



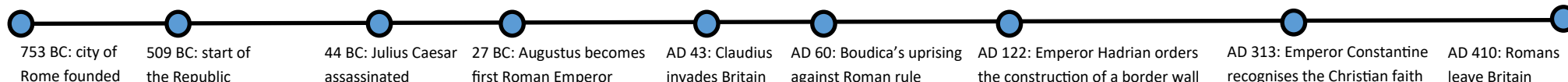
Year 7 History: Autumn 1 Knowledge Organiser: How did the Romans impact life in the North East of England?

In your first term studying History at Christ's College, you will be exploring the impacts of the Romans, Anglo-Saxons and Vikings, with a particular focus on Sunderland and the North East. The first half term focuses upon the Romans. You will study the formation of the Roman Empire and how it was governed, the motivations behind the Roman invasion of England and then how the Romans shaped life in the North East.



How was the Roman Empire governed? ⇒ Rome took many shapes over the centuries. It was a Kingdom until 509 BC, then it became a Republic ruled by the Senate until Emperor Augustus came to power in 27 BC. ⇒ The SENATE was made up of rich, powerful men who helped make some financial decisions. ⇒ Two CONSULS were elected every year to advise the Emperors, and the MAGISTRATES were in charge of keeping law and order. ⇒ TRIBUNES made sure citizens were treated equally.	Why did the Romans invade Britain? ⇒ Emperor Claudius was in charge when the Romans invaded Britain in AD 43. ⇒ POWER: conquest meant Emperors could show off their power and enhance their reputation. ⇒ TRADE: invading would give the Romans more goods to trade with the other provinces. ⇒ MANPOWER: invading would allow the Romans to acquire slaves and soldiers. ⇒ RESOURCES: Britain had fertile land which could produce crops; there were also metals.	Boudica's Uprising (AD 60) ⇒ Boudica was the Queen of the Iceni Tribe, which lived in Southern England. ⇒ When her husband Prasutagus died, Boudica was entitled to half of his land and property, but the Romans took everything. ⇒ Boudica and her daughters were publicly abused and attacked, and this inspired a rebellion against Roman rule. ⇒ Boudica raided St. Alban's, Colchester and London, killing 20,000. She poisoned herself after losing to the Romans at Watling Street.
Hadrian's Wall ⇒ This was a huge border wall built to mark the frontiers (edge) of the Roman Empire in Northern England. It is 73 miles long. ⇒ The Romans struggled to fight the Picts and Celts from Scotland, and the wall was designed to prevent an invasion. ⇒ 15,000 soldiers and British slaves constructed and guarded the wall. There was a mile castle situated along every mile of the wall. ⇒ Forts like <i>Vindolanda</i> and <i>Housesteads</i> could house up to 1,000 soldiers and their families.	What did the Romans ever do for us? ⇒ The Romans brought the Latin language to Britain. It became the language of religion, laws and government. It influences many words we use today, like <i>plumbum</i>. This was Latin for lead, which they used to make pipes, and it's where we get the word plumbing! ⇒ The Roman Empire is famous for its straight, paved and raised roads. It made it easier to transport goods and people between towns. Modern roads like the Great North Road (A1) and Watling Street (A2 and A5) still follow routes used by the Romans! ⇒ The Romans were the first to build large towns in Britain. They were carefully planned out and include <i>Aqua Sulis</i> (Bath), <i>Londinium</i> (London) and <i>Lindum Colonia</i> (Lincoln) which still exist to this day. ⇒ You might say the Romans invented fast food! Market stalls and food counters (the <i>thermopolium</i>) served freshly-prepared foods and the Romans also brought apples, pears and peas to Britain.	

