of the war for the two sides involved. (10)

*consequences / effects of war on Eng and France, development of armies*

12: Choose one commander from any one war you have studied. *Henry V*

(a) Describe the main types of soldiers and their weapons of the two armies in any one battle he or she fought. (20)

*Agincourt: English arm —types of soldier & weapons same for French army*

(b) Explain what you believe to have been his or her greatest achievement. (10)

*Winning Agincourt 1. how he beat bigger army 2. How winning Agincourt led to 1420 Treaty of Troyes (give details of treaty)*

13: Choose ONE war between one English king and another country, such as Edward I and Wales or Scotland, Edward II and Scotland, Edward III and France, Henry V and France or another you may have studied.

(a) Describe one battle from that war (20)

*Agincourt*

(b) Explain the reasons for the successes of any one leader during this war. (10)

14: Choose one commander from any one war you have studied.

(a) Describe one campaign he or she led. (20)

*Henry V's 1415 campaign*

(b) Explain why he or she was successful in any one battle he or she fought. (10)

*Why Henry won Agincourt*

15: Choose one war or campaign between one English king and another country, such as Edward 1 and Wales or Scotland, Edward II and Scotland, Edward III and France, Henry V and France or another you may have studied.

(a) Describe one battle from the war or campaign. (20)

*Agincourt*

(b) Explain the effects of the battle on the course of this war or campaign. (10)

16: Choose a battle from any war you have studied.

(a) Describe the types of soldiers and the weapons of the two armies in this battle. (20)

*Agincourt — one paragraph on knights and men at arms, one on archers, and say how each side tried to use them.*

(c) Explain why this battle ended as it did. (10)

*Why did Henry win Agincourt.*

17: Choose a war between one English king and another country, such as Edward 1 and Wales or Scotland, Edward II and Scotland, Edward III and France, Henry V and France or another you may have studied.

(a) Describe the main events of the war. (20)

*H V 1415—1422 war: brief 1415 campaign, v. brief Agin, 1417-19*

*campaign (got Normandy and n. France), 1420 T of Troyes, up to 1422 fighting Charles VI's son. Died on campaign in 1422.*

(b) Explain why the war started (10)

*1415 Henry V war causes*

18: Choose one battle in a war between one English king and another country, such as Edward 1 and Wales or Scotland, Edward II and Scotland, Edward III and France, Henry V and France or another you have studied.

(a) Describe how the armies were positioned and how each tried to fight the battle. (20)

*Agincourt — Fre positions, Somme Plan, and how it fell apart;*

*Eng positions and use of archers and men-at-arms to fight defensive battle*

(d) Explain why the war or campaign had started. (10)

19: Choose a war between one English king and another country, such as Edward 1st and Wales or Scotland, Edward II and Scotland, Edward III and France, Henry V and France or another you may have studied.

(a) Describe one battle from the war. (20)

*Agincourt*

(b) Explain why the war came to an end when it did (10)

*Why the French won the war — better army + leaders, more money*

20: Choose one commander from any war or rebellion that you have studied.

(a) Describe the part that he or she played in that war or rebellion. (20)

*HENRY V— 1415- 1422*

(b) Explain his or her success or failure in that war or rebellion (10)

*Success — how Agincourt weakened French, and his military skill*

21: Choose one war between one English king and another country, such as Edward I and Wales or Scotland, Edward II and Scotland, Edward III and France, Henry V and France or another you have studied.

(a) Describe one campaign from the war. (20)

*Agincourt campaign (Henrecian War)*

(b) Explain why that campaign had started. (10)

*PREPO Personal, Religious, Economic, Political, opportunity*

22. From this period, choose one battle in which the King or Queen of England was challenged for his or her throne, such as Hastings, Bosworth or another which you have studied.

(a) Describe the events which led up to the battle. (20)

(b) Explain the consequences of the battle for the two sides involved. (10)

23. From this period, choose one commander from any war you have studied.

(a) Describe either a war or campaign in which he or she fought. (20)

(b) Explain why this war or campaign had started. (10)

24. From this period, choose a war between one English king and another country, such as Edward I and Wales or Scotland, Edward II and Scotland, Edward III and France, Henry V and France or another you have studied.

