

KS3 Core knowledge booklet: Y8



Topic 1: The Reformation

Year 8 1.1: Fact test

1	What did people buy to reduce their time in Purgatory?
2	Who was forbidden from reading the bible in the Catholic church?
3	Who was the head of the Catholic Church?
4	Why were some people critical of the church's appearance?
5	What occurred in Italy in the 1500s which led to a change in thinking?
6	What did Martin Luther pin to a church door in 1517?
7	What invention led Luther's ideas to spread so quickly across Europe?
8	Which new Christian faith emerged in the 1500s?
9	What did Protestant churches look like?
10	What did Protestant priests wear?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 8 1.1: Fact test

1	What did people buy to reduce their time in Purgatory?	Indulgences
2	Who was forbidden from reading the bible in the Catholic church?	Ordinary people
3	Who was the head of the Catholic Church?	Pope
4	Why were some people critical of the church's appearance?	Expensive decorations and stained-glass windows
5	What occurred in Italy in the 1500s which led to a change in thinking?	The Renaissance
6	What did Martin Luther pin to a church door in 1517?	The 95 Theses
7	What invention led Luther's ideas to spread so quickly across Europe?	The printing press
8	Which new Christian faith emerged in the 1500s?	Protestantism
9	What did Protestant churches look like?	Plain white walls, no decorations, no stained-glass windows, simple wooden altar
10	What did Protestant priests wear?	Plain and simple robes

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 8 1.2: Fact test

1	Which church believed in transubstantiation?
2	What language was the bible found in Protestant churches?
3	Which king founded the Tudor dynasty?
4	Who was the original heir to Henry VII's throne?
5	Why did Henry want to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon?
6	What was the Pope called that refuses to grant Henry a divorce?
7	Who did Henry put in charge of securing the annulment?
8	Who did Henry want to marry?
9	Why was a male heir so important to Henry?
10	What act made Henry the Head of the Church?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 8 1.2: Fact test

1	Which church believed in transubstantiation?	The Catholic church
2	What language was the bible found in Protestant churches?	The local language so that ordinary people could read it
3	Which king founded the Tudor dynasty?	Henry VII
4	Who was the original heir to Henry VII's throne?	His oldest son, Arthur
5	Why did Henry want to annul his marriage to Catherine of Aragon?	No male heir and too old
6	What was the Pope called that refuses to grant Henry a divorce?	Clement VII
7	Who did Henry put in charge of securing the annulment?	Thomas Wolsey
8	Who did Henry want to marry?	Anne Boleyn
9	Why was a male heir so important to Henry?	To continue the Tudor control of the throne
10	What act made Henry the Head of the Church?	Act of Supremacy

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 8 1.3: Fact test

1	What did Henry have to pay to the Pope as a Catholic?
2	What was happening to the value of Henry's land and the English currency before the break with Rome?
3	How did Henry attempt to solve his financial problems in 1536?
4	Which protestant lawyer became Henry's chief minister?
5	What title was given to Henry by the Pope in 1521?
6	After the Royal Supremacy who would control the clergy in England?
7	Why could disagreeing with the king make you a heretic after 1534?
8	What happened to those who refused to swear the Oath of Supremacy?
9	What was the name of Henry's first child?
10	What was the name of Henry's son?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 8 1.3: Fact test

1	What did Henry have to pay to the Pope as a Catholic?	Tax
2	What was happening to the value of Henry's land and the English currency before the break with Rome?	They were both decreasing in value
3	How did Henry attempt to solve his financial problems in 1536?	Dissolution of the monasteries
4	Which protestant lawyer became Henry's chief minister?	Thomas Cromwell
5	What title was given to Henry by the Pope in 1521?	Defender of the Faith
6	After the Royal Supremacy who would control the clergy in England?	The king
7	Why could disagreeing with the king make you a heretic after 1534?	Because he was now the head of the church as well as state
8	What happened to those who refused to swear the Oath of Supremacy?	They were executed
9	What was the name of Henry's first child?	Mary I
10	What was the name of Henry's son?	Edward VI

Mark your answers in green pen.

