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## History of the United Kingdom: To 1707

The civilization of the United Kingdom developed over the centuries from a blend of many cultures. Among the groups who shaped the nation's early history were prehistoric peoples, Celts, Romans, Angles, Saxons, Vikings, and Normans. Each group's art, ideas, languages, and political achievements created a legacy that continues to influence the United Kingdom and other nations around the world. How did this happen? Does England's history influence your culture today? Let's find out!

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### Find It!

*Find the answers to the questions below by using the "Search" tool to search key words. Since this activity is about the history of the United Kingdom, you can start by searching for the keywords "United Kingdom" to find the article titled "United Kingdom, History of the."*

*Write the answer below each question or circle the correct multiple-choice selection.*

1. The history of the United Kingdom is part of the long story of all the peoples who have at one time or another lived in what are now the four political divisions that make up the modern United Kingdom. What are those four modern day political divisions?
2. The "U.K." and "Britain" are commonly used short names to refer to the United Kingdom. What is the modern nation's full name?
3. Thousands of years ago, during the last ice age, a land bridge joined Great Britain with \_\_\_\_\_.
  - a. Asia
  - b. Europe
  - c. Greenland
  - d. Iceland

4. Stonehenge, built between about 2800 and 1500 B.C., was probably used as *what* by ancient inhabitants of England? (*Hint: You may find the answer to this question in the article or image caption.*)
  - a. To learn mathematics and science
  - b. To bring merchants together for seasonal markets
  - c. To serve as a tribal gathering place and religious center
  - d. To protect their settlement from outside invaders
  
5. By about 50 B.C., Celtic had become the main language in Great Britain and Ireland. What modern languages developed from Celtic?

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## Map It!

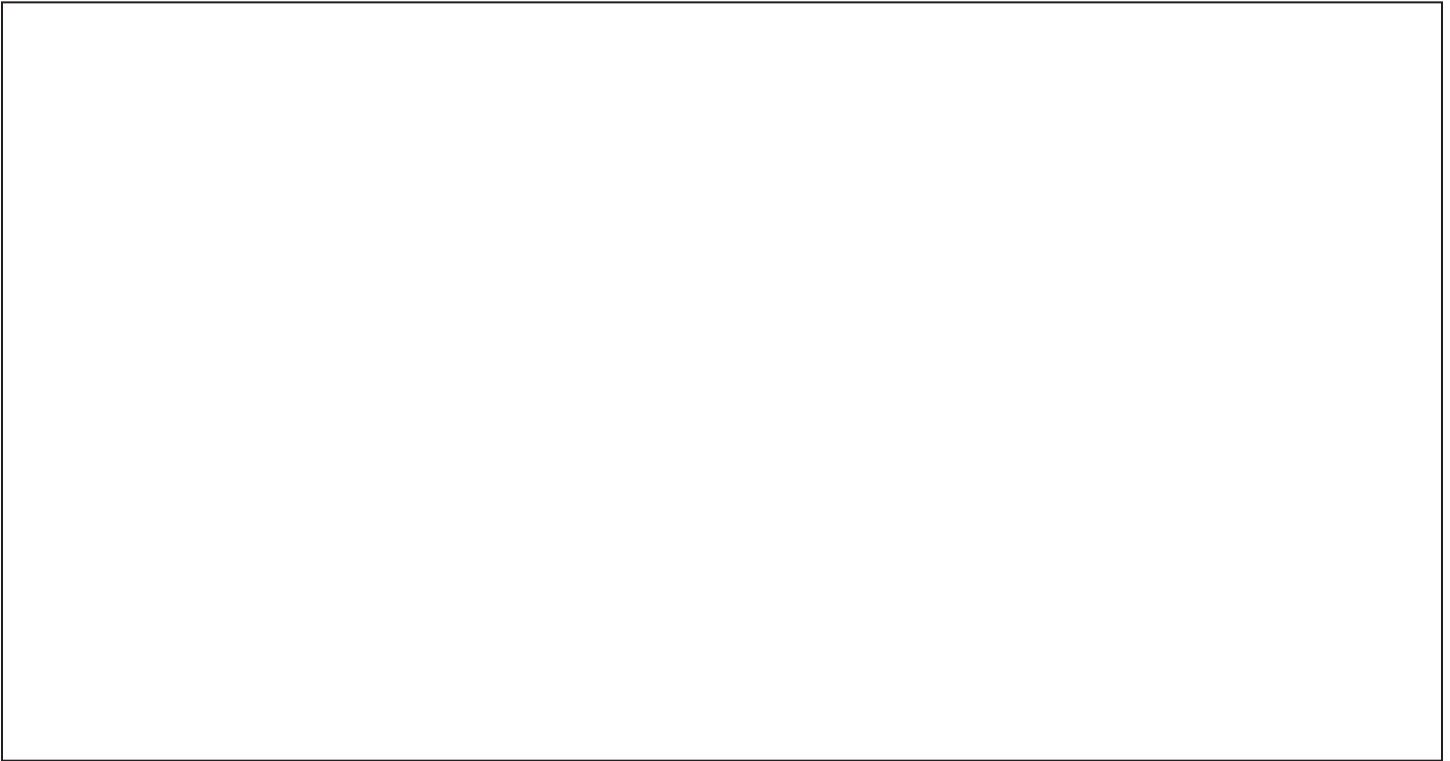
6. For this question, examine the map titled “Roman Britain.” On the blank map below, mark and label the following places built by the Romans in the colony they called Britannia.

