

# HISTORY



## History Around Us Buckland Abbey Homework Revision

Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Class: \_\_\_\_\_ Teacher: \_\_\_\_\_

## PLC: History Around Us Buckland Abbey 20% of the GCSE Grade

For this unit you will be investigating a local study. You will study the history of Buckland Abbey. You will study why the Abbey was built within its surroundings and how and why it changed over time. You will consider the diverse activities that took place on the site and what the physical remains that exist tell us about its past.

Section	Content	PRAG	Revised?
<p><b>What is Buckland Abbey?</b> Why did people first create the site?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What is Buckland Abbey- overview of the site.</li> <li>● When, where and why people first created the site.</li> <li>● Importance of the site within its surroundings.</li> <li>● Monasteries and Life of the Cistercians.</li> <li>● How was the site used by the monks.</li> <li>● How was public health important to the monks.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Why did Buckland Abbey change?</b> What were the turning points in its history?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● What do physical remains tell us about the Abbey's past?</li> <li>● Why did the monastery change?Dissolution of the monasteries.</li> <li>● From monastery to home- Grenville.</li> </ul>		
<p><b>Buckland Abbey as a home.</b> How was the Abbey used?</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● Features of a Tudor home. Impact of Grenville's changes.</li> <li>● Sir Francis Drake- importance. Role at Buckland.</li> <li>● Georgian changes to the home.</li> <li>● Artistic interpretations of the site.</li> <li>● What does the site tell us about everyday life, attitudes and values?</li> </ul>		
<p><b>How important is Buckland Abbey?</b> Considering impact and typicality.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>● How important is the site both locally and nationally?</li> <li>● How typical is the site compared to Fountains Abbey?</li> <li>● Role of the National Trust at the site.</li> </ul>		



#### **Box A: Key words and definitions**

1. Cistercian- monastic order founded at Buckland Abbey.
2. Lay brothers- provided unpaid labour at the Abbey.
3. Dormitories- where the monks slept.
4. Chapter House-where a chapter of St Benedictine was read daily.
5. Cloisters- covered passageway around the open courtyard.
6. Nave- the central part of the church.
7. Transept- cross shaped church that projected from the nave.
8. Great Barn- here the crops/wool was stored.
9. Infirmary- where the monks gave medical care.

#### **Box D: Key People**

1. Amicia- Countess of Devon, Founder of the Cistercian monastery
2. Henry VIII- ordered the dissolution of the monasteries
3. Sir Richard Grenville the Younger- Tudor gentleman who bought the monastery and began the conversion to a Tudor home.
4. Sir Francis Drake- Elizabethan sea captain, slave trader and privateer who bought Buckland Abbey from Grenville in 1580.
5. Samuel Pepys Cockerell- architect who oversaw the Georgian renovations.

#### **Box G: Buckland Abbey- diversity of the site: everyday activities.**

1. Working on the land- Sheep and arable farming. Wool was produced and sold.
2. Caring for the sick.
3. Working in the outbuildings- bakers; stone masonry; butchery; carpentry.

#### **Box B: Key Time periods of Buckland Abbey**

1. Cistercian monastery- 1278 until 1540
2. Tudor Home- 1570s until 1603
3. Drake family home- from 1580
4. Owned by the National Trust since 1946

## **Year 10: History Around Us**

#### **Box E: Buckland Abbey as a Cistercian monastery**

1. The Abbey was founded in 1273 by Amicia, Countess of Devon. She wanted to set up a monastery so that the monks would pray for the souls of her family and her royal friends. Amicia gave Buckland 20,000 acres of land, mainly in West Devon.
2. The Cistercian order of monks, which she chose for Buckland Abbey, was particularly strict. They preferred to live in remote places, away from all distractions. They lived according to the rules of St. Benedict. They believed in worship, prayer and meditation. They emphasised manual work.
3. The monastery needed a large income in order to support the monks' lives of prayer and meditation.
4. The centre of the life of the monastery was the church, where the monks met for seven services a day.
5. The church was a cross-shaped building with a low tower. Then there were all the other buildings of the Abbey – dormitory, cloisters, refectory, chapter-house, etc.
6. There was a huge barn to store the supplies which the Abbey farms sent to the monastery and a guest-house, where visitors could stay.
7. Cistercian abbey had lots of servants and labourers, called lay-brothers; they would have had their own accommodation.

#### **Box C: Location**

1. Buckland Abbey is located in Buckland Monachorum, near Yelverton, Devon.
2. It is 9 miles from the sea and Plymouth.
3. It is in a valley by the river Tavy, close to woodland, farmland and Dartmoor.
4. It was a remote location, offering peace and seclusion.

#### **Box F: Typicality of site compare to Fountains Abbey- this means how does it compare. how typical is Buckland.**

1. Buckland Abbey was modest in size- the Great Barn was larger than the Abbey.
2. Both followed the rules of St. Benedict. Fountains Abbey largest cistercian monastery in ruins in England.
3. Fountains Abbey was founded earlier in the 12th century; Buckland Abbey in the 13th century.
4. Both monasteries had a Tithe barn, stables, abbot's house, infirmary, refectory, dormitory, chapter house, cloisters and church.
5. At Buckland there was a monastic house but it also had farms and granges.
6. The monks focused on sheep farming and wool production. This was the same as Fountains Abbey but they also had lead mining, quarrying of stone and horse breeding.
7. Both sites were local employers and had lay brothers working there.
8. After the dissolution, Buckland became a Tudor home and Fountain's was left in ruins.
9. Both are now owned by the National Trust and can be visited.