KS3 Core knowledge booklet



Topic 2: Tudor religion

Year 8 2.1: Fact test

1	What did people buy to avoid purgatory?
2	Who is the head of the Catholic Church?
3	What did Martin Luther pin to a church door in 1517?
4	Which religion wanted the Bible to be in Latin?
5	Which religion wanted plain, undecorated churches?
6	Which religion believed in transubstantiation?
7	Who was the first Tudor King?
8	Why did Henry VIII want to divorce Catherine of Aragon?
9	Which 1536 event raised money for Henry VIII?
10	Which act made Henry VIII Head of Church?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 8 2.1: Fact test

1	What did people buy to avoid purgatory?	Indulgences
2	Who is the head of the Catholic Church?	Pope
3	What did Martin Luther pin to a church door in 1517?	95 Theses
4	Which religion wanted the Bible to be in Latin?	Catholics
5	Which religion wanted plain, undecorated churches?	Protestant
6	Which religion believed in transubstantiation?	Catholic
7	Who was the first Tudor King?	Henry VII
8	Why did Henry VIII want to divorce Catherine of Aragon?	She was too old to have a male heir
9	Which 1536 event raised money for Henry VIII?	Dissolution of the monasteries
10	Which act made Henry VIII Head of Church?	Act of Supremacy

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 8 2.2: Fact test

1	What religion was Edward VI?
2	What law did Edward VI pass to strengthen his religious changes?
3	What language were church services and bibles in during Edward's reign?
4	Who was Mary I's husband?
5	What religion was Mary I?
6	What were Mary I's religious changes known as?
7	What happened to those Protestants who refused to accept the changes made by Mary's religious policy?
8	How many Catholics did Mary kill?
9	The Act of Supremacy, Act of Uniformity and Royal Injunctions were all part of which law passed by Elizabeth I?
10	Which part of England had more Catholic influence and support?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 8 2.2: Fact test

1	What religion was Edward VI?	The Mass.
2	What law did Edward VI pass to strengthen his religious changes?	Royal Injunctions
3	What language were church services and bibles in during Edward's reign?	English.
4	Who was Mary I's husband?	King Phillip II of Spain.
5	What religion was Mary I?	Catholic
6	What were Mary I's religious changes known as?	Counter reformation
7	What happened to those Protestants who refused to accept the changes made by Mary's religious policy?	They were burned at the stake
8	How many Catholics did Mary kill?	284
9	The Act of Supremacy, Act of Uniformity and Royal Injunctions were all part of which law passed by Elizabeth I?	Religious Settlement
10	Which part of England had more Catholic influence and support?	North

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 8 2.3: Fact test

1	Which religious groups was Elizabeth attempting to keep happy?
2	Which Catholic countries could have opposed the religious settlement?
3	What was the vestments controversy?
4	Why did Elizabeth initially avoid persecuting Catholics who were disobedient?
5	What did Elizabeth never do?
6	Why did many people see Mary Queen of Scots as a serious contender to the English throne?
7	When did the Pope excommunicate Elizabeth?
8	Who was the English leader during the Spanish Armada?
9	What tactic did the English use to split the Spanish crescent formation?
10	Which leisure activity did both the rich and poor enjoy in Elizabethan England?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 8 2.3: Fact test

1	Which religious groups was Elizabeth attempting to keep happy?	Catholics, Protestants and Puritans.
2	Which Catholic countries could have opposed the religious settlement?	France, Spain and Scotland.
3	What was the vestments controversy?	Puritans did not want priests to wear special clothes.
4	Why did Elizabeth initially avoid persecuting Catholics who were disobedient?	She thought this would give them more support.
5	What did Elizabeth never do?	Marry
6	Why did many people see Mary Queen of Scots as a serious contender to the English throne?	She was Henry VIII's great granddaughter
7	When did the Pope excommunicate Elizabeth?	1570
8	Who was the English leader during the Spanish Armada?	Francis Drake
9	What tactic did the English use to split the Spanish crescent formation?	Fire ships
10	Which leisure activity did both the rich and poor enjoy in Elizabethan England?	Theatre

Mark your answers in green pen.