- Antonine Wall
- Cambria
- Canterbury
- Chester
- Dover
- Hadrian’s Wall
- London
- Watling Street
- Winchester
- York



7. Who was Boudicca, and what did she do?

8. Read the description of a Roman town in the section titled “Roman rule” in the article on the History of the United Kingdom. Sketch a map of your own Roman town in Britannia. Include and label at least six of the features of Roman towns mentioned in the article.



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## Map It!

*(Hint: The following three questions may be found in the maps and text of the “Anglo-Saxons” article.)*

9. When the Romans withdrew their soldiers to defend Rome in the 400’s, what three Germanic peoples from continental Europe settled in England.

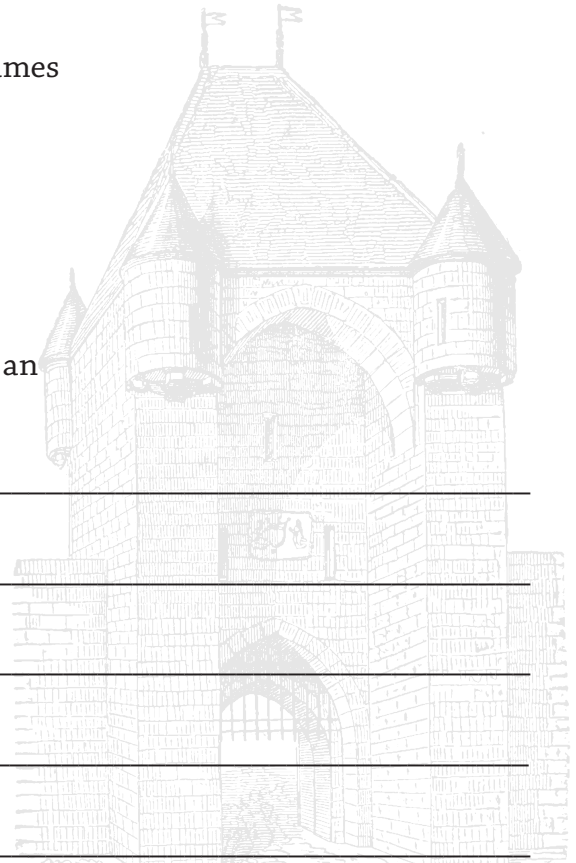
**Bonus:** From what regions did these people come?

10. By the 700’s, the Anglo-Saxons had established seven main kingdoms in Britain. Historians call these kingdoms the “Heptarchy” (meaning “rule of seven”). List the seven kingdoms.

11. According to the article, how did the seven main kingdoms become one large kingdom known collectively as England?

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(Hint: The following questions may be found back in the “United Kingdom, history of” article.)