GLOSSARY
♦ Republic: a country that is not ruled by a monarch. ♦ Emperor: the ruler of the Roman Empire. ♦ Province: a regional division of the Roman Empire ruled by a Governor. ♦ Legion: a division of the Roman army with between 3,000 and 6,000 men. ♦ Auxiliaries: soldiers in the Roman army who weren't full citizens of the Empire. ♦ Aqueduct: channels built to supply water to Roman towns and villages. ♦ Hypocaust: a system of under-floor heating used in Roman houses. ♦ Villa: a country house with baths, painted plaster walls, central heating and gardens.





Year 7 History: Autumn 2 Knowledge Organiser: How did the Anglo-Saxons and Vikings impact life in the North East of England?

This half-term's enquiry focuses on the impacts of two more migrations to Britain before 1066: the Anglo-Saxons and the Vikings. During this time, the North East of England, especially the ancient kingdom of Northumbria, underwent a 'golden age' as culture and the Christian faith flourished. Saints Bede, Cuthbert and Oswald all played important roles before the peace was disturbed by the sudden invasion of the Vikings in AD 793, who brought even more changes.



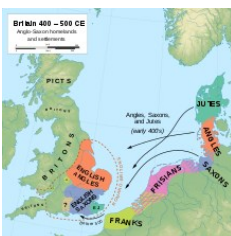
Who were the Anglo-Saxons?

⇒ In AD 410, the Romans left England. Soon after, many different groups migrated over.

⇒ They came from what is now **Germany, Denmark and Holland.**

⇒ The three main groups were the **JUTES**, the **ANGLES** and the **SAXONS**. They settled all over England over the next few centuries.

⇒ We *collectively* call them the Anglo-Saxons.



The Bamburgh Bodies!

⇒ A key historical skill to master is inference-making. An **inference** is a conclusion you can make about the past from a source that is not directly stated.

⇒ In the town of Bamburgh, in Northumberland, many skeletons were discovered in the 19th century.

⇒ These 'Bamburgh Bodies' give us clues **about life in Anglo-Saxon England!** For example, broken ribs suggest there was a lot of fighting or wars.



What did the Anglo-Saxons believe?

⇒ At first, the Anglo-Saxons were pagans, but Christianity arrived when **St. Augustine** travelled to England. The new religion spread quickly.

⇒ **St. Bede** was an important Northern saint who spent his life at the monasteries at **Monkwearmouth** and **Jarrow**.

⇒ He survived plague as a young boy and wrote several books on Christianity and History.

⇒ **St. Oswald** was a very religious King of Northumbria and fought battles to keep the kingdom united.

What was Anglo-Saxon life like?

⇒ Historians say there was a Northumbrian '**Golden Age**' which saw the construction of lots of churches and stone crosses.

⇒ **Glass-making** came to the North East, and the Anglo-Saxons were able to make early stained-glass windows.

⇒ **Books and manuscripts** were written by monks, and **early medicines**, like herbs, were used.

⇒ **Forts** were built around Northumbria, which suggests there was fighting, rivalry and warfare among different groups.

Why did the Vikings invade?

⇒ In AD 793, the Vikings (tribes from Denmark and Norway) **raided the Holy Island of Lindisfarne** and destroyed the monastery there.

⇒ They were **warriors and traders**, who wanted to expand their trade routes.

⇒ Some had heard of England's **fertile land**, which could mean better and more crops to sell on.

⇒ Many settled in the North of England. York (*Jorvik*) became the Viking capital. Although raids continued, soon, Anglo-Saxons and Danes lived together peacefully.

What was Viking life like?

⇒ In the 9th century, the Vikings conquered nearly all of England, except Wessex. **King Alfred the Great fought back** and defeated the Viking leader *Guthrum*.

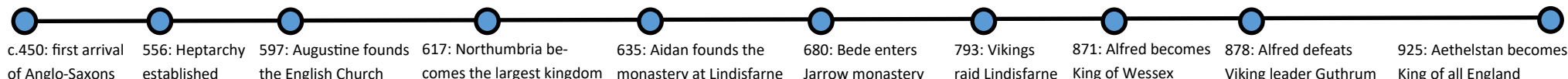
⇒ In the Danelaw, the Vikings had a special **hierarchy in society**, led by a **CHIEF**, followed by the noble **JARLS**, then the farming **KARLS**, and the **THRALLS** (slaves) at the bottom.

