

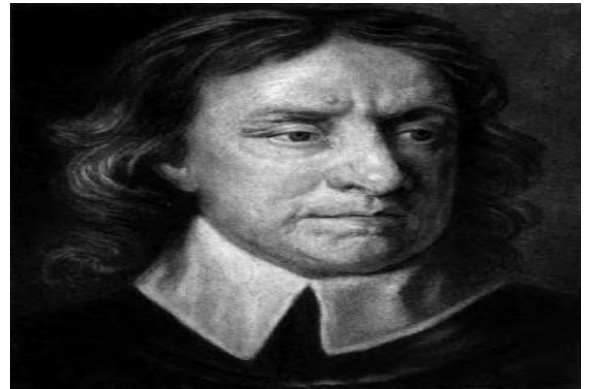
# How much changed during the Interregnum?

Year 8 Topic 2 Homework Booklet



**Pupil:**

**Class:**



Task	Task title	Summary	Page	Date due
1	Who was Oliver Cromwell?	Students will be introduced to the life of Oliver Cromwell, where they will explore his upbringing and his journey to becoming 'Lord Protector' of England.	3-4	
2	How were witches hunted in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century?	Students will extend their learning of witchcraft in the 17 <sup>th</sup> century by completing a research task on the Pendle Witch Trials and the Salem Witch Trials.	5-6	
3	Recap, Revise and Relearn Assessment	A multiple-choice assessment, designed to build long-term memory of the key topics, ideas and vocabulary we have studied.	7	

**Homework should be written out and handed in to your teacher on the date it is due – there is space in the booklet to complete homework tasks.**

**If you are stuck with your homework task:**

- Speak to someone in your class to help**
- Have a look through your class work, which you can have from your teacher**
- Speak to your teacher**

**Any issues with the homework (such as being stuck on a task or losing your homework booklet) must be addressed with your teacher before the due date.**

## **Task 1 – Who was Oliver Cromwell?**

Read the information below about Oliver Cromwell and answer the questions on the following page.

Oliver Cromwell was born on April 25, 1599, in Huntingdon, Cambridgeshire. He studied at Cambridge University and then managed a small estate. However, he soon became interested in local politics. When he was 27 he had a religious experience and became a Puritan.

The **Puritans** were **Protestants** who wanted to reform the **Church of England**. He became convinced that he would be guided to carry out God's purpose. The people of Huntingdon chose him as their representative in Parliament in 1628. Cromwell was a member of the Puritan-led Independent Party.

Although he was a quiet man, Cromwell commanded great authority when he spoke. He gained a reputation as a strong supporter of Parliament against the king. In 1640 Cromwell was elected to represent Cambridge. In 1642 civil war broke out between Charles I and Parliament.

With no military experience, Cromwell created and led a powerful force of cavalry soldiers, nicknamed "The Ironsides." He persuaded Parliament to establish a professional army—the New Model Army—which won an important victory over the king's men at Naseby in 1645.

By 1648 the Parliamentary forces had defeated the king. After much deliberation, Cromwell finally signed the paper that declared Charles a traitor (someone who has betrayed their country). The king was executed in 1649.

England was declared a commonwealth under the rule of Parliament. Some people throughout Britain known as Royalists still supported the monarchy. They thought that even though Charles I was dead, his son should be king. Royalists in Ireland and Scotland soon started rebellions against the new government. Cromwell went first to Ireland to put down the rebellion there. He was effective in ending the rebellion, but many people in Ireland were angered by his harsh treatment of the Irish. He then went to Scotland to fight the Royalists there.

After both Ireland and Scotland were under control, Cromwell returned to England and re-joined Parliament. He became frustrated with the slow pace at which they worked, however. In 1653 he disbanded the Parliament and established a new group to rule the country. That group lasted only a few months. Finally Cromwell himself was given the power to rule the country as the "Lord Protector." His supporters wanted to make him king, but he refused the crown.

As ruler, Cromwell established Puritanism but encouraged religious tolerance. He ended wars with Portugal and Holland and allied with France against Spain.

Cromwell died in 1658 and was buried in Westminster Abbey. His eldest son was chosen to succeed him, but within two years, the monarchy was restored. In 1661 Cromwell's body was dug up from its grave and hung. Then his head was cut off and put on public display.

1. When and where was Oliver Cromwell born?
2. How old was Oliver Cromwell when he became a Member of Parliament?
3. When was Cromwell chosen to represent Cambridge?
4. What was Cromwell's force of cavalry soldiers nicknamed?
5. What was the name of the army that Cromwell established for Parliament?
6. At what battle did the New Model Army win an important defeat over the Royalist soldiers?
7. Why were people in Ireland angered by Cromwell?
8. Why did Cromwell disband parliament in 1653?
9. What was Cromwell's title as leader of England?
10. Which countries did Cromwell create alliances with?
11. Who was in charge of England once Cromwell died?
12. What happened to Cromwell's body in 1661?

## **Task 2 – Witchcraft Trials around the World**

You must complete a research task on two witch trials that took place in the 17<sup>th</sup> century: The Pendle Witch Trials in Lancashire, England and the Salem Witch Trials in Colonial Massachusetts.

Use the internet to research the witch trials and answer the questions in your homework booklets.

### **The Pendle Witch Trials**

1. When did the trial take place?
2. Who were the accused in the trial?
3. What were they accused of?
4. Who accused them?
5. Give some facts about the trial? What was the evidence? Any key events?

## **The Pendle Witch Trials**

6. What was the outcome of the trial?
7. What was the significance of the trial? Why is it important that we know about the Pendle Witches?

## **The Salem Witch Trials**

1. When did the trial take place?
2. Who were the accused in the trial?
3. What were they accused of?
4. Who accused them?





### **Task 3 – Recapping, Revising and Relearning**

This week's homework is a quiz designed to test and revise the key ideas, themes and vocabulary you have learnt in this unit.

**Q1.** Who were the Puritans?

**Q2.** What was the New Model Army?

**Q3.** Name the four groups that could have ruled England after the execution of Charles I.

**Q4.** Which group did Cromwell support?

**Q5.** What was one thing that you had to do on Christmas Day in Cromwell's England?

**Q6.** What is one thing that you could not do on Christmas Day in Cromwell's England?

**Q7.** Name two things you were forbidden to do on a Sunday in Cromwell's England.

**Q8.** What was something you had to do on a Sunday in Cromwell's England?

**Q9.** Where is Drogheda?

**Q10.** What happened at Drogheda in 1649?

**Q11.** Name one piece of evidence that shows Cromwell was guilty.

**Q12.** Name one piece of evidence that shows Cromwell was not guilty.

**Q13.** Who wrote the book 'Daemonologie' in 1603?

**Q14.** How did economics influence accusations of witchcraft in the 17<sup>th</sup> century?

**Q15.** How did religion influence accusations of witchcraft in the 17<sup>th</sup> century?

**Q16.** How did the English Civil War influence accusations of witchcraft in the 17<sup>th</sup> century?

**Q17.** Who was Matthew Hopkins?

**Q18.** What role did Matthew Hopkins play in the witch trials in the 17<sup>th</sup> century?

**Q19.** Name the two women accused of witchcraft in Lowestoft in 1662?

**Q20.** Name 2 pieces of evidence used in the Lowestoft witch trials in 1662?

Note: The publication of this booklet and the material contained within it is in no way whatsoever an endorsement of the viewpoints contained. As a school, we are opposed to any form of prejudice, discrimination, and intolerance. However, in order to understand and be aware of such ideas and how they are used to influence people, it is important to study and discuss certain key texts, events, themes and ideas.