#### **Box H: From a monastery to a Tudor home:**

1. The monastery was dissolved (closed) in 1539 by the orders of Henry VIII and the last 12 monks were pensioned off.
  2. In 1541 Buckland Abbey was bought by Sir Richard Grenville for £233.
  3. By 1576 the Grenvilles had carried out the massive job of turning the Abbey into a private house.
  4. Many buildings were pulled down e.g. the dormitories and cloisters to make the abbey function more like a home.
  5. The actual abbey church was converted into a house by putting in two new floors; a new kitchen wing was added.
  6. Fireplaces were added to the rooms, which meant chimneys were built.
  7. Rectangular windows and Tudor mouldings and furnishings were added.
  8. Grenville sold Buckland in 1580 to Sir Francis Drake for £3,400. He lived here for the rest of his life, while he was an MP and Mayor of Plymouth.
- From here he went to play a leading part in the Armada campaign of 1588.

#### **Box J: Georgian Improvements:**

1. The descendants of Sir Francis Drake continued to live at Buckland Abbey. it was their home and their farm.
2. However, in 1740 the Abbey was in decay and in need of repair.
3. The architect responsible for the changes was Samuel Pepys Cockerell. It was believed that £7,000 was spent on improvements.
4. The Georgian dining-room was fitted out from 1770. Panelling and a dado was added with the doors surmounted by a convex moulding.
5. A staircase was built which rises through 4 floors.
6. In 1815, Buckland Abbey was advertised to let/rent out.
7. Whilst still owned by descendants of Drake, the house suffered a fire in 1938 which led to repairs and renovations.

#### **Box I: What evidence is there that Buckland was a former monastery?**

1. Carving above the entrance is believed to be Amicia.
2. Surviving Buckland Book which recorded all visits to the abbey.
3. The survival of the Great barn.
4. The abbey tower and its original roofline is visible on the southern face of the tower.
5. The south and west front shows architectural features of the transepts that were removed.
6. Arch windows that look over the chancel.
7. The west front of the abbey reveals the Cistercian architecture- plain and severe. Traces of the original windows can be made out with simple light openings and simple mouldings.
8. Stone corbels on the first floor are traces of where the church originally was.
9. There is a survival of the monastic church- a carved corbel figure of the ox of St. Luke in the north-east corner.
10. There is a small medieval spiral staircase (now blocked) which originally led into the roof space of the church.
11. There is a section of medieval wall where the northern cloister was.

#### **Box K: National Trust ownership:**

1. In 1946 the house and other buildings were presented to the National Trust from the descendants of Drake. The National Trust is a conservation organisation that protects sites of historic importance.
2. The Trust and the City of Plymouth furnished the House and opened it to the public in 1951.
3. The National Trust has continued to improve its facilities for visitors. E.g. adding a reception area, shop, tea room and restaurant by converting buildings.

#### **Box L: Local and National Importance:**

1. Buckland Abbey has since its days as a monastery been a locally important site. It was a local employer and would serve the local community e.g. as an infirmary.
2. The wool that was produced at Buckland was so important that in 1347, the King Edward III demanded financial aid from the greater monasteries in his war against France. It was noted that the wool crop from Buckland was so valuable that the abbey ranked second in the list of Devon houses to be asked.
3. National figures e.g. Grenville and Drake bought and lived in the abbey and spent money converting it into a fine house.
4. Drake is a nationally important figure, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth I. He was considered the hero of the Spanish Armada, who defeated the attempted Spanish invasion of 1588. A sea captain who circumnavigated the world and who also served as a Mayor and MP for Plymouth.

## Buckland as a Cistercian Monastery

Why was Buckland first created?



### Knowledge Retrieval:

1. When was Buckland built?
2. Who built Buckland?
3. Name at least 3 original features of Buckland and what they were used for
4. Where was Buckland Built?
5. What is the name of the River near Buckland?
6. What natural resources can be found in Buckland's surroundings?
7. How much land did Buckland originally have? How would this help the people of Buckland?

### **Buckland's 4 phases of life**

**Read this through carefully so you can complete the dual coding task.**

Buckland Abbey was built as a monastery and was founded in 1278 by the Cistercian order of monks. The Countess of Devon, Amicia had granted the monks 20,000 acres of land so the monks could pray for the souls of her and her family. As with most Cistercian monasteries, the abbey is located in a secluded spot, away from worldly distractions. Buckland Abbey was built near the River Tavy, near woodland on Dartmoor which meant it had lots of natural resources such as water, wood and stone.

In 1539, the monastery was dissolved by Henry VIII during the English Reformation. Buckland Abbey was purchased by Sir Richard Grenville. Grenville decided instead to convert the abbey church into a house, which meant removing many of the monastic features such as the transepts and cloisters. Grenville also demolished the dormitories. He did retain the church tower and inserted three floors in the church interior. He also built a servants wing and added rectangular windows and chimneys. The result was a comfortable Tudor home.

Grenville sold Buckland Abbey to his great rival, Sir Francis Drake in 1580 for £3,400. Drake had just returned from a voyage around the world, he was incredibly wealthy and as well as Buckland he also purchased about 40 properties around Devon. Drake did little to change Buckland Abbey, he did add some oak panelling to the walls.

The Abbey was left to Drake's relatives, but they didn't take care of it and the Abbey went into a period of decay. It was renovated in the Georgian Era by the architect Samuel Pepys Cockerell. £7,000 was spent on a fine dining room and grand staircase was added.

