



# Monarchy and Democracy - History and Geography

## William the Conqueror - reigned 1066-1087

- William believed that when King Edward died, he would be named as the next King of England.
- Edward announced Harold Godwinson as the next King and William was not happy.
- William **invaded** England from France in order to defeat Harold in battle and become King.
- William used fear to control the people of England and ordered them to pay huge taxes.



## King John - reigned 1199-1216

- King John charged the English people high taxes so he could afford more weapons and soldiers for battles.
- The people got so fed up with this that they began to **revolt**.
- The **rebels** took control of London and made King John approve **Magna Carta**.



## Queen Anne - reigned 1702-1714

- Some people questioned whether Queen Anne was healthy enough to run the country as she suffered from terrible illnesses.
- She was a strong and calm leader who joined Wales, Scotland and England together as Great Britain.



### Primary Sources

Primary sources are original first-hand accounts of or objects from an event, topic or historical time period.

**Examples:**

### Secondary Sources

A secondary source is a second-hand account that interprets primary sources. They often use primary sources as the basis for their content.

**Examples:**

## Key Vocabulary

assassination	The murder of someone important.
empire	A large group of countries ruled over by a single monarch.
invade	To raid or enter another area as an enemy.
Magna Carta	A list of promises that would make England a safer and fairer place to live.
monarch	A person who rules over a place, usually king or queen.
rebels	A group of people who disobey or fight against a government
reign	To rule over a country as the monarch.
revolt	To join with others to fight against the government.

## Queen Victoria - reigned 1837-1901

- Victoria survived seven **assassination** attempts. She had become unpopular for hiding away after her husband's death.
- During her **reign**, Britain became the most powerful country in the world.





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Key Vocabulary	
<b>county</b>	A small area of the <b>UK</b> containing lots of towns and villages.
<b>immigration</b>	People moving to another country to live there permanently.
<b>UK</b>	The United Kingdom of <b>Great Britain</b> and Northern Ireland.
<b>Great Britain</b>	England, Scotland and Wales.
<b>landmark</b>	A feature of the landscape or area that is easily recognised.

County
Local Governments control the local areas of <b>counties</b> and their services. These services include: Education, Transport, Policing, Public Safety, Social Care
<b>Counties</b> include: Cornwall, Swansea, Londonderry, Aberdeenshire



The UK					
Country	Flag	Capital City	Key Landmark	Key Rivers	High Ground
England		London	Stonehenge	Thames	Pennines
Scotland		Edinburgh	Ben Nevis	Tay	Grampian Mountains
Wales		Cardiff	Snowdon	Severn (also flows through England)	Cambrian Mountains
Northern Ireland		Belfast	Giant's Causeway	Bann	Sperrin Mountains

Timeline of London		
Date AD (around)	Event	Population (approx.)
43	Romans invaded Britain and built a settlement called Londinium on the banks of the river Thames.	unknown
1066	After the Norman Invasion, many forts were built including the Tower of London.	
1209	London Bridge was built to replace smaller, wooden bridges on the Thames.	80 000
1665	Over 60 000 people died due to the Great Plague.	
1666	The Great Fire of London destroyed 60% of the City.	
1762	Buckingham House was built, now known as Buckingham Palace.	1 million
1805-1886	<b>Landmarks</b> such as Trafalgar Square, Big Ben, Royal Albert Hall and Tower Bridge were built.	6.7 million
1939-1945	Many houses and buildings were destroyed during the Second World War.	
2000	<b>Millennium</b> Dome and <b>Millennium</b> Wheel (London Eye) were built to celebrate the new <b>millennium</b> .	
2012	Queen Elizabeth Olympic Park built for the Olympic Games.	8 million

