



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

HISTORY: BONFIRE NIGHT

Y1 SUMMER TERM

TIMELINE OF KEY EVENTS:	
DATE	WHAT HAPPENED
1601-1603	The plotters gather – a circle of young Catholic men meet regularly to discuss the future of England.
24th March 1603	Elizabeth I dies and her third cousin become King James I of England
January 1604	Catesby starts planning the Gunpowder Plot
April 1604	Guy Fawkes is recruited as the explosives expert
20th May 1604	The plotters swear an oath of secrecy
June-October 1604	Thomas Percy secures a house near Parliament
December 1604	A tunnel is dug towards Parliament
February 1605	The gunpowder is smuggled to Westminster
25th March 1605	A vault is rented under the House of Lords
Summer 1605	The plotters bring in extra men to provide money needed
26th October 1605	Lord Monteagle receives a letter of warning telling him not to attend the opening of Parliament
1-3 November 1605	King James I is shown the letter and orders an investigation
4th November 1605	The King's men search Parliament's vaults
5th November 1605	Guy Fawkes is arrested and questioned as he is found with fuses and matches
6-7 November 1605	The plotters flee to the Midlands
8th November 1605	Catesby and Percy die in a shoot-out
November – December 1605	The surviving plotters make their confessions
27th January 1606	The 8 remaining plotters are found guilty of treason
30-31 January 1606	The plotters are executed

KEY VOCABULARY:	
WORDS	MEANING
Catholics	members of the Catholic Church. Followers believe that their sins will be cleansed through faith and good works. They venerate Mary the mother of Jesus as well as Jesus himself. Priests cannot marry. Church buildings are generally ornate.
Christians	people who follow the Christian religion. Catholics and Protestants are different branches of Christianity.
Conspirators	people who are plotting together
Effigy	a model or sculpture of a specific person. They are often burnt as an act of protest
Gunpowder	chemical that explodes if set light to inside a container
Houses of Parliament	buildings in London, where the government meets
Monarch	a king or queen
Parliament	a group of people that can pass laws to govern the UK
Plot	a secret plan to do something against the law, or harmful to others



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Protestants	members of the Protestant Church. Followers believe that their sins will be cleansed through faith in Jesus. Priests can marry. The Protestant churches came about because some people PROTESTED about the way things were done in the Catholic Church and wanted change e.g. they wanted to be able to read the Bible and hear services in their own language and not in Latin. Church buildings are generally plainer
Roman Catholic Church	branch of Christianity led by the Pope. Followers believe that sins will be cleansed through faith and good works, and venerate Mary, the mother of Jesus. Priests cannot marry.
State Opening	a ceremony to mark the start of a new parliamentary year
The Pope	the leader of the Roman Catholic Church
Treason	the act of plotting or carrying out a crime against one's ruler or nation.

KEY KNOWLEDGE:
QUESTION 1: When and how is Bonfire Night celebrated?
ANSWER Bonfire night is celebrated on the 5 th November every year when bonfires are lit and some have burning effigies of Guy Fawkes.
QUESTION 2: What was the Gunpowder Plot?
ANSWER The Gunpowder Plot was an attempt made by a group of Catholics to blow up the King and the Houses of Parliament, as this was the place that all the country's laws are made. In October 1605, one of the plotters gave the game away whilst trying to warn a relative, who was an MP. On 4 th November Guy Fawkes was caught red handed with the gunpowder just before the King was due to open Parliament.
QUESTION 3: What were the reasons for the Gunpowder Plot?
ANSWER A group of Catholics wanted to end the persecution of the Roman Catholics by the English government. They hoped to replace the country's Protestant government with Catholic leadership.
QUESTION 4: Why do we celebrate the 5th November?
ANSWER The reason people began to celebrate the 5 th November with Bonfires is not to celebrate the attempt to blow up the houses of Parliament but rather to celebrate the fact that the plan was foiled.

KEY PEOPLE:	
NAME	WHAT THEY DID
Robert Catesby	Leader of the group plotting to blow up the Houses of Parliament
Thomas Percy	A member of the group
Francis Tresham	A member of the group
John and Christopher Wright	Members of the group
Guy Fawkes	Found with fuses and matches on 4 th November 1605 and arrested
Thomas and Robert Winter	Members of the group
Thomas Bates	Servant to Catesby and a member of the group



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Ambrose Rookwood and Sir Everard Digby	Bought into the group because of their money
Robert Keyes and John Grant	Robert looked after the gunpowder and John bought the weapons
James I	King of England at the time

KEY PLACES:	
NAME	WHAT HAPPENED THERE
Bladdesley Clinton, Wawickshire	A place where priests were concealed
Banqueting House, London	Where the king lived
Alnwick Castle, Northumberland	Where the plotter Thomas Percy was employed
Guy Fawkes Inn, York	Where Guy Fawkes was born
The Palace of Wesminster	Where the plot was averted
Warwick Castle, Warwick	Where Catesby gathered horses during his desperate flight
Hagley Hall, Worcestershire	Where plotters were tracked down
The Tower of London	Where Guy Fawkes spent his final days

SUGGESTED WEBSITES TO FIND OUT MORE:
www.bbc.co.uk/timelines/z3hq7ty
www.bbc.co.uk/history/british/civil_war_revolution/gunpowder_robinson_01.shtml
www.theschoolrun.com/homework-help/guy-fawkes-and-bonfire-night