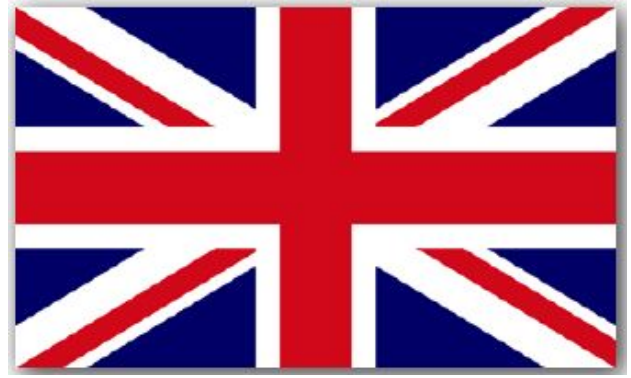




# Knowledge Organiser

## History: The Creation of Great Britain

The political union that joined the kingdoms of England and Scotland happened in 1707 when the Act of Union ratified (made official) the 1706 Treaty of Union and merged the parliaments of the two nations, forming the Kingdom of Great Britain, which covered the entire island.



## Year 5 AUTUMN TERM

### Enquiry Questions

#### Question 1

Why was the Hanoverian succession important?

#### Answer:

The issue of the Hanoverian succession largely sparked a period of turmoil in the newly formed Great Britain at the start of the 18<sup>th</sup> Century. Due to this controversial point, the Jacobite uprisings of 1715, 1719 and 1745-6 happened because Scottish Catholics were unhappy with how the new king had been chosen.

#### Question 2

What was the act of Union?

#### Answer:

The Act of Union declared that the two kingdoms of England and Scotland would become one kingdom. This created the United Kingdom of Great Britain.

#### Question 3

Who was John Churchill?

#### Answer:

John Churchill was a military general during the early 18<sup>th</sup> Century. Some believe he is the greatest military leader Britain has ever produced. He is most famous for winning a victory over King Louis XIV of France at the battle of Blenheim in 1704.

#### Question 4

Why is Robert Walpole important in our country's history?

#### Answer:

Robert Walpole was a farmer from Norfolk who would rise to be First Lord of the Treasury and Chancellor of the Exchequer during the reign of George I and was gifted number 10 Downing Street by George II, which remains the home of the prime minister to this day.

#### Question 5

Who was Bonnie Prince Charlie?

#### Answer:

Prince Charles Edward Stuart was born on 31 December 1720, to the exiled Stuart King James VII and II. As an adult, Prince Charles landed in Scotland on 25 July 1745, sparking the Jacobite rebellion which effectively ended at the battle of Culloden in 1746.

### Important Names/People

#### Queen Anne

Anne was the Queen of England, Scotland and Ireland between 8 March 1702 and 1 May 1707. On 1 May 1707, under the Acts of Union, the kingdoms of England and Scotland united as a single sovereign state known as Great Britain. She continued to reign as Queen of Great Britain and Ireland until her death in 1714.

#### John Churchill

General John Churchill, 1st Duke of Marlborough, 1st Prince of Mindelheim, 1st Count of Nellenburg, Prince of the Holy Roman Empire, KG, PC, was an English soldier and statesman whose career spanned the reigns of five monarchs.

#### Bonnie Prince Charlie

Charles Edward Louis John Casimir Sylvester Severino Maria Stuart was the elder son of James Francis Edward Stuart, grandson of James II and VII, and the Stuart claimant to the throne of Great Britain after 1766

#### George I

George I was King of Great Britain and Ireland from 1 August 1714 after the death of Queen Anne. He was her closest protestant relation and became king even though there were more than 50 others who had a closer link to the crown. Therefore, his appointment to the throne was rather controversial and led to a number of Jacobite uprisings in Scotland. King George I was the first king of the House of Hanover.

