**What happened during the 16th and 17th century?**

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| Henry Tudor defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth and became Henry VII, King of England in **1485.** | During the **1540s** Henry VIII was a war with France and Scotland. The cost of fighting led to higher taxes. | **Poverty** becomes a huge problem during Queen Elizabeth’s reign. The Elizabethan Poor Laws are passed in **1598** and **1601**, which makes it the job of each **parish** to look after its poor. | Woollen cloth was the country’s main **export**. However, during the second half of the 16th century there was **a collapse in the cloth trade** and **exports** fell sharply. There was a huge rise in unemployment. |
| Henry VIII **succeeded** his father as King of England on the 21st April **1509** after his father became ill with **tuberculosis.**  | The population of England and Wales grew sharply during the 16th century. By **1600** the population of England and Wales was 4.3 million. | Henry VIII rules as a Catholic **monarch.** but when the Pope refused to grant the king a **divorce** from his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, Henry broke away from the Roman Catholic Church and created the Church of England (**1534).**  | The years from **1596** until **1597** were very bad years for harvest. This caused a sharp rise in food prices and brought about the threat of starvation for the poorest people.  |
| There was a period of rising **inflation** throughout Europe. Wages could not keep up with rising food prices. By **1591** food prices had tripled since 1501.  | In 1500 most people in England and Wales were **Catholic** but some people were beginning to listen to the calls made by a German monk, Martin Luther to **reform (change)** the Church. | Changes in farming methods took place. People began keeping sheep rather than growing crops. Sheep farming was less **labour intensive**. This meant lots of people lost jobs. The Kett’s Rebellion in Norfolk in **1549** was a protest against changes in farming methods.  | Edward died whilst still a teenager and he was **succeeded** as ruler by his elder sister, Mary, who was a Catholic. Mary ruled as **Catholic monarch.** |
| Henry VIII dies in 1547. His son, Edward VI becomes King of England at the age of 9. He rules as a **Protest** monarch.  | Many Catholics were angry at the new King, James I, who had tightened the laws against Catholics. The Gunpowder Plot of November **1605** was an attempt to assassinate the king.  | When Elizabeth became Queen in 1558 the country was bitterly divided over religion. Although Elizabeth was more **tolerant of Catholicism,** she brought back **Protestantism** as the official religion.  | Elizabeth I is at war with Spain in the Anglo-Spanish War **(1585-1604)** |
| Henry dissolves the monasteries between **1536-40.** | The English Civil War takes place **1642-1649.** | Charles I is executed for **treason** **(1649).**  |  James I becomes the first Stuart monarch in **1603.** |

**Task:**

1. **Create a colour key code for social (about people), political (about power) and economic (about money).**
2. **Categorise the events into these categories.**
3. **Circle any causes of poverty in the 16th and 17th century.**
4. **Stretch yourself: Use PEE to explain why there was so much poverty during the early modern era.**

*One reasons there was so much poverty was..*

*For example…*

*This led to more poverty because….*

*Another reason…*

*A third reason…*