KS3 Core knowledge booklet



Topic 3: The English Civil War

Year 8 3.1: Fact test

1	Which royal dynasty began with James I?
2	Why were Catholics angry with James I's religious policy?
3	What did the gunpowder plotters hope to achieve?
4	When was the gunpowder plot?
5	Why were people suspicious of Charles I's marriage?
6	Why was the period from 1629 known as the Long Parliament?
7	Which tax did Charles collect in 1634 and again in 1635?
8	Who did Charles believe had made him King?
9	What group of radical Protestants was becoming more powerful in parliament?
10	Who introduced a new prayer book to Scotland in 1637?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 8 3.1: Fact test

1	Which royal dynasty began with James I?	The Stuarts
2	Why were Catholics angry with James I's religious policy?	It continued Elizabeths
3	What did the gunpowder plotters hope to achieve?	To blow up the houses of Parliament, killing the king.
4	When was the gunpowder plot?	1605
5	Why were people suspicious of Charles I's marriage?	Married a French Catholic
6	Why was the period from 1629 known as the Long Parliament?	Ruled without Parliament for 11 years
7	Which tax did Charles collect in 1634 and again in 1635?	Ship Money
8	Who did Charles believe had made him King?	God
9	What group of radical Protestants was becoming more powerful in parliament?	Puritans
10	Who introduced a new prayer book to Scotland in 1637?	Archbishop Laud

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 8 3.2: Fact test

1	Why did Charles need to raise taxes in April 1640?
2	What happened in Ireland in 1641?
3	What were the Nineteen Propositions?
4	Why did Charles reject the Newcastle Propositions?
5	What said that parliament should have control over the reform of the church?
6	What was Charles tried for in 1648?
7	How many MPs signed Charles death warrant?
8	What did parliament declare England to be after the execution of the monarch?
9	Who became Lord Protector of the Commonwealth in 1653?
10	What was the name for the soldiers of the King?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 8 3.2: Fact test

1	Why did Charles need to raise taxes in April 1640?	Fight the Bishops war
2	What happened in Ireland in 1641?	The Catholics rebelled
3	What were the Nineteen Propositions?	List of demands by parliament to reduce the power of the king
4	Why did Charles reject the Newcastle Propositions?	He failed to seize 5 MPs for arrest
5	What said that parliament should have control over the reform of the church?	Grand Remonstrance
6	What was Charles tried for in 1648?	Treason
7	How many MPs signed Charles death warrant?	59
8	What did parliament declare England to be after the execution of the monarch?	A Commonwealth
9	Who became Lord Protector of the Commonwealth in 1653?	Oliver Cromwell
10	What was the name for the soldiers of the King?	Cavaliers

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 8 3.3: Fact test

1	What was the name for the soldiers of Parliament?
2	Which soldiers carried a large pole with a blade?
3	What was the early kind of rifle used in the Civil War?
4	How many sieges were held at Pontefract Castle?
5	What happened to Pontefract Castle at the end of the war?
6	What was the name of Cromwell's army?
7	At what key battle did Cromwell's army defeat Charles I?
8	Who was the strong General in Cromwell's army?
9	Which religious group did Cromwell allow to live in England?
10	What celebration was banned in 1652?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 8 3.3: Fact test

1	What was the name for the soldiers of Parliament?	Roundheads
2	Which soldiers carried a large pole with a blade?	Pikemen
3	What was the early kind of rifle used in the Civil War?	Muskets
4	How many sieges were held at Pontefract Castle?	3
5	What happened to Pontefract Castle at the end of the war?	Demolished
6	What was the name of Cromwell's army?	New Model Army
7	At what key battle did Cromwell's army defeat Charles I?	Naseby
8	Who was the strong General in Cromwell's army?	General Fairfax
9	Which religious group did Cromwell allow to live in England?	Jews
10	What celebration was banned in 1652?	Christmas

Mark your answers in green pen.