⇒ Viking **women** had more freedom because they weren't seen as their husband's property.

⇒ **Foods** included honey, bread, porridge and fish.

GLOSSARY

- ◆ **Heptarchy:** a term to describe the time when England was divided into seven Anglo-Saxon kingdoms.
- ◆ **Northumbria:** the Anglo-Saxon kingdom covering North East England.
- ◆ **Wessex:** the most powerful of the seven kingdoms, located in the South and West of England.
- ◆ **Jorvik:** the Danish name for the city of York, which the Vikings made their capital after invading.
- ◆ **Danelaw:** the name given to the parts of England that followed Danish laws after the Viking invasion.
- ◆ **Pagan:** a person with religious beliefs different to those of the main religions.
- ◆ **Carbon dating:** a method to determine how old an object is.





Year 7 History: Spring 1 Knowledge Organiser: Why did William the Conqueror win the Battle of Hastings and how did the Norman Conquest change England?

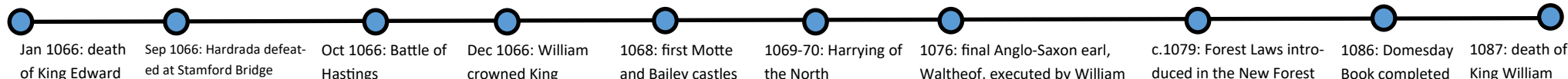
This unit of work begins in a year of crisis: 1066. King Edward the Confessor died without an heir and there were three main claimants to the English throne. By Christmas Day, after defeating King Harold Godwinson, William of Normandy was the new English King and he began to transform England. Rebellions were brutally put down, and he imposed his authority through the building of castles; changes to law and order and a new social order: the Feudal System.



SUCCESSION CRISIS! 1066... ⇒ 1066 was a year of three English kings. Edward the Confessor died heirless and 3 men wanted the crown: ⇒ Harold Godwinson was the powerful <u>Earl of Wessex</u>. He helped King Edward in battle in Wales, was a rich and influential landowner and had the support of the Witan. ⇒ Harald Hardrada was <u>King of Norway</u> and related to an earlier English king. He was one of the most feared and powerful warriors in Europe. ⇒ William, Duke of Normandy was a close friend of Edward and a <u>powerful French nobleman</u>. He was allegedly promised the crown in the 1050s.	Invasions and Battles ⇒ The Witan declared Harold Godwinson to be the next King of England after Edward died. ⇒ Harald Hardrada then sailed over from Norway to claim the English crown! He was helped by Harold's brother Tostig. Harold marched north and defeated Hardrada at the Battle of Stamford Bridge. ⇒ William had prepared an invasion force, and sailed across to England in September. ⇒ William defeated an exhausted Harold at the Battle of Hastings in 1066.	The Harrying of the North, 1069-70 ⇒ Not everyone in England was pleased with a French Duke invading and taking the crown! ⇒ Earls Edwin and Morcar led a series of uprisings in the North of England, and this included the killing in Durham of one of William's closest friends, Robert of Commines. ⇒ In revenge, William marched north and ordered the total destruction of several towns and villages. Fields were salted to stop crops from growing, and many people were murdered. ⇒ Many more died from starvation.
Why were castles important? ⇒ Building castles allowed King William to control the English people. They were important symbols of Norman power and authority. ⇒ The first castles were wooden Motte and Bailey constructions. These were cheap and quick to build, and usually featured a keep on top of a Motte: a man-made mound of earth. ⇒ Later on, they were replaced by much stronger stone castles. They were <u>heavily defended</u>, with features like <i>moats, drawbridges, arrow loops, murder holes, portcullises</i> and <i>curtain walls</i>.	What was the Feudal System and the Domesday Book? ⇒ William relied heavily on the support of his friends. He rewarded them by making them lords and giving out land in England. ⇒ The Feudal System helped William by ensuring that everyone knew their place in society. The King was at the top, then the LORDS, then the KNIGHTS and then the PEASANTS. ⇒ To <u>find out how much England's land was worth</u>, William ordered a huge survey of England which was recorded in the Domesday Book in 1086.	How was law and order changed? ⇒ Some Anglo-Saxon practises were kept, like trials by ordeal. Guilt was decided by how you did in an ordeal, like carrying a red-hot iron bar or if you sank or floated when thrown into water. ⇒ William introduced trial by combat for nobles. Two men would fight to the death or until one surrendered, and the loser was guilty. ⇒ Punishments were very harsh, and included hangings and cutting off body parts! ⇒ Villagers might have to pay murdrum fines if a Norman was killed, and the Forest Laws meant peasants could be executed for trespassing in William's royal forests.