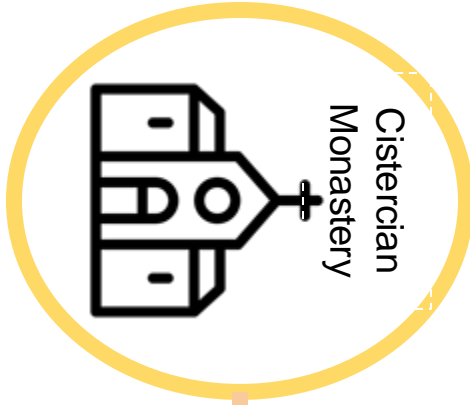
In the 20th Century, Buckland Abbey was gifted to the city of Plymouth and the National Trust. The National Trust is a conservation charity. They have furnished the property and spent money restoring it and adding features such as a cafe, restaurant and shop. Buckland Abbey has as a result become a popular tourist attraction and an education site.



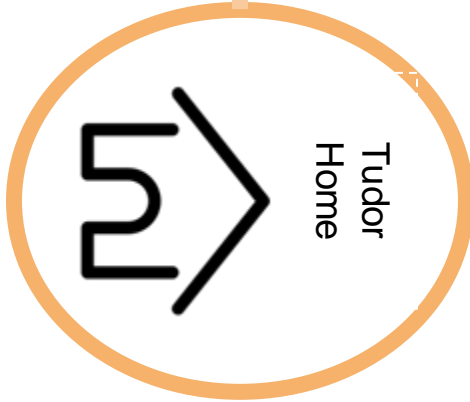
# Buckland as a Cistercian Monastery

Key Facts:

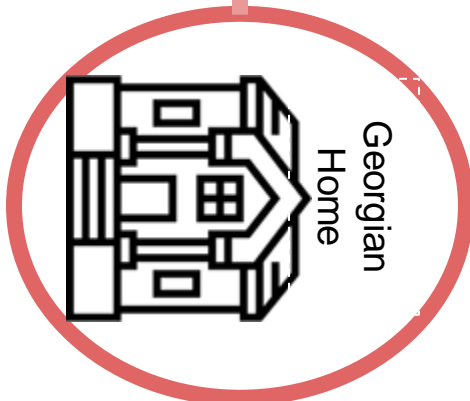
Key features:



Henry VIII Dissolves the Monasteries



Falls into decay



Drakes Descendants give it to the National Trust



## Buckland as a Cistercian Monastery

**Explain the reasons why people first created your site within its surroundings. Use physical features of your site as well as your knowledge to support your answer**

What will your 3 paragraphs be? Plan before you start:

Paragraph	Facts	Features

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Dotted lines for writing.

## Changes to Buckland and the Abbey as a Tudor home

**Sir Richard Grenville came from-** Bideford and Bude- borders of Cornwall and Devon. His family owned land and were known as the 'Landed gentry'. (This meant he was rich, owned lots of land, would work serving the king/queen and would have servants to do any manual work). His family bought Buckland because his grandfather was awarded for his loyalty from Henry VIII.

**Background of Sir Richard-** Born in 1542. Dad died at age of 3. Studied business and law in London. Granted a pardon for murder at age of 20. He was married to Mary St. Leger and together they had 4 sons. He was an adventurer and explorer in the 1570s, as many rich gentry were. He later became the MP of Cornwall.

**What he did to Buckland?:** Richard was keen to make Buckland Abbey into a home where he could raise his family and entertain other rich families. So, he demolished many of the old domestic buildings that were no longer needed as well as the cloisters. He converted the church part of the abbey into a home by dividing up the nave (the central part of the church building) into the great hall with 2 floors of chambers (rooms) above. This left 3 floors in total, this is significant as Tudor gentlemen looked big tall buildings.

He kept the square tower (although shortened it) but removed the south transept (cross shaped church projecting from the nave). This added more light to the home. He also added chimneys (as there were fireplaces in each of the rooms) and rectangular windows, another Tudor feature..

He built a new service wing with a large kitchen (so he could entertain). He also added a staircase extension. To finish off, Grenville added his coat of arms to decorate the windows of the guest house.

**When he sold it and to whom:**

1580 to Sir Francis Drake for £3,400 . Considering Grenville had done all this work, it seems strange that he sold it off, but it is likely he ran out of money.

1. How did Grenville get Buckland?

1. What were his various jobs?

1. What was the main reasons for the changes to Buckland?

1. What did he do with Buckland in the end?

## Changes to Buckland and the Abbey as a Tudor home

### What do you remember about Richard Grenville?:

Write 5 facts about Grenville here.

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.



The dissolution of the monasteries was a major **change** for Buckland. It would permanently change its function as no longer would it be a religious building but it would be a home. We need to consider the impact this would have on different groups at Buckland. Using the information from the previous page complete this table to show the impact of the dissolution of the monasteries. The first one has been modelled for you.

Once you have filled in the table, you should highlight it for positive and negative impact.

Dissolution of Buckland Abbey	Impact the dissolution of the monastery would have on:
Abbot	Teacher model: The Abbot was given a pension of £60 per year (annum) and in 1557 became vicar of local church at Buckland Monachorum.
Monks	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Building and Land	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>
Links to community	<hr/> <hr/> <hr/>



Some monasteries, like Fountains Abbey in Yorkshire, were totally destroyed during the dissolution. We are lucky Buckland was not. This is an artist's drawing of what happened to Fountains Abbey. It was wrecked in comparison to Buckland



## Changes to Buckland and the Abbey as a Tudor home

	Examples	Why
Things Grenville demolished		
Things Grenville changed		
Things Grenville kept		

How much change did Grenville introduce to Buckland?

1 = Not very much change at all. 5 = huge change. You should then provide an example and a justification for your choice.

