

CHAPTER 2 CHECKLIST

THE NATURE OF REBELLIONS

TOPIC	QUESTION/NEED TO KNOW	PAGE	REVISED?	R.A.G?
2.1- OBJECTIVES, DURATION AND LOCATION				
Objective	Dynastic	59		
	Anti-government demonstration = tax, economics, religion	59		
	Irish rebellions	60		
Duration	Factors affecting duration = weather, distance from London, size	60		
Location	Areas where rebellions were most frequent and example			
	Northern and south-western countries, East Anglia, Ulster and Munster in Ireland	61		
	Why these areas? The most common reasons = pro-Yorkist North, govt. interference in South-West, why always Cornwall?			
	Customary practice, historical sight for rebellions or normal meeting place			
	Influence of local magnates = relationship with govt. and people- unresponsive, absence of administration.			
	London = if politically motivated			
	Principle towns and cities. Important places if London was too far = Exeter and Norwich	64		
	All summary diagrams printed or drawn out with specific eggs of rebellion details on each diagram	65		
2.2- LEADERSHIP				
Leadership	Royal claimants e.g. Simnel, Warbeck, Lady Jane Grey- closest blood relative.	65		
Nobility and Gentry	Who are these people/ Tyrone, Kildare, Desmond for Ireland? Lovell, Lumley, Dacre, Essex, Darcy, Hussey, Wyatt, Kett. Which rebellions were they involved with?			
Clergy	Example of when the clergy supported rebellion. Pilgrimage of Grace, Lincolnshire, Cornish revolt,	66		
Lawyers	Flamank, Moigne, Stapleton, Aske. Which rebellions and their success in getting grievances to the King.	66		

Commoners	Kett and Oxfordshire rising- what were the people like involved in the rebellion.	67		
Leadership qualities	Age e.g. Simnel vs. Warbeck	68		
	Legitimacy/social standing			
	Who are the most outstanding = Aske, Kett, Hugh O'Neill			
	Physical strength			
	Charisma			
	All summary diagrams printed or drawn out with specific eggs of rebellion details on each diagram	69		
2.3- STRATEGY AND TACTICS				
Dynastic rebellions	Objective to invade capital and force monarch to abdicate or killed in battle			
	Yorkshire pretenders- genuine?			
	Northumberland, Lady Jane Grey			
	Wyatt, Princess Elizabeth			
	Northern Earls = Mary Stuart			
	Failure. Simnel and Warbeck to raise troops			
	Wyatt and Essex starting in London.			
Protests against govt. policies	Raise popular support			
	Acquire gentry, clergy and nobles			
	Pressure authorities to help			
	Present grievances to the Crown.			
Fear and Intimidation	Intimidating gentry e.g. persuasion of Darcy at Pontefract. Western kidnapped gentry			
	1497. Collector of tax murdered in market place			
	1536- Pilgrimage of Grace. Dr John Raynes hacked to death			
Sieges of county towns	Exeter- on 3 occasions, 1497, 1497 and 1549.			

	Carlisle. 1537 and 1570			
Raising rebel support	Ringing Church bells			
	Lighting beacons			
	Notices in village halls			
	Council meetings and badge fore Pilgrimage of Grace			
	Swearing Oaths			
Irish rebellions	Style of modern guerrilla warfare			
	Anglo-Irish landowners and govt. officials == targets in Ulster and the Pale.			
	Yellow Ford in 1598 in Tyrone as they outnumbered the English			
	Leaders invaded avoided capture by escaping to rural areas.			
	All summary diagrams printed or drawn out with specific eggs of rebellion details on each diagram	74		
2.4 ORGANISATION				
Poorly organised rebellions	Northern Earls 1596-70: Not enough time to call on Yorkshire tenants or time to march from Durham to Tutbury. Could only raise £20.			
	Simnel: 2000 mercenaries and 40 Irish nobles = deterred English support.			
	Western- Tension peasantry and gentry.			
	Oxfordshire- time planning but not secretly.			
	Essex- Advertise rebellion with dramatic performance of Richard III. Failed to get major and Sherriff of London support.			
Well organised	Pilgrimage of Grace – managed 30000 followers of different background and objectives. Captain’s and regular meetings elected by villages. Disciplined. All paid for board and lodgings. Voluntary or forced?			
	Kett- Peaceful protest of 16,000 for 7 weeks. Ran camp like model local government. No violence or injury to common man. Camp supplied food and beer.			
Frequency	Henry VII= 5 and 3 to overthrow			
	Battle Blackheath			

	Concerns shift as dynasty secure to parliament = Henry VIII, Edward VI and Mary I- Religion and economics.			
	27 counties revolted in			
Reason for decline in frequency	Lost desire to replace the Tudor Dynasty			
	Decline in religious unrest			
	Decline in economic and social unrest			
	Govt. action and decline of unrest			
2.5- SIZE, SUPPORT and FREQUENCY				
Size	Oxfordshire-4			
	Pilgrimage of Grace- 40,000			
	Cornish- 15,000 but 5,000 deserted			
	Wyatt-3000			
	Northern Earls- 6000			
	Essex- 300			
	O'Neill- 6,000			
Support- nobles	Natural leaders in society= able to finance an army			
	Foreign- different kind of threat			
	Lovell/Stafford- unable to get support as had retainers			
	Warbeck = Yorkist's, merchants unhappy with trade Embargoes with Flanders- when landed gathered 6,000 Cornish.			
	Northumberland- Aristocrats by army of 2000 deserted			
	Wyatt and Lords			
	Earls of Northumberland			
	Essex- Scottish and Irish help but none in London.			
	Irish 1580 Spain tried to exploit			
Commoners	Revolts against policies. E.g. Amicable Grant and Oxfordshire was only commoners			
	No gentry lead but some more sympathetic e.g. Archbishop of Canterbury			
Other social	Cornish, priests, abbot, monks and gentry			

groups				
	Kett- no major land owners.			
	All summary diagrams printed or drawn out with specific egs of rebellion details on each diagram	77, 82		
2.6- IRISH REBELLIONS				
	Know why the Irish rebellions were different from the English in regards to scale and duration			
	The main factors after 1534 that affected Anglo-Irish relations and influenced the nature and cause of rebellions in Ireland.			
	Henry VIII ended Irish aristocratic rule and destroyed relations between the English govt. and Irish Subjects.			
	In 1541 Henry became King of Ireland and tried to Anglicise the lands which led to Irish resistance.			
	Attempts to introduce a Protestant reformation into Catholic Ireland led to the most resistance.			
	All summary diagrams printed or drawn out with specific egs of rebellion details on each diagram	85, 87		
	In depth studies, chapter summary and key topic debates from the end of each chapter copied, highlighted, noted down on flash cards/ brainstorm			
	Model answers at the end of chapter- photocopied, highlighted, annotated to identify key success features in top level answers			