GLOSSARY

- ◆ **Heir**: the person next in line to the throne, usually a King's eldest son.
- ◆ **Witenagemot**: a council of senior noblemen that advised English kings before the Conquest.
- ◆ **Housecarls**: the English king's full-time professional soldiers.
- ◆ **Fyrd**: an irregular force of peasant soldiers.
- ◆ **Hierarchy**: the way society is ordered and structured.
- ◆ **Villeins**: unfree peasants at the bottom of the Feudal System.
- ◆ **Domesday Book**: William's detailed survey of English land to work out how much tax could be raised.
- ◆ **Fief**: a piece of land the king gives to a nobleman, in return for loyalty, taxes and knights for the king's army.





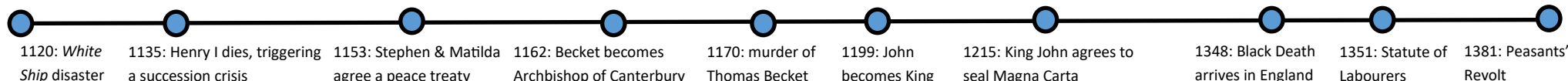
Year 7 History: Spring 2 Knowledge Organiser: How successfully did England's medieval monarchs deal with the problems they faced?

After the Norman Conquest, England's medieval monarchs wielded a lot of power, but they faced a variety of different problems, including civil wars, disputes with the church over whether Kings, Bishops or the Pope should have more power; rebellious barons; a deadly disease and furious peasants who demanded drastic changes! This enquiry will assess the reigns of different monarchs, and you can decide which monarchs were the most successful.