1                      2                      3                      4                      5

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## Changes to Buckland and the Abbey as a Tudor home

**Question: Choose a turning point in your site's history. Explain how and why this changed the importance of the site, either locally or nationally. [20 marks]**

**Answer:**

A Turning point of Buckland Abbey's history was when its use as a monastery was dissolved in 1539 by Henry VIII and then transformed into a home by Sir Richard Grenville. It was closed as a monastery along with 800 others so that Henry VIII could have both money and power.

Before the dissolution, Buckland Abbey was a Cistercian monastery. It had been founded by Amicia, the Countess of Devon in 1273. The monks would follow St Benedict's rules, praying up to 8 times a day. The monks were also successful sheep farmers, producing wool of national importance. When it was a monastery it would have features like a chapel, Abbott's lodge and refectory. This would allow the monks to carry out their daily lives.

When the monastery was dissolved it came under the ownership of Sir Richard Grenville's family, who bought the monastery for £233. Unlike many monasteries at this time which were left in ruins, Buckland was slowly converted during the Tudor period into a home. As a consequence, many of the monastic buildings such as the old domestic buildings e.g. dormitory were destroyed. Grenville changed the Abbey to fit his needs as a well established Tudor gentleman. These changes were significant as Grenville was keen to show his status in society and would regularly hold parties to entertain guests. For example, he added a Great Hall for entertaining.

However, the changes to the site were also significant because without a monastery, local people were not served within the community e.g. there was no longer provision for caring for the sick or trading/storing the wool, even though the Great Barn remained a feature. The Abbey's religious role had also gone and the monks lost their jobs further demonstrating that the local community had been impacted with the changes to the site.

As a consequence of the Abbey being 'dissolved' some of the physical features that changed at Buckland were Grenville adding a coat of arms to show his ownership, the destruction of the North and South transepts, which had formed the cross shape of the building. This further removed the religious role it played. He also added rectangular windows, a staircase and more floors and rooms with fireplaces to keep the house warm. He also developed the gardens. These changes meant that the Abbey has become a comfortable home that would go onto be sold to Sir Francis Drake, a nationally important figure.

The dissolution of the monasteries was an important turning point in the life of Buckland Abbey overall. It had been an important monastery both to the local community and nationally as one of the hundreds of Cistercian monasteries founded across the country. After its closure, it then began the slow conversion to a comfortable, high status home that would be lived in by important Tudor gentlemen with all the features both inside, such as the great hall and outside with gardens and fountains that they desired.

## Changes to Buckland and the Abbey as a Tudor home

**Question: Choose a turning point in your site's history. Explain how and why this changed the importance of the site, either locally or nationally. [20 marks]**

Mark	Why
Level 5 16-20 marks	You have 3 or more well supported, explained paragraphs with specific examples throughout You have a clear focus on the question You may have included a judgement or conclusion
Level 4 13-15 marks	You have at least 2 well supported, explained paragraphs with specific examples You have a clear focus on the question Your subject knowledge is accurate and relevant
Level 3 10-12 marks	You have one well supported paragraph with specific examples You may have identified or described one other reason You have some focus on the question Your subject knowledge is mostly accurate but may not always be relevant
Level 2 6-9marks	You have one well supported paragraph with specific examples You have some focus on the question You may have some inaccuracies in your subject knowledge
Level 1 1-5 marks	You have described some reasons or written them like a list. Your subject knowledge is vague and often inaccurate

Answer these questions:

Which level would you choose to put the model answer in? Why not the one below or above? Can you give examples to support your decision?

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What mark would you give the answer within the level?

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What has this answer done well? Can you give an example?

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# Changes to Buckland and the Abbey as a Tudor home

A Servant



Tour Guide



Cistercian Monk



Abbott



Lay Brother



Tudor Gent



Drake



Samuel Pepys Cockerell



Grenville



Descendants of Drake



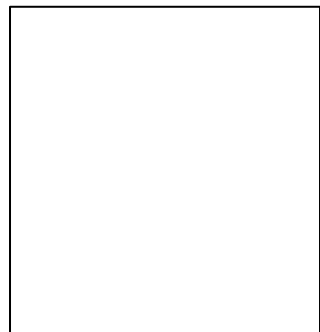
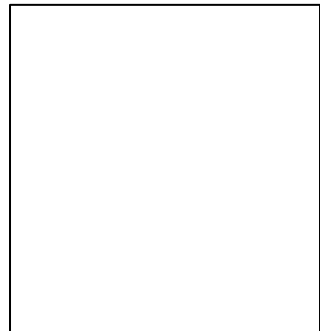
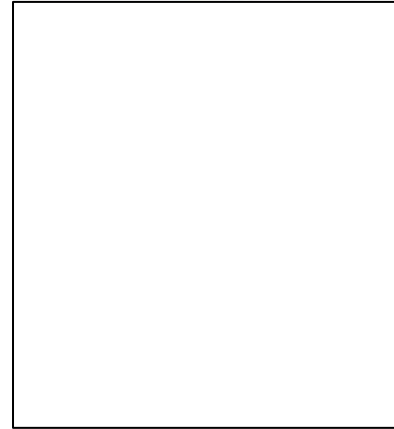
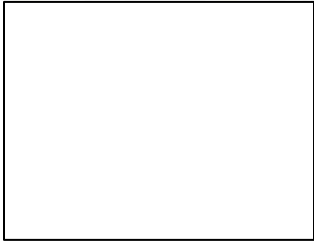
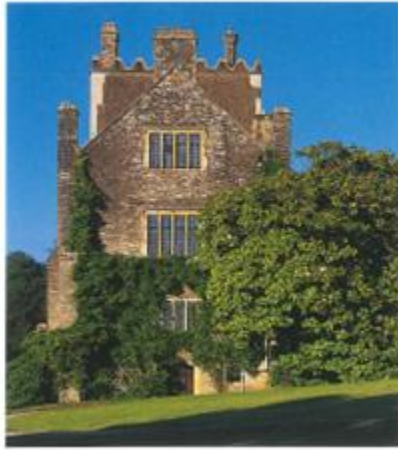
Tourists



