



#### History \*

#### Congratulations on your GCSE successes and welcome to your post-16 studies at All Saints!

At this significant moment in your education, you have selected to study courses that reflect your own unique gifts, talents, interests and future goals.

So let's get started! These tasks are designed to introduce you to some concepts that you will be exploring over the year ahead as well as giving you the opportunity to demonstrate your commitment and sincere interest in this subject.

We look forward to seeing your preparation work and welcoming you to our department in September.

 Deadline for submission	Tuesday 2nd September 2025		
Where to submit work	Internal students:	External students:	
	Email •	mwhitfield@allsaintsschool.co.uk	

#### Choose **TWO** tasks to complete from the following list:

Week	Task / question	Links to help you	Notes
1	Produce a factfile on Wolsey & Cromwell - Who were they? How were they linked to Henry? Timeline their life and importance	https://www.hrp.org.uk/tower-of-london/history-and-storie s/thomas-cromwell/#gs.bjtufn	
		https://www.historyextra.com/period/tudor/what-was-ref ormation-henry-viii-break-rome-catholic-protestant-martin -luther-guide-facts-origins/ sign up for a free account to access article	







3	Why were the monasteries dissolved? Produce a mini research project on why the monasteries were dissolved including 2-3 case studies.  1536 - lesser monasteries dissolved 1538 - larger monasteries dissolved	https://www.historic-uk.com/HistoryUK/HistoryofEngland/ Dissolution-of-the-Monasteries/	
4	Produce a timeline of the key events of the dissolution of the monasteries	https://www.historyonthenet.com/henry-viii-and-the-break -with-rome-timeline	

#### **Keywords and definitions:**

You will need to be familiar with the following keywords in term 1.

Keyword	Definition	Use of keyword within context
Dissolution of the Monasteries	Henry VIII passed a law in 1536 and 1538 to dissolve the monasteries	Henry VIII
Reformation	Break with Rome between 1529-1534	Henry VIII
Blackfriars Court Case	Where the annulment was not granted and Henry had to seek a divorce	Henry VIII
Reformation Parliament	A range of laws passed 1529-1534 that broke with the Catholic church	Henry VIII
Wolsey	He was legatus a latere and Chancellor in England and was Henry closer advisor until his death in 1529	Henry VIII
Thomas More	Made chancellor in 1529 but refused to sign the oath of succession and killed 1534	Henry VIII







Act of Supremacy	Henry VIII became Head of the church	Henry VIII
praemunire	Can't appeal outside England to the Pope	Henry VIII
Act of 10 articles	More protestant in legislation passed e.g. some sacraments denied, and transubstantiation not upheld	Henry VIII
Transubstantiation	The belief the bread and wine is the body and blood of Christ	Henry VIII

Choose **TWO** tasks to complete from the following list:

Week	Task / question	Links to help you	Notes
1	Listen to the <i>American History Tellers</i> podcast, episode Reconstruction Era: From the Ashes of War. What do you remember from the GCSE Making of America course and how do the issues raised in this podcast link to that?	https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=J29n5bLIHEQ	
2	Watch Netflix film, 13TH. Make a note of key themes raised by the documentary makers and consider how these might link to the Making of a Superpower topic.	https://www.filmsforaction.org/watch/13th-documentary/	





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Keyword	Definition	Use of keyword within context
Emancipation	The freeing of enslaved peoples; in 1865 Abraham Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation granted freedom to slaves in the Southern states	
Gilded Age	A label for the growth of America in the later nineteenth century	
Cartels and trusts	Corporations and combinations of companies who joined together to raise more capital (money for investment) in order to gain control of key markets	
Freedmen's Bureau	Set up by President Lincoln in 1865 as part of the United States Department of War; was originally to last for one year but in 1866 its power were renewed and expanded to provide assistance to African-Americans with family issues, legal advice, and improvements in employment and education	
Nativists	People of 'American stock', whose parents had been born in the United States and who felt it necessary to protect American values against the	





	'alien' ways brought in by new waves of immigrants	
Isolationism	Founding Fathers of American independence were anxious to preserve the new nation from outside interference and 'foreign entanglements'	
Laissez-faire	'Leave it be'; an economic philosophy that originated in France and Britain in the eighteenth century; it emphasised the importance of market forces and free competition, with minimum regulation or state interference	
Redeemer	Someone who fought for the 'redemption' of the South - in other words, to free the Southern states from governments that they felt had been unfairly imposed on them	
Scalawags	Term of abuse for Southerners who had collaborated with Northerners to enrich themselves	
The Knights of Labor	A nationwide trade union organisation, first formed in 1869; by the mid-1880s it had more than 100,000 members	