Stephen, Matilda and the Anarchy! ⇒ There was another crisis in 1120 when Henry I's sons and heirs died in a shipwreck. The next in line to the throne was his daughter Matilda, but her cousin Stephen eyed the Crown too! ⇒ Stephen rushed over to England to gain the support of the nobles; Matilda had support as well and a two-decade long civil war broke out. ⇒ For a time, Matilda was winning, but <u>lost support when she tried to increase taxes</u>; she was jailed in Oxford, but escaped across the Thames! ⇒ Peace was agreed in 1153.	Henry II vs. Thomas Becket ⇒ Henry II (Matilda's son) became King in 1154 and he made his best friend, Thomas Becket, Lord Chancellor. He was <u>highly effective</u>. ⇒ Henry had fallen out with the Pope over <u>who should be able to choose</u> English bishops. ⇒ Expecting Becket to follow his wishes, Henry appointed him Archbishop of Canterbury. ⇒ However, Becket refused to give in to his king's demands, and the Pope threatened to excommunicate Henry. Enraged, Henry fell out with Becket and four knights murdered him in 1170.	Was King John useless or unlucky? ⇒ John did not expect to become king in 1199: his older brother Richard I died suddenly. ⇒ John inherited a country with a lot of debt, so he had to raise taxes to pay off the Crown's debts. ⇒ John angered his barons by <u>not consulting them</u> as often as earlier kings. He also fell out with the Pope, who then banned all church services in England (the INTERDICTION). ⇒ He fell in love with a French noblewoman, Isabella of Angoulême, but this angered the French king! ⇒ John lost two wars and nearly all of our French land.
What was Magna Carta? ⇒ The barons had had enough of King John. They hated his decisions and nicknamed him LACK-LAND and SOFTSWORD! ⇒ They gathered an army and <u>forced the king to negotiate</u>. Otherwise, they would go to war. ⇒ King John reluctantly agreed to Magna Carta. The 'great charter' limited the king's powers. It guaranteed <u>trial by jury</u> for freemen; limited inheritance taxes; guaranteed the rights of the English Church and set up a Council where the barons <u>had to agree before any new taxes could be imposed</u>.	Edward III and the Black Death... ⇒ The Black Death was a severe outbreak of plague: a disease spread by fleas that lived on rats. It arrived in England in 1348 and would kill millions. Between 40 and 60% of the population died. ⇒ There were many theories about what caused the disease, and strange 'treatments' like whipping yourself (flagellation) and drilling a hole in your head (trepanning)! ⇒ Three of King Edward III's children would die from plague, but he did order the London streets to be cleaned up, improving conditions.	Why did England's peasants revolt? ⇒ Those lucky to survive the Black Death were in demand as there was a shortage of workers. However, Edward III decreed that wages would not go up. This was the Statute of Labourers. ⇒ A radical preacher John Ball inspired many by criticising the King and the Feudal System. ⇒ England was fighting France and a poll tax was brought in to pay for the war. This meant peasants earned even less money. ⇒ Wat Tyler led a revolt and marched to London to negotiate with King Richard II. He agreed to some demands but later reneged on his promises. <u>Tyler was killed</u>.

GLOSSARY
◆ Excommunication: when someone is expelled from the Church. ◆ Archbishop: the most senior rank of bishop in the Church. ◆ (Lord) Chancellor: the King's chief servant and adviser. ◆ Penance: a punishment for sin. ◆ Homage: swearing allegiance to recognise someone as overlord in return for protection. ◆ Liberties: rights and freedoms. ◆ Freeman: someone who is not tied to a local lord and who is free to work and travel. ◆ Miasma: the medieval belief that disease was caused by foul-smelling air. ◆ Statute of Labourers: a royal decree from 1351 stating that wages had to stay at pre-Black Death levels.





Year 7 History: Summer 1 Knowledge Organiser: How and why did Christians and Muslims go to war over the Holy Land?

From the mid-600s onwards, Islam was experiencing a 'Golden Age'. The Muslim empire reached as far as Spain, North Africa and India. Culture, science, technology and knowledge flourished. By 1095, Pope Urban II declared that the Muslims were mistreating Christians in the Holy Land, and a Crusade was launched to reclaim the Holy Land for Christianity. For the next two centuries, Christians and Muslims clashed on many occasions for control of the area.