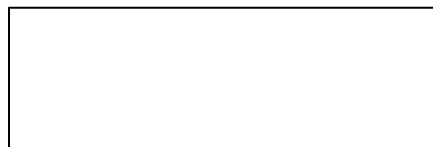
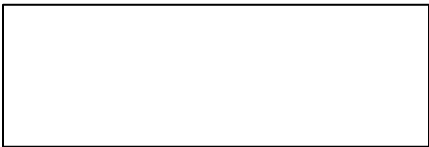
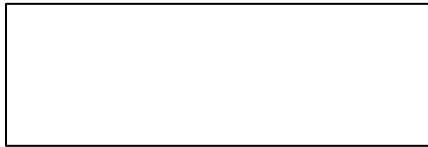
School children



# Attitudes and Values



# Attitudes and Values





## Attitudes and Values

Feature	Attitude it represents	Did this feature change overtime? What does that tell us about attitudes?
Great Ban		
Chapel		
Destroyed Transepts		
Great Hall		
Kitchen Wing		
Sevant's stairwell		
Coat of Arms for both Grenville and Drake		
Square Windows		
Fire places		

# Attitudes and Values

**Choose one period in your site’s history. How far do the physical remains at your site reveal the attitudes and values of people at that time? Use the physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer**

What will your 3 paragraphs be? Plan before you start:

Paragraph	Facts	Features

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## Guided Revision Activities

When were the Biggest Changes to Buckland and Why?	
Why are there problems with re-creating the site?	
How typical is Buckland?	
How much diversity has there been at Buckland?	
When was it of most national importance?	
When was it of most local importance?	
What attitudes and values are shown at Buckland?	
What features of Buckland are no longer there?	



**Match up these key terms**

**Title: Hi**

Dissolution	Word describes a religious building.
Tudor	The church within the monastery.
Monastery	A covered walkway of a monastery.
Cloister	The term used to describe when Henry VIII closed the monasteries from 1536.
Nave	Name given to the Monarchs who ruled England between 1485-1603.

**Tell me three things about:**

<b>Closing of the monasteries</b>			
<b>Changes Grenville made</b>			

## story Around Us: Review Changes

**Highlight the statements: Change or continuity.**

**Buckland Abbey was closed as a monastery during the Dissolution.**

Many of the old domestic buildings were demolished.

- The cloisters were demolished.
- The nave was converted into the great hall with 2 extra floors added.
- The square tower was kept.
- The south transept (cross shaped church projecting from the nave) was removed.
- Rectangular windows and chimneys were added.
- A new service wing with a large kitchen was built.
- A staircase was extended.
- The Grenville coat of arms was added to decorate the windows of the guest house.
- The Great Barn and Guest House were kept.

### The Question

Annotate what this question is asking you to do

Explain how significant it is that Drake lived at Buckland.

### The Plan

Paragraph	Specific Examples
Tudor explorer	Circumnavigation of world. Showed the strength of the English as sailors. Helped England explore new lands
War Hero with National Importance	Defeat of Spanish in 1588 during the Armada- very significant military event- demonstrated the power of the English against the mighty Spanish.
Political importance	Drake was a mayor of Plymouth- significant role. Drake would use Buckland to entertain- therefore shows status of the Abbey as an important Tudor home.

### **Step 1: 'I do' - Worked Example**

It is highly significant that Sir Francis Drake lived at Buckland Abbey.

One reason why is because Drake was an important Tudor explorer and sea captain in the Elizabethan era. Drake was only the second person to circumnavigate the world in a single expedition, from 1577 to 1580, and was the first to complete the voyage as captain. As a consequence of these events, the queen, <sup>1</sup>Elizabeth I awarded Drake a knighthood in 1581. This was an important honour and demonstrated what a significant achievement he had made. As a result, it is clear that Drake owning and choosing to live at Buckland Abbey was hugely important as he was such an accomplished man.

### **Step 2: 'We do' - Completion Model**

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### **Step 3: 'You do' - Deliberate Practice**

Complete the final paragraph:

