

A History of Britain

Book key

1–3 Open answers

4 a 6 b 3 c 1 d 4 e 2 f 5

5 King Harold lost control of England to William the Conqueror. This made a big difference to British history. Boudica fought the Romans. She didn't make a big difference. England continued to be part of the Roman Empire when she was defeated. Alfred the Great defeated the Vikings. He didn't make a big difference because they came back after Alfred's death. William the Conqueror defeated Harold and took control of England. He made a big difference. Even the English language changed a lot after the Norman conquest.

6 Open answers

7 a England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland
b London, Edinburgh, Cardiff and Belfast

8 a X b ✓ c ✓ d X e ✓ f X

9–11 Open answers

12 a P b P c C d P e C f C

13 a Henry VIII wanted to end his marriage to her. He made England Protestant because the Pope didn't agree to this.
b Henry VIII was in love with her. He wanted an end to his marriage with Katharine of Aragon so he could marry her. He also wanted a son.
c He asked the Pope to end Henry's marriage to Katharine.
d He sent ships and soldiers to England because he wanted to make it a Catholic country.

14 Open answers

15 a Yes

b Parliament

16 a John agreed to a list of rules for good government.
b Ordinary businessmen were in the first parliament.
c Charles I was killed because of his disagreements with Parliament.
d Oliver Cromwell ruled Britain as Lord Protector.
e William and Mary were asked by Parliament to rule Britain.
f George I gave the control of Britain to Parliament.

17–18 Open answers

19 a X b X c ✓ d ✓

20 a 1 b 5 c 6 d 4 e 2 f 3

21–22 Open answers

23 a US

b Australia

c Trafalgar

d Napoleon

e Churchill

f Hong Kong

24 a enemies

b enemies

c friends

d enemy

e friend

f enemies

g friends

h friends

25–32 Open answers

Discussion activities key

1 The order of the pictures:

Henry VIII, Oliver Cromwell, Queen Victoria, and the violence in Northern Ireland.

2 Open answers

3 There are four countries: England, Wales, Scotland and Northern Ireland.

4 Possible answers:

- There are lots of people protesting.
- There are some police officers.
- People are throwing something.
- They might get arrested.

5 Open answers

6 Possible answers:

- a I think he is famous because he is very big (fat).
- b He had six wives!
- c Mary, Elizabeth and Edward.

7 Possible answers:

- a Elizabeth had to order Mary's death, otherwise Mary was going to try to become the queen of England. Elizabeth was very sad because Mary was her cousin after all.
- b Elizabeth loved plays. William Shakespeare wrote some plays for her. She could enjoy them in her palace or the theatre.
- c Perhaps Elizabeth thought that Phillip was sending his ships because she killed Mary Queen of Scots. Perhaps Phillip wanted to make England Catholic again, but Elizabeth wanted to keep England as a very strong Protestant country.

8 Possible answers:

- We haven't got a king or a queen in our country.
- We haven't got a king, but we've got an emperor.
- The government has the real power.

9 Some examples of rules:

- The state can't make people believe in one particular religion.

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- The state should give people free education and medical service.

10 Possible answers:

- I can see a row of small houses.
- I can see many people in the garden.
- I can see some washing, hung on the washing line.
- I can see a steam engine at the back.
- I think living in a house like these would be very stressful because it's noisy and smelly.
- I don't think the washing gets clean because of the dirty air.

11 Open answers

12 Some of the countries are:

Australia, Botswana, Canada, Fiji, India, Kenya, New Zealand, Pakistan, Singapore, South Africa, etc. For more information, you can look at www.britishempire.co.uk

13–15 Open answers

16 Possible questions:

- Are you a man/woman?
- Are you a king/queen/politician?
- Are you Catholic/Protestant?
- Are you French?
- Did you sign the *Magna Carta*?
- Were you killed?

17–18 Open answers

Activity worksheets key

- 1 a King Edward
b Harold Hardrada
c William the Conqueror
d Julius Caesar
e Alfred the Great
f King Cnut
- 2 a independence
b conquered
c parliament
d destroyed
e trouble
f Protestant
g Catholic
h terrible
- 3 a 7 b 3 c 4 d 8 e 1 f 10 g 5 h 2
i 9 j 6
- 4 a 1 b 3 c 2 d 3
- 5 a ✓ b ✗ c ✓ d ✓ e ✓ f ✗ g ✓ h ✗
- 6 a He signed the *Magna Carta* – a list of rules for good government.
b He fought against Charles I's army. When his army won, he ruled Britain without a king or queen.

- c He was not interested in Britain, so Parliament was left in charge of the country.

7 ~~17th~~ > 18th

~~cloth~~ > cotton

~~builders~~ > owners

~~Factory~~ > Working

~~big~~ > small

~~quietly~~ > quickly

~~win~~ > earn

~~eight~~ > eighteen

~~happy~~ > angry

~~travel~~ > trade

8 a Puritans

b The Indian ruler of Bengal

c Criminals

d Napoleon and his French army

e Horatio Nelson

f Queen Victoria

g The Serbs

h Adolf Hitler

9 a Four. England, Scotland, Wales and Northern Ireland.

b Yes, it was.

c King Henry VIII's.

d A British queen – and a dangerous enemy to the Romans.

e Because she made England one of the most powerful countries in Europe.

f After the Second World War.

Progress test key

1 a ✗ b ✓ c ✗ d ✓

2 a 1 b 4 c 2 d 1 e 4 f 3

3 Suggested answers:

a queen, popular

b French, powerful

c intelligent, handsome, Protestant, popular, powerful

d queen, childless, unhealthy, Catholic

e queen, childless, intelligent, Protestant, popular, powerful

f powerful, killed

g queen, intelligent, popular, powerful

4 a 3 b 5 c 4 d 1 e 2

5 a 1 b 3 c 4 d 2 e 5 f 9 g 6 h 8

i 7 j 11 k 13 l 10 m 12 n 15 o 17

p 22 q 21 r 14 s 18 t 16 u 20 v 19

6 a YES b YES c NO d YES e YES f NO

g NO h NO i YES j YES k NO l YES