KS3 Core knowledge booklet



Topic 4: The Transatlantic Slave Trade

Year 8 4.1: Fact test

1	What was the name for the competition between European powers to claim areas of Africa?
2	Which two areas of Africa were thriving before European colonisation?
3	What products were produced in Africa that encouraged trade?
4	Which empire had dominated West Africa for centuries?
5	What did the Europeans provide to help West Africa to gain independence?
6	What was the system of trade around the world known as?
7	What products were sent to Africa from Europe?
8	What was sent from West Africa to Europeans and then transported to America?
9	What crops did the African slaves farm in America?
10	Where were these crops sold?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 8 4.1: Fact test

1	What was the name for the competition between European powers to claim areas of Africa?	Scramble for Africa
2	Which two areas of Africa were thriving before European colonisation?	Benin and Ghana
3	What products were produced in Africa that encouraged trade?	Metals and textiles
4	Which empire had dominated West Africa for centuries?	Malian
5	What did the Europeans provide to help West Africa to gain independence?	Weapons
6	What was the system of trade around the world known as?	Trade triangle
7	What products were sent to Africa from Europe?	Iron, Copper, Weapons
8	What was sent from West Africa to Europeans and then transported to America?	Slaves and gold
9	What crops did the African slaves farm in America?	Tobacco, cotton and sugar
10	Where were these crops sold?	Europe

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 8 4.2: Fact test

1	It is estimated that how many African people arrived as slaves in the Americas 1500-1850?
2	Which country was known as the New World?
3	Who was the first British slave trader?
4	Which English queen knighted him following successful voyages?
5	Between 1650 and 1807 what % of the slave trade was controlled by Britain and Portugal?
6	What was the name for the journey from Africa to America?
7	On which slave ship was there a massacre of slaves which the insurance company then paid for?
8	When slaves arrived in the Americas, they were sold at what event?
9	What was the name for the large farms that slaves worked on?
10	What were the crops known as?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 8 4.2: Fact test

1	It is estimated that how many African people arrived as slaves in the Americas 1500-1850?	11 million
2	Which country was known as the New World?	America
3	Who was the first British slave trader?	John Hawkins
4	Which English queen knighted him following successful voyages?	Elizabeth I
5	Between 1650 and 1807 what % of the slave trade was controlled by Britain and Portugal?	70%
6	What was the name for the journey from Africa to America?	Middle Passage
7	On which slave ship was there a massacre of slaves which the insurance company then paid for?	The Zong
8	When slaves arrived in the Americas, they were sold at what event?	Scrambles
9	What was the name for the large farms that slaves worked on?	Plantations
10	What were the crops known as?	Cash crops

Mark your answers in green pen.

Year 8 4.3: Fact test

1	Where was the only successful slave revolt?
2	When did Britain ban slavery in the United Kingdom?
3	When did Britain ban slavery in the empire?
4	Which black abolitionist related the rights of slaves to religious ideas, thus gaining support?
5	Which black abolitionist wrote a slave narrative and organized the Sons of Africa?
6	Who was the white abolitionist lawyer?
7	Who was the white MP from Hull that introduced an annual bill to Parliament to ban slavery.?
8	From the 1770s which product was being produced cheaper in Brazil and Cuba?
9	What organization was responsible for patrolling and freeing enslaved people?
10	Between 1500 and 1800 how many people were forcibly transported the Americas?

Complete the fact test in the front of your book, in silence.

Year 8 4.3: Fact test

1	Where was the only successful slave revolt?	Haiti
2	When did Britain ban slavery in the United Kingdom?	1807
3	When did Britain ban slavery in the empire?	1833
4	Which black abolitionist related the rights of slaves to religious ideas, thus gaining support?	Ottobah Cugoano
5	Which black abolitionist wrote a slave narrative and organized the Sons of Africa?	Olaudah Equiano
6	Who was the white abolitionist lawyer?	Granville Sharp
7	Who was the white MP from Hull that introduced an annual bill to Parliament to ban slavery.?	William Wilberforce
8	From the 1770s which product was being produced cheaper in Brazil and Cuba?	Sugar
9	What organization was responsible for patrolling and freeing enslaved people?	West Africa Squadron
10	Between 1500 and 1800 how many people were forcibly transported the Americas?	15 million people

Mark your answers in green pen.