12. In the 700’s, King Offa of Mercia built a defensive *dike* (earthworks) that defined the English boundary with the \_\_\_\_\_.
13. What new invaders began to raid the coast of Wessex in 789 and to attack the coasts of Scotland and Ireland in the 790’s?
14. \_\_\_\_\_ the Great, king of \_\_\_\_\_, won victories against the Danish Vikings in 878 and 886, and got the Danish leaders to agree to live north of a line drawn from the River Thames to Chester, in the area that became known as the Danelaw.
15. Write a “W” in front of each statement that applies to William, Duke of Normandy.  
\_\_\_\_\_ conquered England in 1066  
\_\_\_\_\_ forced the Vikings to stay north of the River Thames  
\_\_\_\_\_ became known as William the Conqueror  
\_\_\_\_\_ ruled Norway  
\_\_\_\_\_ conquered France  
\_\_\_\_\_ began to build the Tower of London
16. The Normans built many castles. Define these parts of an early type of castle called a motte and bailey castle.  
motte \_\_\_\_\_  
bailey \_\_\_\_\_  
keep \_\_\_\_\_  
palisade \_\_\_\_\_  
moat \_\_\_\_\_
17. Henry II of England sent judges into all parts of England to replace courts that ruled according to local custom with justice based on the same laws all through the land. This became the basis of the English legal system called \_\_\_\_\_, which is the basis of the legal systems in many modern nations, including the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States.
18. In 1215, English barons forced King John to agree to \_\_\_\_\_, which placed the king under English law and limited his power.



19. Draw lines to match the dates with these events during and shortly after the reign of King Edward I of England.
- |      |  |
|------|--|
| 1283 | Edward I gave the title “Prince of Wales” to his son.  |
| 1296 | The Scots assured Scottish independence for more than 300 years by defeating the English in the Battle of Bannockburn. |
| 1297 | Edward I conquered the Welsh.  |
| 1301 | Edward I agreed not to collect certain taxes without the consent of Parliament.  |
| 1314 | Edward I invaded Scotland and proclaimed himself king of Scotland.   |
20. An outbreak of plague known the Black Death spread across Europe and killed as much as \_\_\_\_\_ - \_\_\_\_\_ of the population in 1348 to 1349.
- a. one-tenth                      c. one-third  
b. one-fourth                     d. one-half
21. A. In the series of conflicts known as the Hundred Years’ War (1337-1453), what did England hope to recover?
- B. What did France hope to gain?
22. Why is the struggle over the English throne in the 1400’s known as the Wars of the Roses?

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*The Tudor family ruled England from 1485 to 1603. For the next two questions, write the name of the correct Tudor monarch in the space before each statement.*

23. Which Henry: Henry VII or Henry VIII?
- \_\_\_\_\_ married the daughter of King Edward IV, uniting the houses of Lancaster and York.
- \_\_\_\_\_ joined England and Wales under one system of government.
- \_\_\_\_\_ wanted to annul his marriage to an aging wife and remarry, because he wanted a male heir to prevent wars over the succession to the throne.
- \_\_\_\_\_ got an Irish Parliament, dominated by nobles who English favored rule, to grant him the title King of Ireland.
- \_\_\_\_\_ had England’s Parliament pass a law declaring that the king, not the pope, was supreme head of the church in England.

24. Which sister: Elizabeth I or Mary I?

\_\_\_\_\_ restored the pope's authority over the Church of England.

\_\_\_\_\_ reestablished the Church of England.

\_\_\_\_\_ was queen when the English adventurer Sir Francis Drake sailed around the world.

\_\_\_\_\_ married the man who became King Philip II of Spain.

\_\_\_\_\_ was queen when English ships defeated the Spanish Armada, a huge fleet of ships sent by Philip II to conquer England.

25. James Stuart was King James \_\_\_\_\_ of Scotland. After his childless cousin Elizabeth I died in 1603, he also became King James \_\_\_\_\_ of England.