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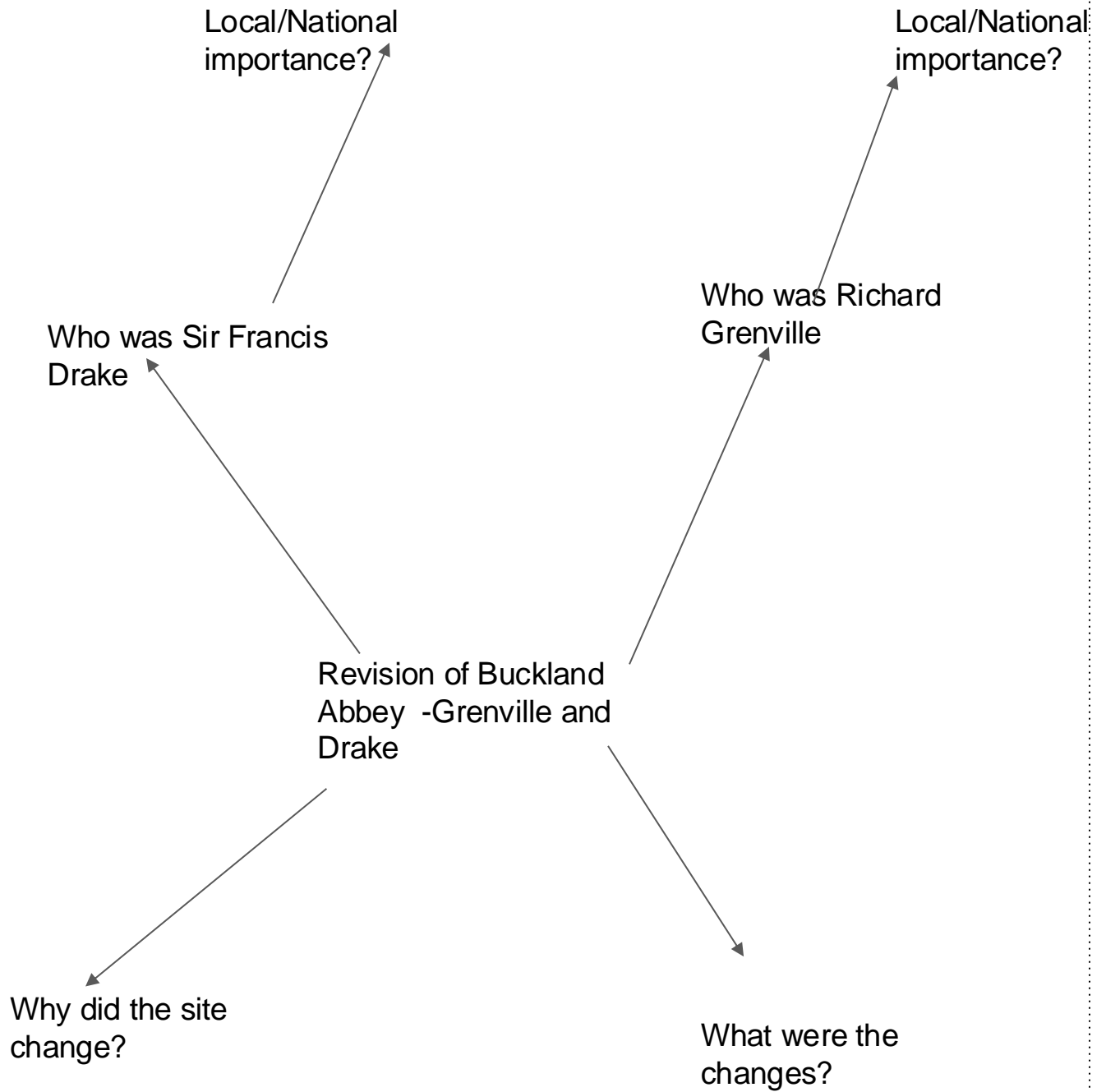
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# Guided Revision Activities

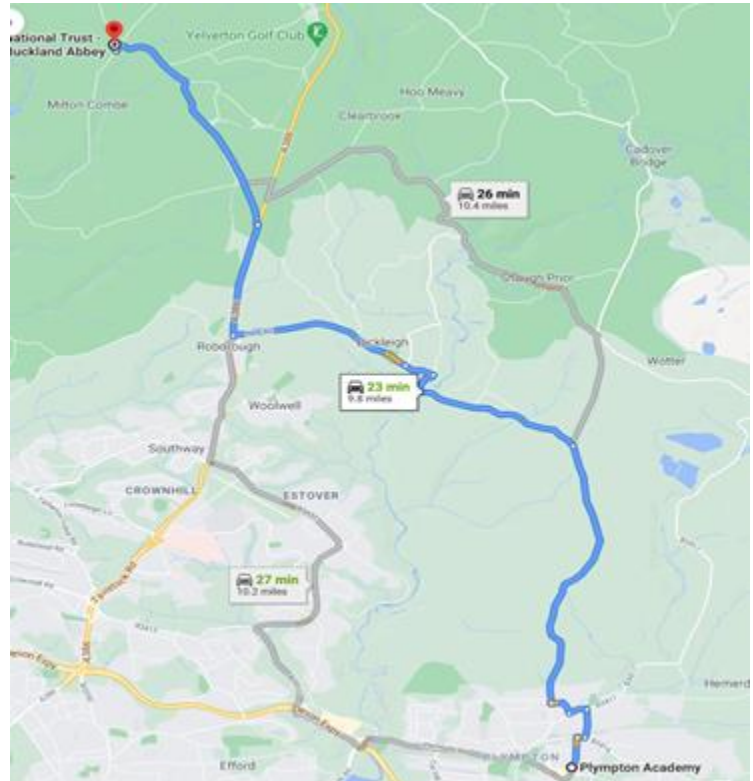


## Guided Revision Activities

Time Period	Knowledge of Buckland	Features
Monastery		
Grenville/ Drake		
Georgian		
National Trust		

What could the inhabitants of Buckland get from the surrounding areas (Dartmoor)

- 1.....
- 2.....
- 3.....



Where was Buckland built?

RELIGION

RESOURCES

**LAND**

Buckland Abbey was built after 1273, commissioned by Amicia countess of Devon. Buckland is situated 9 miles from the seas and Plymouth, this allowed for easy access for trade in things like wool, but also made it simple to access wider goods that the monks might need. Whilst only 9 miles from Plymouth, the location was secluded enough for the Monks to be able to live a religious life and follow the rules of St Benedict without being disturbed.

As Dartmoor has such a vast expanse of land, the Monks had open access to the Moors. In total, they had 20,000 acres of land . This allowed them to keep sheep, the wool from which they could sell. The Cistercians were very skilled at keeping sheep.