(a) Describe the main events of the war. (20)

(b) Explain the consequences of the war for both sides. (10)

### **Quick recap**

Describe the battle of Hastings /Agincourt[20]

Describe the types of soldiers & the tactics used in the battle of Hastings ?[20]

Explain why this battle ended as it did [10]

Explain why the challenger (William) fought against the ruler (Harold) [10]

Explain the ways in which the new monarch gained control over his kingdom [10]

Explain why that person (William I) believed that he should be ruler of England. [10]

Explain the consequences of the war for the two sides involved [10]

## 2) Problems facing kings: Establishing their authority CE Section B3 and B4

### Henry II and King John

Peasants' Revolt could also be used here!

#### For Henry II

- The end of the Stephen/Matilda Civil war – Treaty of Wallingford.
- How did he make peace after 19 years of war?
- How did Henry II increase royal power? What were his problems and how did he solve them?
- How did he decrease the power of the barons?
- How did he solve the breakdown of law and order?
- How did he deal with the threat of Scotland?

#### For John

- The legacy of Richard I.
- What were the problems he faced and how did he solve them?
- The confusion over who should be king
- How did he attempt to reduce the threat of Philip II?
- Events of the French war
- How did he solve his lack of money?
- The threat of Innocent III
- How successful was he?

#### Sample Essays

- 1) Choose one monarch of England from this period
  - (a) Describe the main problem which he or she faced. (20)
  - (b) Explain whether you think this problem was his or her fault. (10)
- 2) Choose a monarch of England from this period.
  - (a) Describe what you believe to be the main problem he or she faced in her reign (20)
  - (b) Explain how successful he or she was in dealing with it. (10)
- 3) Choose one king who faced revolt by his barons or his people, such as William II, John, Henry III, Richard II or another you have studied.
  - (a) Describe the events which led up to the revolt. (20)
  - (b) Explain whether you believe the revolt was a success or failure. (10)
- 4): From this period, choose one monarch of England who argued either with the Church or his barons, such as William II, Henry II, Henry III, Edward II, Richard II, Henry IV, Henry VI, Henry VII or another you have studied. You may not choose King John.
  - (a) Describe the main events of the argument. (20)
  - (b) Explain why the argument had started. (10)
- 5) Choose one king who argued with either his barons or the Church, such as William II, Henry II, Henry III, John, Edward II, Richard II, Henry IV, Henry VI, Henry VII or another you have studied.
  - (a) Describe the main events of the argument. (20)
  - (b) Explain the consequences of this argument for the two sides. (10)

### 3) Monarchy versus Church CE Section Religion B5 and B6 Poss B3 & B4

#### Choose Henry II & Becket and John and Innocent III

- When did the dispute take place?
- Why did they argue?
- The main events of the dispute
- How the dispute ended?
- Who was to blame for the dispute?
- Who benefited most in the end or how did both parties benefit?

#### Sample Essays

1; Choose ONE important figure from the medieval Church, such as Lanfranc, Anselm, Langton, Becket or another you may have studied.

a) Describe his Church career (20)

*B working for Theobald, B =A of C, brief B's row with H*

b) Explain his importance in the Church's history. (10)

*B not giving into H and Ch gaining more from B's murder*

2: Choose any ONE medieval personality whom you have studied.

(a) Describe the most famous event in his or her life. (20)

*Becket 's row with Henry OR his murder in detail*

(b) Explain whether he or she should be seen in history as a failure or success. (10)

*How did B help the Church (Church gaining more from B's death)*

3: Choose one English monarch from this period

(a) Describe one major event in his or her reign. (20)

*H's row with Becket*

(b) Explain the effect of this event on that monarch's reign. (10)

*Consequences of the row — one of H's few failures (unable to complete reform of all law)*

4: Choose any ONE medieval personality whom you admire.