What was the Islamic Golden Age? ⇒ In the medieval era, the Islamic faith flourished. The Abbasid Caliphate dominated the Middle East and its capital was Baghdad. ⇒ Baghdad was a centre of learning and scholarship. Muslims translated important scientific, religious, medical and philosophical texts. ⇒ There were many contributions to science and Baghdad hospitals were some of the best in the world. Ibn Sina wrote an influential medical encyclopaedia in 1025; Al-Razi made important discoveries about smallpox and Ibn Nafis wrote about blood circulation long before Europeans.	Why fight over Jerusalem? ⇒ Jerusalem is a sacred and holy city for Christians, Jews and Muslims. ⇒ The Western 'Wailing' Wall of the old Jewish temple is a famous site of pilgrimage for Jews. ⇒ The Al-Aqsa Mosque is Islam's third holiest site. ⇒ The Church of the Holy Sepulchre is a site of Christian pilgrimage and the site of Jesus' burial. ⇒ Muslims took control of Jerusalem in 637. Christians were allowed to visit the Holy Sepulchre but <u>rumours spread in 1095 of mistreatment...</u>	What happened on the First Crusade? ⇒ The Seljuq Turks took over the Holy Land in 1077 and the Byzantine Emperor Alexius feared that Constantinople would fall. He asked the Pope for help. ⇒ Pope Urban II in 1095 accused the Muslims of killing Christians and called a Crusade: a holy war against the Muslims in the Holy Land. ⇒ Peasants and Knights alike from across Europe travelled to the Holy Land to remove the Muslims from power. ⇒ Jerusalem was captured by Crusaders in 1099.
What were the Crusader States? ⇒ During the First Crusade, many settled in Outremer and created their own areas of control. ⇒ Four main Crusader States were formed: the Kingdom of Jerusalem, the Principality of Antioch and the Counties of Edessa and Tripoli. 	What happened on the Second Crusade? ⇒ Europeans went on Crusade again in 1145 after the Muslim warlord Zengi conquered Edessa. ⇒ The main leaders of the Second Crusade were King Louis VII of France and Conrad III of Germany. ⇒ There were many disagreements between the leaders of the Crusade, and they launched an ill-advised and poorly-prepared attack on Damascus in 1148. ⇒ The Christians were easily defeated by Nur al-Din and the Crusade was considered a failure.	What happened on the Third Crusade? ⇒ The powerful Muslim warlord Saladin re-captured Jerusalem from the Christians in 1187, sparking outrage amongst European Christians. ⇒ One of the main leaders of the Third Crusade was England's King Richard I. Nicknamed the LIONHEART, he was a powerful and effective military leader. ⇒ Many important conquests were made, including Cyprus, Acre and Jaffa, and most of Saladin's gains were reversed. ⇒ Jerusalem, however, <u>remained in Muslim hands</u>.

GLOSSARY

- ♦ **Caliphate**: an area under the control of a Muslim leader known as a Caliph.
- ♦ **Papal Bull**: a special document issued by the Pope.
- ♦ **Byzantium**: the eastern half of the Roman Empire, centred around Constantinople.
- ♦ **Crusader States**: new areas established near the Holy Land by the Crusaders.
- ♦ **Outremer**: 'land beyond the sea' - the collective name for the lands near the Holy Land.
- ♦ **Siege**: when an army surrounds a castle or city with the aim of starving the inhabitants into surrendering.
- ♦ **Pilgrimage**: a special journey believers make to a holy site.
- ♦ **Holy Sepulchre**: the church built over the tomb of Jesus Christ.

637: Muslims capture Jerusalem

1077: Seljuq Turks take over Holy Land

1095: Pope Urban II calls First Crusade

1096: the 'People's Crusade'

1099: Crusaders conquer Jerusalem

1145: Zengi captures Edessa; Second Crusade called

1148: Siege of Damascus fails

1187: Saladin captures Jerusalem

1191: Siege of Acre

1192: Richard I leaves Holy Land



Year 7 History: Summer 2 Knowledge Organiser: Why did religion cause so many divisions in Tudor England?

The 16th century saw huge changes in Europe. The continent descended into vicious and widespread fighting over the question of religion. The Protestants emerged and disagreed with the teachings and practices of the Catholic Church and England was not immune. The issue of religion dominated the reigns of some of England's most famous monarchs. In this enquiry, you will explore how Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I dealt with this difficult issue.