The location also meant the Monks has access to the River Tavy. This was important as it meant they had clean and fresh water which could be provided for religious ceremonies as well as cleaning. Access to the river also allowed for fish to feed the monks.

**The Question**

Explain the reasons behind why your site was first created. Include subject knowledge and features of the site [20 marks + 5 for spelling and punctuation]

MODEL 5

MODEL 8

One of the reasons why Buckland was first created was due to the resources in the local area. Buckland was built just 9 miles from Plymouth and along the river Tavy. This meant the site was suitable for inhabitants and for settlement. Furthermore, the site was built within quick access of Dartmoor. Therefore it was easy to access wood and stone needed for building materials. Finally, Buckland was built on 20,000 acres of land, meaning it was created to allow for a thriving sheep farm to be established which could support the monks.

Resource access was rather important, otherwise the monastery would not be very successful. This was however less important than Amicia's reasons for building the Monastery, as she was the main sponsor of the site in the first place.

1. Highlight the answer above for Knowledge and Features.

1. Which reason is the most important in this answer?

.....  
.....

1. Where would the monks pray? Chapel or church?

.....  
.....

1. Where would the monks hold religious services? Chapel or church?

.....  
.....

1. What was the Great Barn used for? Store tithes? (Religious taxes) or keeping the sheep in?

.....  
.....

1. Where did the monks sleep? Dormitories or Refectory?

.....  
.....

## Guided Revision Activities

**Complete the key work definitions from our Buckland topic. Use them in a sentence.**

Key Term	Definition	Used in a sentence
Monastery	<i>Example: A monastery is a religious property where monks live</i>	<i>Example Buckland was a <b>monastery</b> built by Amicia.</i>
Cistercian		
Benedictine		
Purgatory		
Reformation		
Dissolution		
Georgian		
Typicality		
Diversity		

Design a mind map of reasons why Buckland was built

Exam Q Plan: How far have the uses of your site changed throughout its history?

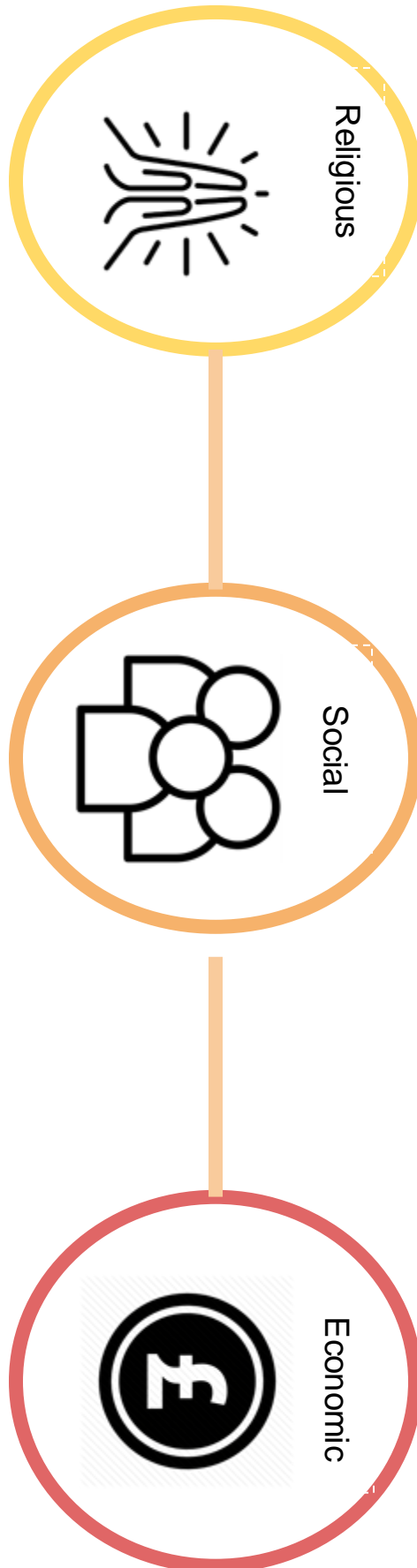
Design a timeline of Buckland Abbey- Include all 4 time periods (Monastery, Tudor, Georgian, National Trust) Colour code themes- features, diversity, knowledge



# Guided Revision Activities

Examples/knowledge

Features



Complete the diagram explaining the different uses of Buckland Abbey as a monastery

### **Buckland Exam Practice**

Choose a period in your site's history. Explain the importance of your site both locally and nationally. Include subject knowledge and features of the site [20 marks + 5 for spelling and punctuation]

Read the teacher model paragraph carefully. Highlight and annotate it for features (part of the site) and knowledge

Buckland was very socially important when it was a monastery. For example, the Monks provided services which helped the local population during times of need. This can be seen in the feeding of local people during times of famine, and access to the clean fresh water from the River Tavy. Similarly, the Cistercian Monks would provide some care for the sick and injured in the infirmary. This was a particularly important function of the Monastery as during the Middle Ages there were no alternatives for support such as government assistance. In this sense, the Monastery was significant locally in supporting the health of the local population. It is possible to link this social importance with religious importance, as the monks were providing these services out of religious duty as Benedictine monks.

#### Key

Features

Knowledge

Now complete your plan for the remaining two paragraphs

Paragraph topic	Specific evidence
Buckland was economically important	
Buckland was religiously important	

Read the information below about Fountains Abbey and highlight information that is similar and different to Buckland Abbey

**Key:**

Similar to Buckland

Different to Buckland

**Fountains Abbey** is one of the largest and best preserved ruined Cistercian monasteries in England. It is located approximately 3 miles south-west of Ripon in North Yorkshire. The Fountains Estate is almost 2000 ares big and has a unique water garden, elegant temples and statues, which take full advantage of the natural landscape. Founded in 1132 by 13 Benedictine Monks, Fountains Abbey became one of the largest, richest and the most influential Cistercian abbeys in Britain.