(a) Describe the main events of his or her life. (20)

*B's life and church career, row with H*

(b) Explain why he/she deserves to be studied (10)

*Win' was B so important to the Church*

5: Choose one king who argued with the Church, such as William II John, Henry II or another you may have studied.

(a) Describe the events of the row. (20)

*From 1163 West to B's murder*

(b) Explain who, in your opinion, gained more from the row: the Church or the king. (10)

*ch — more money - power safe*

6: Choose one important figure from the medieval Church, such as Lanfranc, Anselm, Langton, Becket or another you may have studied

(a) Describe the main events of his life in the Church. (20)

*Worked for Theobald, recommended by him as A of C, then main events in row with H, ending with murder.*

(b) Explain how successful you think he was in his Church career. (10)

*Alive — did resist H's changes, but split church. Dead— used to kept Ch free from king, and get it more money*

7: Choose ONE important figure from the medieval Church, such as Lanfranc, Anselm, Langton, Becket or another you may have studied.

(a) Describe what you think was the most important or dramatic event of his life in the Church. (20)

*B's murder*

(b) Explain why he was such an important Church figure. (10)

*Alive - did resist H's changes (what were they) but split church Dead- used to kept Ch free from king & get it more money*

8: Choose one king who argued with the Church, such as William II, John, Henry II or another you may have studied.

(a) Describe the main events of the row. (20)

*1163 West to B's murder*

(b) Explain what the row was about. (10)

*Causes of the row — ch law, ch and king's power, personalities*

9: Choose any one medieval personality whom you have studied.

(a) Describe the important events of his or her life. (20)

*start at working for Theobald, then Chancellor, then A of C and v. brief murder*

(b) Explain how successful his or her career was. (10)

*1. Important in defending Ch against H's ideas*

*2. How his death protected Church*

10: Choose ONE important figure from the medieval Church, such as Lanfranc, Anselm, Langton, Becket or another you may have studied

(a) Describe his Church career (20)

*1162 A of C to his death 1170*

(b) Explain whether you think that he helped to make the Church stronger or weaker. (10)

*B taking Ch into conflict with king and splitting Ch*

*Church gaining out of his death*

11: Choose one king who argued with the Church, such as William II, John, Henry II or another you may have studied from this period.

(a) Describe the main events of the argument. (20)

*1163 west to murder*

(b) Explain whether you think the Church or the king was right in the argument. (10)

*B right or H right*

12: Choose one king who argued with the Church, such as William II, John, Henry II or another you may have studied.

(a) Describe the main events of the argument. (20)

*1163 west to murder*

(b) Explain why the two sides argued. (10)

*disagreed over Ch law and power (what H wanted and why B was against it), personalities.*

13: Choose one king who argued with the Church, such as William H, John, Henry II or another you may have studied.

(a) Describe the events which led up to the argument (20)

*Why and when H made B A of C. what H wanted and why, why B said no at West*

(b) Explain the consequences of the argument for both the king and the Church.. (10)

*What happened to 4 knights, how Church gained, whether H really lost anything*

14: Choose one king who argued with the Church, such as William II, John, Henry II or another you may have studied.

(a) Describe the most important event during the argument (20)

*Becket 's murder*

(b) Explain who gained more from the argument: The King or the Church (10)

*(c) Church — power safe, wealth*

15: Choose one king who argued with the Church, such as William H, John, Henry II or another you may have studied.

(a) Describe the events of the argument. (20)

*1162 election to murder*

(b) Explain why the argument started (10)

*disagreed over Ch law and power (what H wanted and why B was against it), personalities*

16: Choose one important figure from the medieval Church such as Becket, Langton or another that you have studied

(a) Explain what you believe to be the main event in the Church of his time (20)

(b) Explain whether he was seen as an ally or an enemy by the king of the time. (10)

17: Choose one important figure from the medieval Church, such as Lanfranc, Anselm, Becket or another you have studied.