26. Name two famous English settlements in what is now the United States that were founded during the James I's reign.

\_\_\_\_\_, founded in the year \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_, founded in the year \_\_\_\_\_

.....  
*Mark the following statements as True (T) or False (F).*

27. \_\_\_\_\_ After Parliament tried to restrict the king's ability to tax his subjects by passing the Petition of Right in 1628, Charles I ruled without Parliament from 1629 to 1640.

28. \_\_\_\_\_ During the English Civil War, many people in England fought against Charles I, but his subjects in Scotland supported him.

29. \_\_\_\_\_ Parliament set up a special court that condemned Charles I to death, but the sentence was never carried out.

30. \_\_\_\_\_ In 1653, Oliver Cromwell became the lord protector of a republic, which was called the Commonwealth of Nations.

31. \_\_\_\_\_ Parliament restored the monarchy, and Prince Charles, the son of Charles I, returned to England in 1660. He was crowned Charles II in 1661.

32. During the reign of Charles II, what famous scientist invented a new kind of mathematics, showed how the universe is held together in his theory of gravitation, and discovered the secrets of light and color?

33. When James II became king in 1685, most government leaders in England

a. immediately rebelled.

b. welcomed the king's goal of restoring Roman Catholicism and absolute monarchy.

c. figured they could put up with him until his Protestant daughter Mary succeeded him.

34. In 1688, leading politicians in England invited William of Orange, James II's nephew and the husband of James's eldest daughter, Mary, to invade and take over the government. James fled the country. William and Mary became joint monarchs after
- they agreed to the Bill of Rights, which assured the people certain basic rights.
  - the Battle of Dunbar in Scotland.
  - they agreed to Test Acts that reserved official posts for members of the Church of England.
35. James led a rebellion against William in Ireland, but William defeated James in 1690 at:
- the Battle of Dunbar.
  - the Battle of the Boyne.
  - the Battle of the Pale.
36. After William and Mary both died, the crown went to:
- their eldest daughter, Anne.
  - Mary's sister, Anne.
  - Mary's cousin Sophie, a granddaughter of James I.
  - James's son, James.
37. The most important constitutional event of Queen Anne's reign was the Act of Union, passed in 1707. What did it do?

**To be continued...**

*To continue exploring the history of the United Kingdom, take the webquest titled "History of the United Kingdom: Since 1707."*





# Teacher Page

## Answers:

1. England, Northern Ireland, Scotland, and Wales
2. The nation's full name is the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland.
3. b. Europe
4. c. To serve as a tribal gathering place and religious center
5. Celtic became the ancestor of the present-day languages Scottish Gaelic, Irish, Welsh, Manx, and Cornish.

6.



7. Boudicca (sometimes spelled Boadicea) was queen of the Iceni. The Iceni lived in the area later known as East Anglia. Boudicca led a rebellion that was put down by Suetonius Paulinus, the Roman governor of Britannia, in A.D. 61.

8. Answers will vary, but the labeled features may draw from the following:
- a standardized pattern of straight, parallel main streets that crossed at right angles
  - a *forum* (marketplace) at the center of the town
  - shops
  - public buildings, such as a *basilica* (public hall), baths, law courts, and temples
  - paved street
  - drainage systems
  - fresh water piped to many buildings
  - theaters for animal fights, gladiator shows, and plays
  - houses built of wood or narrow bricks, with tiled roofs
  - houses heated by hot air from a furnace conducted through brick pipes under the floor
  - temples and, later, churches

9. These tribes included primarily the Angles, the Saxons, and the Jutes.

**Bonus:** They came from present-day Denmark and northern Germany.

10. The seven main Anglo-Saxon kingdoms were East Anglia, Essex, Kent, Mercia, Northumbria, Sussex, and Wessex.
11. By the late 800's, all the kingdoms had come under attack from Danish Vikings. Only Wessex, under Alfred the Great, survived the invasion. Alfred eventually captured London and other areas. In the 900's, Alfred's descendants defeated the Vikings and incorporated the Viking territory into their kingdom. This new and larger kingdom was called *England*
12. In the 700's, King Offa of Mercia built a defensive *dike* (earthworks) that defined the English boundary with the Welsh.
13. the Vikings
14. Alfred the Great, king of Wessex, won victories against the Danish Vikings in 878 and 886, and got the Danish leaders to agree to live north of a line drawn from the River Thames to Chester, in the area that became known as the Danelaw.
15. W conquered England in 1066  
\_\_\_\_ forced the Vikings to stay north of the River Thames  
W became known as William the Conqueror  
\_\_\_\_ ruled Norway  
\_\_\_\_ conquered France  
W began to build the Tower of London