What was the Reformation?	Protestantism and Catholicism		What was Henry VIII's 'Great Matter'?									
⇒ By the early 1500s, the Catholic Church faced challenges. ⇒ Church taxes were high and there was corruption as money was spent on fancy bish-ops' palaces. ⇒ Rich Christians could pay for indulgences to atone for their sins. A German monk, Martin Luther, famously attacked these practices and the Protestant religion was born. It led to bitter conflicts and wars across Europe. 	<table><tr><td>Two sacraments: Baptism and the Eucharist</td><td>Seven sacraments</td></tr><tr><td>Consubstantiation: bread and wine only symbolise Christ's body and blood</td><td>Transubstantiation: bread and wine actually become Christ's body and blood</td></tr><tr><td>Priests can marry</td><td>Priests must be celibate</td></tr><tr><td>Bible & services in a lan-guage people understand</td><td>Bible & services should be in Latin</td></tr><tr><td>Churches should be simply decorated</td><td>Churches richly decorated with stained glass, statues, colourful robes and incense</td></tr></table>	Two sacraments: Baptism and the Eucharist	Seven sacraments	Consubstantiation: bread and wine only symbolise Christ's body and blood	Transubstantiation: bread and wine actually become Christ's body and blood	Priests can marry	Priests must be celibate	Bible & services in a lan-guage people understand	Bible & services should be in Latin	Churches should be simply decorated	Churches richly decorated with stained glass, statues, colourful robes and incense	⇒ Henry VIII was a devout Catholic. He hated Lu-ther and wrote a book defending the Pope, and he was rewarded with the title FIDEI DEFENSO (Defender of the Faith). ⇒ He desperately wanted a son, and his first wife Catherine of Aragon was unable to provide one. He fell in love with Anne Boleyn. ⇒ The Pope denied Henry permission for a divorce and so Henry passed the Act of Supremacy in 1534. He declared himself Supreme Head of the English Church. He also began to dissolve the monasteries, which remained loyal to Rome.
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What were Edward VI's beliefs?	Why is Mary I called 'Bloody Mary'?		What was Elizabeth I's approach?									
⇒ Henry VIII made some changes to the English Church, but remained committed to Catholic practices. ⇒ His son Edward VI was a very devout Protestant and <u>completely overhauled</u> the way the Church was run. ⇒ Archbishop Thomas Cranmer published a new prayer book: the Book of Common Prayer which was very anti-Catholic. ⇒ Catholic <u>images and churches were vandalised</u> and buildings became plainly decorated.	⇒ Mary I became Queen in 1553, and she was a devout Catholic. She immediately began revers-ing Edward's religious changes. ⇒ She reunited the English Church with the Pope in Rome, but remained Supreme Head! She did not restore the monasteries, either. ⇒ Incense, stained glass, colourful robes, rich mu-sic, statues and Latin all returned, to <u>the horror of many Protestants</u>. ⇒ Over 300 Protestants, including Cranmer, were burnt alive for heresy and refusing to convert.		⇒ By the time Elizabeth became Queen in 1558, there had been <u>over 20 years of religious turmoil</u>. ⇒ Elizabeth wanted to find compromises between the Protestants and Catholics. A new Act of Supremacy was passed, but offensive language in the Book of Common Prayer was removed. ⇒ Not all were impressed, like extreme Puritans. ⇒ Elizabeth's cousin, Mary, Queen of Scots, was involved in Catholic plots to remove Elizabeth and Catholic Spain launched an Armada in 1588 in an attempt to invade and conquer England.									

GLOSSARY

- ♦ **Reformation:** a religious movement to reform and improve Catholic teachings & practices.
- ♦ **Protestantism:** a branch of Christianity born out of a desire to *Protest* against Catholicism.
- ♦ **Sacraments:** the ceremonial actions of a priest, like baptism.
- ♦ **Indulgences:** documents sold by the Catholic Church which allowed people to atone for sins and reduce time in purgatory.
- ♦ **Annulment:** a declaration that something is invalid, like a marriage.
- ♦ **Martyr:** someone who dies for their faith.
- ♦ **Dissolution:** the closing down of the English monasteries.
- ♦ **Counter-Reformation:** when the Catholic Church tried to bring Protestants back to their faith.

