



The History of England – Part II

Teaching Materials

Exercise 1 – Some important dates

1815 1783 1914 1861 1603

In _____ America became independent from Britain.

In _____ Queen Victoria's husband Albert died,

In _____ Queen Elizabeth I died and James I became king of England.

In _____ Admiral Wellington beat Napoleon at the Battle of Waterloo.

In _____ the first world war started.

Exercise 2 – The English Civil War.

Fill these words into the gaps in the article below.

unfair

manoeuvres

statue

trial

cruel

inhumanity

equipment

tactics

neighbours

roundheads

parliament

battles

The **English Civil War** (1642–1651) was a series of _____ between the Cavaliers, who supported the king, and the _____ who supported _____. King Charles had made many people in England angry by treating them harshly and making them pay _____ taxes. In the end Parliament refused to support Charles any longer and war broke out.

The Civil War divided the country. In some towns _____ were fighting against each other. One man in particular though, fighting on the side of Parliament, turned out to be a great army general. His name was Oliver Cromwell. He won many battles because of his clever _____ and he was also famous for modernizing his army. He gave them new _____ and trained them in army _____. They were called the New Model Army and in the end they beat the king's army.



Cromwell took King Charles to _____ in London. However Charles refused to answer any questions and he was executed in 1649.

Oliver Cromwell was a great leader, but he wasn't universally popular. He has been criticised for his _____, killing prisoners during war, especially in Ireland, where his actions were especially _____. He will be remembered though as the man who did the most to move power away from the king and towards the people. His _____ stands outside the Houses of Parliament in London.

Exercise 3 – Famous British scientists and inventors

Try to guess (or find out) what these men are famous for,

**Charles Macintosh,
Isambard Brunel,
Isaac Newton,**

**Christopher Wren,
Charles Darwin,
Alexander Bell,**

**John Baird,
Charles Babbage,
Robert Peel.**

..... was a great architect. He built St Paul's Cathedral in London.

..... was a great engineer. He built many bridges and the first railway in Britain.

..... was prime-minister of Britain. He introduced the first police force.

..... invented waterproof cloth for making raincoats.

..... developed the theory of evolution.

..... developed the theory of gravity and the laws of mechanics.

..... invented the television.

..... invented the telephone.

..... invented the first computer.

3 of these men are Scottish. Can you guess which ones?



Exercise 4 – Describing Churchill

Here are some words that have been used to describe Winston Churchill. Match the words to the explanations below.

**decisive,
fearless,**

**verbose,
manipulative,**

**stubborn,
visionary,**

**warmongering,
self-sacrificing.**

Somebody who can see ahead what is going to happen is

Somebody who tries to make other people do what they want is

Somebody who does things not for themselves but for other people is

Somebody who is hard-headed and never changes their mind is

Somebody who can make quick decisions is

Somebody who talks a lot is

Somebody who doesn't avoid dangerous situations is

Somebody who tries to make international conflicts happen is

Exercise 5 – Famous quotations

Look at these famous quotations that Winston Churchill made during the Second World War. Did each one come near the beginning, the middle or the end of the war?

Now this is not the end. It is not even the beginning of the end. But it is, perhaps, the end of the beginning.

Never in the field of human conflict has so much been owed by so many to so few.

..... we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be. We shall fight on the



beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender.

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ANSWERS

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*The **English Civil War** (1642–1651) was a series of battles between the Cavaliers, who supported the king, and the roundheads who supported parliament. King Charles had made many people in England angry by treating them harshly and making them pay unfair taxes. In the end Parliament refused to support Charles any longer and war broke out.*

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*because of his clever **tactics** and he was also famous for modernizing his army. He gave them new **equipment** and trained them in army **manoeuvres**. They were called the New Model Army and in the end they beat the king's army.*

*Cromwell took King Charles to **trial** in London. However Charles refused to answer any questions and he was executed in 1649.*

*Oliver Cromwell was a great leader, but he wasn't universally popular. He has been criticised for his **inhumanity**, killing prisoners during war, especially in Ireland, where his actions were especially **cruel**. He will be remembered though as the man who did the most to move power away from the king and towards the people. His **statue** stands outside the Houses of Parliament in London.*

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Charles Macintosh invented waterproof cloth for making raincoats. **(And he was Scottish.)**

Charles Darwin developed the theory of evolution.

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Somebody who tries to make other people do what they want is ... **manipulative.**

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Somebody who is hard-headed and never changes their mind is **stubborn.**

Somebody who can make quick decisions is **decisive.**

Somebody who talks a lot is **verbose.**

Somebody who doesn't avoid dangerous situations is **fearless.**

Somebody who tries to make international conflicts happen is **warmongering.**

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Never in the field of human conflict has so much been owed by so many to so few. (Near the end – after the Battle of Britain.)

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the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender. (Near the start.)