



Henry III became king at 9 years old. The Barons choose him over Prince Louis because:

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In 1234 Henry took over and his relationship began to deteriorate.



**Religion:**

1. Henry was a p\_\_\_\_\_ king
2. He increased payments to Pope Innocent IV to fight wars in S\_\_\_\_\_
3. Henry failed to pay all the money and the Pope threatened to e\_\_\_\_\_ him.
4. Top jobs were given to l\_\_\_\_\_ c\_\_\_\_\_.

1254 Henry needs the barons. Without their money he would be excommunicated by the Pope.



**Provisions of Oxford**

Simon de Montfort led the Great Council



all castles held by Englishmen



gave the Barons most of the power as the King could not make decisions without the approval of the Council



all foreign members of the household would be banished

15

members of the Council elected by 24 (12 appointed by king, 12 appointed by barons)



**With Provisions of Oxford**

Older barons...

Younger barons...



**Provisions of Westminster**

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The arguing barons created a space for Henry III to return as King. He was released from the Provisions by the Pope in 1261.

He lasted **3** years before Simon de Montfort was invited back by the barons.



1264 Battle of Lewes

What happened?



1265 Battle of Evesham

What happened?



What changed? HINT: Edward I...

Provisions of Oxford are significant in the **short term**

Provisions of Oxford are Significant in the **long term**

**Simon de Montfort's rule:**

- He ruled with a council of \_\_\_\_\_
- These were mostly his f\_\_\_\_\_ and a \_\_\_\_\_
- De Montfort was worried he was losing his grip on the council so invited b\_\_\_\_\_
- This was the first time the c\_\_\_\_\_ entered parliament.

## Causes of the Reformation



Include: Martin Luther, corruption, vernacular (native language), 1517



Include: heir, male, Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Catholic, divorce



Include: monasteries, wealth, debt, first fruits and tenths



Include: power, Pope



Despite changing the English Church Henry VIII remained a devout Catholic, on his death bed he converts to Catholicism. He convinced himself that when he married Catherine, he had acted contrary to Leviticus 20:21 and when the Pope would not grant him a divorce, he sought new council. He appointed Thomas Cranmer as Archbishop of Canterbury and married Anne in secret in 1532.



### Dissolution of the Monasteries

The monasteries controlled \_\_\_/\_\_\_ of the land in England and had an annual income of £\_\_\_\_\_.

This was \_\_\_\_\_ what the king earnt.

1536



### Act of Suppression

- Parliament closed the smaller monasteries
- Income of less than £200 a year
- Cromwell set up 'Valor Ecclesiasticus' – a board that investigated monastery finances

## CONSEQUENCES

### Inflation:

Prices rose under Henry VIII. From 1500-1600 prices rose by 400%. Due to the population collapse after the Plague prices had been steady so it was easy to blame Henry's advisors with this change.

### Religious change:

Catholics wanted the monasteries back and the Pope as the head of the Church.

### Influence:

Landowners who had been advisers to the king fell out of favour with the divorce. For example: Lord Darcy, Edward Courtenay



The blame fell upon Thomas Cromwell.

English Reformation is significant in the short term

English Reformation is significant in the long term

1534



### Act of Supremacy:

Henry VIII made himself head of the Church of England. This gave him legal sovereignty over the civil laws of the English Church. Every change Henry made to the Church he did through parliament so he could blame them for the changes.

## Why did people emigrate to Britain? ©HistoryRevisionSuccess2023



Include: empire, independence, Caribbean, fought, War



Include: British Nationality Act, 1948, 800 million, 'mother country'



Include: Windrush, June 1948, 492, Caribbean, transport loans, interest free

In 1958 17,000 Caribbean and 11,000 Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi immigrants arrived.  
In 1961 62,000 Caribbean and 50,000 Indian, Pakistani and Bangladeshi immigrants arrived.  
What does this show?

### Notting Hill Race Riots 1958: What does this show?

What happened? Include: 300-400 white people, Teddy Boys, 29 August 1958, 5 nights, 140 people arrested, 108 people charged: 72 white, 36 black, 9 white youths sentenced – 5 years in prison, £500 fine

How do the government react? Why is this controversial?

## Why did Britain want people to emigrate?



Include: shortage, labour, low paid, unskilled, soldiers, died



Include: London Transport, new job opportunities

O \_\_\_\_\_ was a big problem. Many I \_\_\_\_\_ refused to let them rent properties.

### ***Despite this, the British government also reacted to the violence by reducing the level of immigration allowed in Britain***

Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1962

General Election 1964

Commonwealth Immigrants Act 1968 (what impact did Kenya have?)

Immigration Act 1971

## What was it like to be an immigrant in Britain?

New immigrants were placed in areas that needed work. This led to s \_\_\_\_\_ as most white people would move out of the area.

High profile example of S \_\_\_\_\_ in B \_\_\_\_\_.

R \_\_\_\_\_ grew and groups of young, white men called T \_\_\_\_\_ B \_\_\_\_\_ claimed they were stealing 'their women'

The experience of immigrants wasn't all the same. L \_\_\_\_\_ and r \_\_\_\_\_ barriers meant A \_\_\_\_\_ immigrants isolated themselves



Immigrants were often highly e \_\_\_\_\_ but had to take low skilled jobs as their q \_\_\_\_\_ were not recognised in Britain . However, many d \_\_\_\_\_ were employed in the NHS.

*The laws show what kind of attitude from British government?*