(a) Describe the event or issue in the Church career of this figure for which he is best remembered.(20)

(b) Explain whether you think that he made the Church stronger or weaker. (10)

18. Choose one king who argued with either his barons or the Church, such as William II, Henry II, Henry III, John, Edward II, Richard II, Henry IV, Henry VI, Henry VII or another you have studied.

(a) Describe the main events of the argument. (20)

(b) Explain the consequences of this argument for the two sides. (10)

19. Choose one king who faced revolt by his barons or his people, such as William II, Henry III, Richard II or another you have studied. You may not choose King John.

(a) Describe the main events of the revolt. (20)

(b) Explain the effects of the revolt on both sides. (10)

#### 4) Black Death CE Section Social History. B7 & B8 (Poss B9, B10 General)

- Where did it start?
- How did it spread?
- What caused it?
- What were the four types of plague?
- What were the symptoms & mortality rate of the types of plague?
- Why did it spread so easily in towns?
- What did medieval people believe were the causes?
- How did medieval people attempt to prevent and cure the disease?
- How did the Black Death affect agriculture?
- How did the Black Death affect prices?
- What were the effects of the Black Death on the Church and Monasteries?
- What were the effects of the Black Death on the Feudal System?
- What other effects did the Black Death have on life in Britain?
- How was the Black Death linked to the Peasants' Revolt?

#### Sample Essays

- 1: (a) Describe how the Black Death was caught and how it spread into Europe and England (20)  
*How bubonic and pneumonic was caught, where it started, how and when it got to Europe and England.*  
(b) Explain its effects on Great Britain. (10)  
*Short and long term effects*
- 2: (a) Describe the effect the Black Death had on village life. (20)  
*Fewer peasants, effect on crop and animal farming, peasant wages and wish for freedom.*  
*Countryside/farming essay*  
(b) Explain the importance of this as a cause of the Peasants' revolt (10)  
*Peasant reaction to government trying to stop wages and freedom / church lords. Made worse by John Ball's preaching.*
- 3: (a) Describe the symptoms of the main types of the Black Death and how the disease could be caught. (20)  
*Bub and pneu (septicae jf time)*  
(b) Explain what people then thought caused it and the reasoning behind their thinking. (10)  
*religious/scientific / illogical / rational / irrational / wild / desperate*
- 4: a) Describe what effect the Black Death had on the peasants (20)  
*Free peasants — wages, cheaper land/serfs and villeins - wanting to be free*  
(b) Explain how the government responded to this and how successful it was. (10)  
*Gov spying to stop them - S of L /church /success - wages down a bit but higher. peasants anger*
- 5: (a) Describe in detail how the Black Death reached first Europe and then Britain. (20)  
(b) Explain why the Black Death can be seen as a long term cause of the Peasants' Revolt (10)
- 6: (a) Describe the main types of the Black Death, how they were caught and their symptoms. (20)  
(b) Explain how the Black Death affected Britain at the time of the outbreak. (10)  
*Short term consequences*
- 7: (a) Describe how people tried to avoid and to cure the Black Death (20)  
*Avoid and cures*  
(b) Explain how the Black Death affected Britain in the long term. (10)  
*Long term consequences*

- 8: a) Describe how the Black Death was caught and how it spread across Europe and particularly into Britain. (20)  
*Medical causes of bubonic and pneumonic, spread from China into England*  
(b) Explain its effects on Britain. (10)  
*short and long term consequences*
- 9: (a) Describe how people of the period thought the Black Death could be caught and how it was actually caught. (20)  
*Thinking then (scientific, religious, ignorant) .Real bub + pneu causes*  
(b) Explain how the Black Death changed life in the countryside (10)  
*Effect on farming (short term + long term) + on free peasants + serfs (+ on their relationship with lords — short + long term)*
- 10: a) Describe how people tried to protect themselves when the Black Death arrived. (20)  
*How to avoid it and thinking behind each idea*  
(b) Explain how the Black Death was caught and why it spread so quickly through Europe. (10)  
*+pneu causes. Dates and how it spread through Europe*
- 11 (a) Describe the symptoms of the main types of the Black Death and how people then tried to cure the disease. (20)  
(b) Explain how the Black Death affected Britain at the time. (10)
12. (a) Describe how the Black Death was caught and how it spread into Europe and England. (20)  
(b) Explain what people at the time believed were its causes and why they thought this. (10)
13. (a) Describe the effect the Black Death had on life in the countryside. (20)  
(b) Explain the importance of this as a cause of the Peasants' Revolt. (10)
14. (a) Describe in detail the spread of the Black Death from Asia, through Europe, to Britain. (20)  
(b) Explain how the Black Death affected the lives of the peasants in the years following its outbreak. (10)
15. Choose any one event which you believe had a major effect on medieval England or Britain.  
(a) Describe this event in detail. (20)  
(b) Explain why this event had such a major effect on medieval England or Britain. (10)

