

Why History ?

History is a subject that as well as providing you with knowledge about the past is also providing you with valuable skills that will assist you with further study and future employment. Historians are trained to be questioning of evidence by assessing the reliability and usefulness of historical material. It requires you to consider different historical interpretations and assess their validity. It trains you to be logical and precise with both oral and written communication.

History is a gateway to a wide variety of interesting and challenging careers which includes the following :

Archivist, Biographer Editor/Journalist

*Historian, Civil Servant
Genealogist Administrator, Teacher*

*Sales/Marketing, Museum Curator,
Librarian, Publisher/Media.*

A2 UNITS

Unit 3 The Emergence of a Great Power? Spain 1492-1555



Unit 4: The Historical Enquiry 20%
“The Tudor Age”

- The work completed on an individual basis with guidance
- The work must be based on an Historical investigation and
- Demonstrate some awareness of historiography (the views of historians’)
- Range of sources must be considered and evaluated.



The Belvedere Academy
Liverpool

The Belvedere Academy
17 Belvidere Road
Princes Park
Liverpool L 8 3TF



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Liverpool

History at AS/A2

History is past Politics.
Politics is present History



EARLY MODERN HISTORY

What is History at AS?

Unit One of your Year 12 course in the Sixth provides an overview of religious change and development in sixteenth century Europe.

Unit Two of your Year 12 course in the Sixth provides an opportunity to investigate the reasons for, and the extent of, change in the English Church and State in the years 1529 to 1541

Some of the topics in Unit 1 and Unit 2

UNIT ONE The Reformation in Europe 1500-1564

Factors leading to the Reformation and the Catholic Reformation

- Humanism and the work of Erasmus
- The condition of the Roman Catholic Church in the early 16th Century; the need for change; renaissance popes; ignorance of the clergy
- The political climate: the fragmentation of power in Europe
- The extent of popular religion, ignorance and spread of heresy
- The beginnings of reform: the work of Paul 111 and the Consilium, the development of new orders, including the Oratory of Divine Love
- The development of printing

Luther

- The 95 Theses and Lutheran ideas
- The indulgence controversy and its outcome

- The reasons for the success of Lutheranism: the support of princes ,the absence of the emperor; the impact of printing and the spoken word, Luther's impact as a preacher
- The consequences of the Lutheran reformation in Germany, the German Peasants' War, civil war and the religious Peace of Augsburg,1555

Calvin

- Calvin's writings and religious ideas: the "Institutes of the Christian Religion", the Ecclesiastical Ordinances", double predestination The Bible as the basis for all belief
- The conversion of Geneva and the structure and Authority of the Genevan church, role of the Consistory, Pastors, Grabeau
- Reasons for the success of Calvinism:the previous exposure of Geneva to Protestant ideas, the theocratic state; the suppression of opposition such as Perrin, the Genevan Academy

The Jesuits

- Loyola and the foundation of the Order in 1540
- The structure and nature of the Order and its distinctiveness; the significance of the "Spiritual Exercises"
- Their work and influence at the Council of Trent
- The importance of individuals such as Loyola, Lainez, Salmeron, Canisius,Xavier
- Their importance as educators , missionaries ,preachers and confessors
The extent to which they revitalised the Catholic Church

The Papacy and Reform

- Renaissance popes and their weaknesses: Julius 11, the warrior pope
- The impact of reforming popes: Paul 111 and the Decrees of the Council of Trent, Pius V and the Reform of the Curia

The outcome and the extent of change

- The degree to which the Catholic Church was reformed in this period
- The extent to which Protestantism was established as an alternative faith

UNIT TWO The Church in England: the struggle for Supremacy 1529-1541

The Church in England on the eve of the Reformation 1529

- * Church fabric and wealth; religious doctrine and practice; ecclesiastical organisation; anticlerical criticisms of the state of the Church and monasteries; popular Catholicism
- Religious reformers including humanists, Lutherans and believers in Royal Supremacy
- Religious conservatives and the Aragonese faction

The role of the state: the King's Great Matter and the break from Rome 1529-1535

- The King's need for a divorce from Catherine of Aragon
- Measures taken to prepare for the divorce, 1529– 1532
- The Acts of the Reformation, 1533-1534
- Opposition to the Royal Supremacy

The Dissolution of the Monasteries, 1535-1541

- The motives behind the dissolutions
- The enforcement of the dissolutions and the role of Thomas Cromwell
- Reactions against the dissolutions: the Lincolnshire Rising and the Pilgrimage of Grace
- The impact of the dissolutions on society, culture and the Church

The impact of the Reformation on Church and State,1535-1541

- Parliamentary legislation and Government actions to reform the church: the relationship between the King and Parliament
- The consequences of the Reformation for state finances
- The impact of the Reformation on English foreign policy
- Conservative reactions against the Reformation: The Six Articles ,the role of the conservative faction at court and the significance of the fall of Cromwell and of Howard marriage.