

Year 4 Red Kites

History

Summer 1

The Stuarts

Charles II – William & Mary

Charles II 1660 - 1685

The son of Charles I. He was restored to the throne in 1660. He had no legitimate heirs, so his brother succeeded him.



James II 1685 - 1688

The brother of Charles II. He only ruled for three years because he supported the Roman Catholics. He was forced to abdicate.



Key Vocabulary	Definition
abdicate	To resign from an official job, especially from being the leader of a country.
architect	Someone who designs buildings.
Catholic	A form of Christianity, Bible in Latin, highly decorated churches, Pope is head of the Church.
epidemic	An outbreak of a disease that quickly infects a large number of people.
habeas corpus	A law preventing unlawful imprisonment. Literal meaning: "to have the body of".
heir	Someone next in line to succeed to the throne.
illegitimate	A child born to unmarried parents. This mattered in terms of the succession to the throne.
overthrow	To defeat or remove someone from power.
patron	A person chosen, named, or honoured as a special guardian, protector, or supporter.
plague	A serious illness caused by a germ called Yersinia pestis.
Protestant	A form of Christianity; Bible in English, simpler churches, Pope not head of the Church.
Puritan	People who wanted to "purify," or simplify, the Church of England.
rebellion	An uprising of people to fight those in power, usually on a large scale.
restoration	The return of Charles II in 1660, following the Commonwealth period.
symptom	Any feeling of illness or physical or mental change that is caused by a disease.

William III and Mary II

Queen Mary was the protestant daughter of James II. She ruled jointly with her husband, William. They came to power as a result of The Glorious Revolution.



Samuel Pepys

Famous for his diary; an amazing historical document that details the main events in Restoration England, including the Great Plague and the Great Fire of London.



The Great Fire of London The worst fire in London's history began in the early hours of Sunday, 2nd September 1666 in Thomas Fariner's bakery in Pudding Lane. The summer of 1666 had been very hot with no rain. As a result, the city was very dry, which meant the wooden houses and buildings caught fire extremely easily. In addition, there were many warehouses nearby which were full of flammable materials such as wood and oil. This helped to spread the fire which raged for four days and nights. Nearly 80% of London was destroyed by the fire.

The Great Plague

The Great Plague was an epidemic which ravaged London from 1665 – 1667. Records show that around 68, 596 people died. However, the actual number of deaths is suspected to exceed 100,000 of the 460,000 population of London. The worst affected area was on the outskirts of the city where poor people were densely crowded. It was caused by Yersinia Pestis, a bacterium transmitted from rats to humans through fleas. The majority victims had the most common form of the disease, the bubonic plague. Symptoms included buboes - swollen, tender lumps in the armpits and groin, high fever, vomiting, headache and fatigue. At the height of the outbreak, around 7,000 people were dying each week.

Timeline