**Rebellion CE Section:- Social History & War and Rebellion. B7, B8, B1, B2**  
**Choose ONE rebellion: I recommend The Peasants' Revolt/Tyler's Rebellion June 1381**

- When did the rebellion happen?
- Why did the rebellion happen? Long Term and Short term causes
- Where did it happen?
- What did the rebels want to achieve?
- Who were the leaders?
- Learn the details of the events of the revolt/rebellion.
- How did it end?
- What did the rebels achieve?
- Why did the rebellion fail?

**Sample essays**

- 1: (a) Describe the events of the Peasants' Revolt before the rebels reached London (20)  
(b) Explain what the rebels hoped to achieve. (10)
- 2: (a) Describe the role played in the events of the Peasants' Revolt by one of its leaders or by someone in the government (20)  
(b) Explain why the revolt failed. (10)
- 3:(a) Describe the types of peasant who might have lived in a medieval manor and their daily lives. (20)  
(b) Explain why the peasants had become so angry by the time of the Peasants' revolt. (10)
- 4: (a) Describe the part played in the Peasants' Revolt by one of its leaders (20)  
(b) Explain why the government was finally able to defeat the revolt. (10)
- 5: (a) Describe one of the meetings between the King and the rebels during the Peasants' Revolt (20)  
(b) Explain why the revolt had come about. (10)
- 6:(a) Describe the main events of the Peasants' Revolt. (20)  
(b) Explain whether the revolt was a success or not. (10)
- 7.(a) Describe the Smithfield meeting between the king and the rebels during the Peasants' Revolt. (20)  
(b) Explain why the Revolt had come about. (10)
8. Choose one rebellion or civil war against an English monarch, such as Matilda's against King Stephen, one of the Yorkist or Lancastrian campaigns in the Wars of the Roses or another you have studied. You may not choose King John and his barons.  
(a) Describe the events which led up to the start of the civil war or rebellion. (20)  
(b) Explain the success or failure of that rebellion or civil war. (10)
9. (a) Describe the part played in the Peasants' Revolt by one of its leaders. (20)  
(b) Explain why the government was finally able to defeat the revolt. (10)

**Quick recap**

- Describe the events of the Peasants' Revolt [20]  
Describe two of the meetings between the rebels and Richard II [20]  
Explain why the peasants revolted in 1381 [10]  
Explain how the king was able to crush the rebellion [10]  
Explain who won in the end [10]  
Explain whether the revolt was a success or not. [10]

## 6) Civil War in England.

### CE Section:- War and Rebellion B1 or B2 Crown and Parliament B3 or B4

I recommend one of the following : - 1) Stephen and Matilda ('Nineteen Long Winters'); 2) First Barons' War ( King John); 3) Second Barons' War (Henry III and Simon de Montfort) or 4) Wars of the Roses

- When did the Civil war take place?
- Why did the war happen?
- Who were the main characters involved?
- Learn the main events of the war (battles, sieges, treaties etc)
- Learn one battle in detail ( Events, leaders, tactics, why battle won or lost)  
{1) Lincoln 2) Siege of Rochester 3) Lewes or Evesham 4) Bosworth}
- How did the war end?
- Why the winning side was victorious in the end (If applicable)
- What were the effects of the war on England