16. motte: a natural or artificial mound  
bailey: a fortified courtyard at the foot of the motte  
keep: a wooden or stone tower, often built on top of the motte  
palisade: a wooden wall that circled the top of the motte  
moat: a deep ditch surrounding the castle
17. In the 1100's, Henry II of England sent judges into all parts of England to replace courts that ruled according to local custom with justice based on the same laws all through the land. This became the basis of the English legal system called common law, which is the basis of the legal systems in many modern nations, including the United Kingdom, Canada, and the United States.
18. In 1215, English barons forced King John to agree to Magna Carta, which placed the king under English law and limited his power.
19. 1283: Edward I conquered the Welsh.  
1296: Edward I invaded Scotland and proclaimed himself king of Scotland.  
1297: Edward I agreed not to collect certain taxes without the consent of Parliament.  
1301: Edward I gave the title "Prince of Wales" to his son.  
1314: The Scots assured Scottish independence for more than 300 years by defeating the English in the Battle of Bannockburn.
20. c. one-third
21. England fought to recover French territory it had lost in the 1200's, including Normandy and part of southwestern France. France wanted to regain territory, mainly in southwestern France, that England still held.
22. In the Wars of the Roses, the nobles of the families of Lancaster and York fought over the throne. The conflict came to be called the "Wars of the Roses" because Lancaster's emblem was a red rose and York's emblem was a white rose.
23. Henry VII married the daughter of King Edward IV, uniting the houses of Lancaster and York. Henry VIII joined England and Wales under one system of government. Henry VIII wanted to annul his marriage to an aging wife and remarry, because he wanted a male heir to prevent wars over the succession to the throne. Henry VIII got an Irish Parliament, dominated by nobles who English favored rule, to grant him the title King of Ireland. Henry VIII had England's Parliament pass a law declaring that the king, not the pope, was supreme head of the church in England.

24. Mary I restored the pope's authority over the Church of England.  
Elizabeth I reestablished the Church of England.  
Elizabeth I was queen when the English adventurer Sir Francis Drake sailed around the world.  
Mary I married the man who became King Philip II of Spain.  
Elizabeth I was queen when English ships defeated the Spanish Armada, a huge fleet of ships sent by Philip II to conquer England.
25. James Stuart was King James VI of Scotland. After his childless cousin Elizabeth I died in 1603, he also became King James I of England.
26. Jamestown, founded in the year 1607  
Plymouth, founded in the year 1620
27. T After Parliament tried to restrict the king's ability to tax his subjects by passing the Petition of Right in 1628, Charles I ruled without Parliament from 1629 to 1640.
28. F During the English Civil War, many people in England fought against Charles I, but his subjects in Scotland supported him.
29. F Parliament set up a special court that condemned Charles I to death, but the sentence was never carried out.
30. F In 1653, Oliver Cromwell became the lord protector of a republic, which was called the Commonwealth of Nations.
31. T Parliament restored the monarchy, and Prince Charles, the son of Charles I, returned to England in 1660. He was crowned Charles II in 1661.
32. Sir Isaac Newton
33. c. figured they could put up with him until his Protestant daughter Mary succeeded him.
34. a. they agreed to the Bill of Rights, which assured the people certain basic rights.
35. b. the Battle of the Boyne.
36. b. Mary's sister, Anne.
37. The act joined the kingdoms of Scotland and England into what it called the "united kingdom of Great Britain." The Scots dissolved their own Parliament and sent members to the British Parliament instead, but Scottish laws and the Presbyterian Church of Scotland remained unchanged.