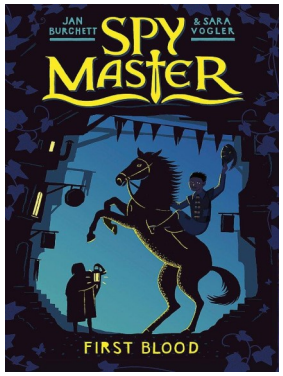
Bishop Monkton CE Primary School - History Knowledge Organiser—The Tudors—Year 4,5,6

What should I already know?

- From 1154-1485, England was ruled by the Plantagenet family.
- In 1450's war broke out between 2 branches of the family, the Yorks and the Lancastrians. This war, 'The War of the Roses', ended in 1485 by Henry Tudor VII killing the last Plantagenet king, Richard III.
- England grew in wealth and **culture** during the Tudor dynasty.

Book Suggestions





Timeline

1485 Henry Tudor defeats Richard III at Battle of Bosworth.

1485 Henry VII crowned King.

1509 Henry VII dies and Henry VIII becomes King and then marries Catherine of Aragon.

1537 Henry VIII and Jane Seymour have a child called Edward. Jane dies following the birth.

1547 Henry VIII dies and Edward VI is crowned King at the age of 9.

1553 Edward VI dies and Lady Jane Grey becomes queen for 14 days. Mary, Henry's daughter from his first wife has her killed and becomes queen.

1558 Mary I dies and Elizabeth I (Henry's daughter from his 2nd wife) is crowned Queen.

1564 William Shakespeare was born

1590-91 Shakespeare wrote his first play.

1603 Elizabeth I dies and had no offspring so James Stuart crowned King. He was James VI of Scotland and became the first King of England and Scotland.

Key Knowledge

- Tudors: The English royal **dynasty** which held the throne when Henry VII claimed the throne in 1485 after the Battle of Bosworth until the death of Elizabeth I in 1603.
- There were six Tudor **monarchs** who ruled England from 1485 to 1603. The strongest ones were Henry VIII and his daughter Elizabeth I. Lady Jane Grey ruled for 14 days. It was important to have an **heir** to keep the rule in the Tudor family.
- The Tudors ruled England and Wales but not Scotland.
- The Tudors were notable for the **reformation** of the church from the **Catholic** church run by the **Pope** in Rome, to a **protestant Church of England** and the end of the **monasteries.**
- Also the exploration of the America, schools, architecture, the Royal Navy (and the Spanish Armada), trade, the Royal Mail and William Shakespeare's plays
- Henry VIII was the second Tudor monarch. He is best known for his six marriages and the reformation of the church. His wives were: Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves, Catherine Howard and Catherine Parr.
- The Tudor's reign ended as Elizabeth did not have an heir. James Stuart took the throne and became the first king of both Scotland and England.
- The printing of books was a major cultural change – six were known to be printed in York.

Historical Skills and Enquiry

- To know who the Tudors and their **monarchs** were. To understand the need to provide an **heir** to keep the monarchy in their family.
- To use appropriate language to describe the changes through the Tudor reign.
- To seek out and analyse a wide range of evidence in order to justify claims about the Tudor times e.g. written plays, architecture, family trees.
- To understand that no single source gives the full answer to questions about the past.
- To describe cultural and religious diversity of our past society e.g. compare ideas to those studied in previous eras.
- To know how the Tudors influenced Britain today e.g. religion, plays, music and architecture.

Vocabulary

anachronism	Something from another time-out of place/old fashioned
banquet	A meal with lots of food for many people
beheading	A punishment which resulted in your head being chopped off with an axe.
Catholic	Christian Catholic followers are led by the Pope
Church of England	Henry VIII created the Church of England so that he could divorce his first wife. The catholic church did not permit divorce.
citole	A Tudor guitar.
culture	Ideas of a society including the arts e.g. music, plays and architecture
divorce	To legally end a marriage
doublet	The waistcoat-type clothing that Tudor men wore.
dynasty	A family of rulers of a country
heir	The person next in line to throne who will take over when the current King or Queen dies.
jetty	The 'overhanging' effect of the Tudor houses as each layer of the house was slightly larger than the one below.
jousting	A sport involving two armoured knights trying to knock their opponent off their horse with a lance.
lance	Long, sharp sword used for jousting.
masques	An event that involved music, dancing, singing and acting.
merchant	People who sold things for a living
monarch	A leader of a country, e.g. a King or Queen.
Pope	The head of the Roman Catholic Church.
Protestant	A person who is a follower of a Christian Church, which are separate from the Catholic Church.
reformation	The act of changing (reforming) something. In this case the reformation of the church to remove the Pope's control.
reign	The period of time that a monarch rules.
ruff	Men and women wore a stiffened linen collar around their necks
wattle and daub	Small sticks and wet clay used as the walls in Tudor architecture.