## Timeline

1 <sup>st</sup> August 1714	<b>Queen Anne dies</b> Queen Anne passed away on the 1 <sup>st</sup> August 1714 and was succeeded by George I who would reign for the next 13 years. George I's reign marked the start of the reign of the House of Hanover over Great Britain.
September 1715 - February 1716	<b>First major 'Jacobite' rising begins</b> In September 1715, John Erskine, Earl of Mar, raised the standard for a 'Jacobite' rising, intended to restore the exiled Stuart monarchy to the throne, and proclaimed James Francis Edward Stuart (James II's son) king of Scotland.
1718	<b>British convicts start being transported to penal colonies overseas</b> In 1718, the Transportation Act introduced penal transportation. People convicted of capital crimes had their sentences 'commuted' to 14 years or life in the Americas.
April 1721	<b>Sir Robert Walpole becomes the first prime minister</b> In April 1721, Sir Robert Walpole became first lord of the treasury and chancellor of the exchequer, in the wake of the South Sea Bubble financial crash of 1720. He confirmed the Whig party's allegiance to the Hanoverian monarchy. He never held the actual title of 'prime minister', but was given the powers that came to be associated with the office. George I also gave him 10 Downing Street, still the official residence of the prime minister.
1723	<b>Poaching becomes a capital offence</b> Poaching disturbances in Windsor Forest and Park led to clashes between 'blacks' (gangs of bandits and poachers who blackened their faces) hoping to maintain common rights and wardens and gamekeepers.
11 January 1727	<b>George I dies and is succeeded by the second Hanoverian king, George II</b> The threat of a Jacobite rebellion (aimed at re-establishing the Stuart dynasty) continued into George II's reign.
1740 - 1744	<b>George Anson sails around the world</b> Between 1740 and 1744 the British naval commander George Anson sailed around the world in HMS 'Centurion'. Anson returned to England with nearly £500,000 of Spanish treasure. His account of the voyage became a bestseller.
23 July 1745	<b>'Bonnie Prince Charlie' lands in Scotland to claim the British throne</b> Charles Edward Stuart, or 'Bonnie Prince Charlie', was the grandson of the deposed James II. He landed at Eriskay, Scotland, and quickly gathered an army, who proclaimed him 'Charles III'. On 21 September, he defeated the government army in Scotland at the Battle of Prestonpans. He then marched south into England.
16 April 1746	<b>Jacobites are defeated at Culloden, the last battle on British soil</b> Culloden, the last battle fought on British soil, marked the defeat of the Jacobite revolt of 1745-1746, also known as the '45 Rebellion. Led by 'Bonnie Prince Charlie' - Charles Edward Stuart, the grandson of the deposed king James II - the Jacobites were fighting to restore the exiled Stuarts to the throne. They reached as far south as Derby before being chased back to Scotland, where they were routed (forced to run away) by an army under William Augustus, Duke of Cumberland and second son of George II.

Key Vocabulary	
Parliament	The elected representatives of our country who make decisions about how it should be run.
Succession	The action or process of inheriting a title, office, property, etc.
Hanover	A former province in North West Germany.
Jacobite	A supporter of the deposed James II and his descendants in their claim to the British throne after the Revolution of 1688. Drawing most of their support from Catholic clans of the Scottish Highlands, Jacobites made attempts to regain the throne in 1689–90, 1715, 1719, and 1745–6,
Prime minister	The prime minister is the head of cabinet and the leader of the ministers in government.
Culloden	Culloden is the name of a village three miles east of Inverness, Scotland and the surrounding area. Three miles south of the village is Drumossie Moor, site of the Battle of Culloden. This is where, in 1746, the Jacobite uprising led by Bonnie Prince Charlie was defeated, forcing the prince to return to France and then Italy where he spend the rest of his life. This victory established the Hanoverians as Britain's royal family.
Whigs	The Whigs were a political faction and then a political party in the parliaments of England, Scotland, Great Britain, Ireland and the United Kingdom. Between the 1680s and 1850s, they contested power with their rivals, the Tories. The Whigs' origin lay in constitutional monarchism and opposition to absolute monarchy.
Absolute Monarchy	A system of government where a single monarch (king or queen) has control over all aspects of the running of a country, thereby holding absolute power.