### Sample Essays

1. Choose one rebellion or civil war against an English monarch, such as Matilda's against Stephen or another you have studied
  - (a) Describe one campaign from that civil war or rebellion (20)
  - (b) Explain the causes of the rebellion or civil war. (10)
  
2. Choose an event which was important in the development of parliament in this period, such as Simon de Montfort's rebellion or any other you have studied.
  - (a) Describe the event in detail (20)
  - (b) Explain why the event happened. (10)
  
- 3: Choose one rebellion or civil war against an English monarch, such as Matilda's against King Stephen, one of the Yorkist or Lancastrian campaigns in the Wars of the Roses or another you have studied. You may not choose King John and his barons.
  - (a) Describe the events which led up to the start of the civil war or rebellion. (20)
  - (b) Explain the success or failure of that rebellion or civil war. (10)
  
4. Choose one rebellion or civil war against an English monarch, such as Matilda's against King Stephen, one of the Yorkist or Lancastrian campaigns in the Wars of the Roses or another you have studied. You may not choose King John and his barons.
  - (a) Describe the events which led up to the start of the civil war or rebellion. (20)
  - (b) Explain the success or failure of that rebellion or civil war. (10)

## 7) Monastic Life and the Church

## CE Religion B5 & B6

- The purpose of the monasteries
- The buildings and layout of a monasteries
- The jobs carried out within a monastery
- The daily routine of monks and nuns
- Why monasteries were important in medieval society

1. (a) Describe daily life either in a monastery or a nunnery. (20)  
(b) Explain why monasteries were such an important part of medieval life. (10)
- 2: (a) Describe the different jobs and positions in either a monastery or a nunnery. (20)  
(b) Explain why the Church was so important in medieval England. (10)
3. (a) Describe the daily routine of a monk or nun. (20)  
(b) Explain why the Church was so important in Medieval England. (10)

## 8) Crusades CE Religion B5 & B6

### Choose either First or Third Crusade

- Why the First or Third Crusade took place
- Many characters involved in the campaign and the part they played
- Many events of that crusade, i.e. battles and sieges
- How the crusade ended
- How Europe benefited or suffered from the crusades

- 1) Choose any one crusade.  
(a) Describe its main events. (20)  
(b) Explain the different reasons which would encourage people to go on a crusade. (10)
- 2) Choose any one crusade.  
(a) Describe its main events. (20)  
(b) Explain its consequences and whether it was successful or not. (10)
- 3) Choose any one crusade.  
(a) Describe the events which led up to this crusade. (20)  
(b) Explain the main effects of the crusades on life in Europe. (10)
- 4) Choose any one Crusade.  
(a) Describe the part played in it by one of its major figures. (20)  
(b) Explain why there was so much conflict over the control of Jerusalem between Christian and Islamic armies. (10)

## 9) Medieval Villages CE Social History B7 & B8

- Hierarchy of a medieval village
- Buildings and layout of the village
- The types of peasants and how they differed
- Daily life in the village
- The jobs performed by peasants.
- How law and order was carried out
- How peasants entertained themselves
- The role of women in the village

1) Choose either medieval towns or villages.

(a) Describe the main types of people you would have met there at any time during the medieval period. Remember to be clear about which century you are writing. (20)

(b) Explain how law and order was kept there. (10)

2) (a) Describe the part played by women in village life. (20)

(b) Explain why there seem to be so few famous women in medieval history. (10)

3) (a) Choose one area of medieval life, such as farming, work, religious orders, and describe what part women played in it. (20)

(b) Explain why, in medieval times, women were viewed in general as inferior to men. (10)

4) (a) Describe the different types of peasant in medieval times. (20)

(b) Explain how a medieval manor was run by its lord. (10)

5) Choose a medieval town or village.

(a) Describe how either might have looked at any time during the medieval period. Be clear as to which century you are writing about. (20)

(b) Explain how either village or town life changed over the medieval period. (10)