The monks would pray for the souls of the dead, for which people made charitable donations to the site.

The monks were assisted by lay brothers, they carried out the routine tasks of the Abbey. Sheep farming was the greatest source of income with many of the lay brothers working on the farms. Lead mining, quarrying of stone and horse breeding were also very important.

The power, influence and riches of the abbey grew over the next 100 years, but by the 1530s Henry VIII had become angered by the influence of the churches, their wealth and independence from the Crown. By an Act of Parliament, known as the “Dissolution of the Monasteries”, Henry VIII closed all monasteries and nunneries in 1539.

For almost the next 200 years, little happened on the Abbey site. It was not until the mid-18th Century that the Aislaby family of Ripon bought the Abbey buildings for £4000. John Aislaby, MP for Ripon and Chancellor of the Exchequer, invested large sums of Government money in the “South Sea Bubble”. Government money and much of his own was lost.

After lots of wealthy landowners the whole estate, including the deer park, Fountains was under the control of local councils between 1966 and 1983, when the National Trust took over the site. The estate became a World Heritage site in 1986.

Almost 350,000 visitors enjoy the peace, solitude and beauty of the Fountains Estate every year.

## Guided Revision Activities

Use this table to compare Buckland and Fountains Abbey- consider how typical it is?-  
Box F of your Knowledge Organiser/ lesson booklet and the previous page

Criteria	Buckland Abbey	Fountains Abbey
Location		
Size		
Dates		
Purpose		
Features		
Life of the monastery		
Impact on the community		
How it has changed over time		
How it is used now		

## Guided Revision Activities

Plan your paragraphs for each of these questions: which knowledge and features would you include in each? For a prom passport signature write up an answer and show your teacher!

Question	Paragraph 1	Paragraph 2	Paragraph 3
<p>Choose one period in the history of your site. How far was your site typical of its type at this time? Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20 marks]</p>			
<p>Imagine that an artist has been hired to do a painting showing the diversity of everyday life at your site, at a particular time in its past. What would you tell the artist to help make the painting historically accurate? Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20 marks]</p>			

## Guided Revision Activities

Plan your paragraphs for each of these questions: which knowledge and features would you include in each? For a prom passport signature write up an answer and show your teacher!

Question	Paragraph 1	Paragraph 2	Paragraph 3
<p>Choose a significant turning point in your site's past. How far did this change the site, its people or its uses? Use the physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer [20 marks]</p>			
<p>How far can historians use the physical remains at your site to tell the story of the site or its people? Use the physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer [20 marks]</p>			



# History Around Us Buckland Abbey Checklist

Are you exam ready? Tick each bullet point off when you have revised it.

## What is Buckland Abbey?

- What is Buckland Abbey- overview of the site.
- When, where and why people first created the site.
- Importance of the site within its surroundings.
- Monasteries and Life of the Cistercians.
- How was the site used by the monks.
- How was public health important to the monks.

## Why did Buckland Abbey change?

- What do physical remains tell us about the Abbey's past?
- Why did the monastery change? Dissolution of the monasteries.
- From monastery to home- Grenville.

## Buckland Abbey as a home.

- Features of a Tudor home. Impact of Grenville's changes.
- Sir Francis Drake- importance. Role at Buckland.
- Georgian changes to the home.
- Artistic interpretations of the site.
- What does the site tell us about everyday life, attitudes and values?

## How important is Buckland Abbey?

- How important is the site both locally and nationally?
- How typical is the site compared to Fountains Abbey?
- Role of the National Trust at the site.

**All GCSE Past Papers from 2018-2020 can be found here with the mark schemes:**

<https://www.ocr.org.uk/qualifications/gcse/history-b-schools-history-project-j411-from-2016/assessment/>

Ask your teacher if you would like a paper copy of any of these

### **Online Resources**

You can make use of the Quizlet site for the flashcards which have been made for you.

Quick Quizzes with answers

<https://www.hoddereducation.co.uk/myrevisionnotesdownloads> (We are OCR History B!)

### **Books**

We suggest that you purchase:

- My Revision Notes - <https://www.amazon.co.uk/My-Revision-Notes-History-Schools/dp/1510404066>

### **Knowledge Organisers**

You have been given a printed version of your combined knowledge organiser for all of your topics. A digital copy is on your Google Classroom.

### **Spotify**

Search Revise- GCSE History- lots of topics here, scroll down until you find one of ours!

### Buckland Abbey Questions

Choose one period in the history of your site. How far was your site typical of its type at this time?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20 marks]

Imagine that an artist has been hired to do a painting showing the diversity of everyday life

at your site, at a particular time in its past.

What would you tell the artist to help make the painting historically accurate?

Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer. [20 marks]

Choose one important change in the ways your site was used. Explain how your site was changed and why this change took place. Use physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer [20 marks]

Explain what it was about the location of your site that led the people who created it to think that it would meet their needs. Use the physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer" [20 marks]

Why did people first start using your site? Use the physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer [20 marks]

Choose a significant turning point in your site's past. How far did this change the site, its people or its uses? Use the physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer [20 marks]

How far can historians use the physical remains at your site to tell the story of the site or its people? Use the physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer [20 marks]

Explain the reasons why people first created your site within its surroundings. Use physical features of your site as well as your knowledge to support your answer [20 marks]

Choose one period in your site's history. How far do the physical remains at your site reveal the attitudes and values of people at that time? Use the physical features of the site as well as your knowledge to support your answer [20 marks]