

Year 7 History

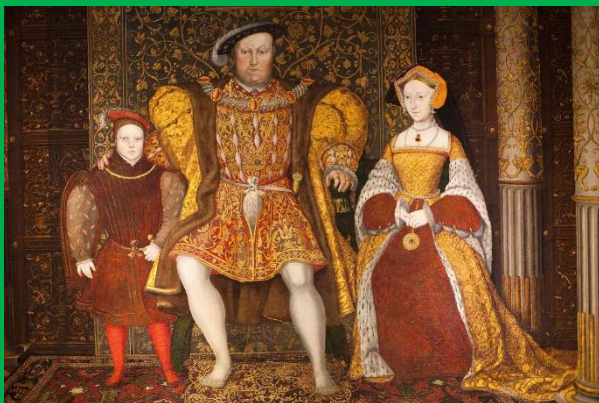
Knowledge Organiser

The Tudors

Term 4

Name:

Class:



The Tudors

Big Questions:

BQ1: What was it like living in 1509?

BQ2: Why did Henry VIII have six wives during his reign?

BQ3: What were the causes of the Reformation and what was Henry VIII's Great Matter?

BQ4: What were the consequences of the reformation?

BQ5: How significant was the reign of Edward VI?

BQ6: Does Mary I deserve to be known as 'Bloody Mary'?

BQ7: What was Elizabeth I like as Queen?

BQ8: What was the Spanish Armada and how did England manage to defeat it?

Background to the Tudors

In 1485 there was a huge battle between two armies in a field at Bosworth, near Leicester. On its flags one army showed the White Boar and White Rose of the York family, which was the symbol of King Richard III. The other army's flags showed the symbols of the Red Dragon and the Red Rose of the Lancaster family. At the head of this family was Henry Tudor.

This battle was to end the War of the Roses which had been going on for 30 years! The House of York (Richard III's family) and The House of Lancaster (Henry Tudor's family) had been fighting for 30 years to decide which family was going to rule England as Kings and Queens. Richard III was killed and Henry Tudor became Henry VII.

The Tudors were to last from 1485 until 1603.

All Henry's knights and soldiers cheered.

In 1485 Henry Tudor was properly crowned Henry Tudor King of England (Henry VII) at Westminster Abbey in London.

Big Question 1 What was it like living in 1509?

Life in Tudor Britain was harsh - the average life expectancy was just 35 years. Most Tudor people lived in the countryside, but some people lived in towns or big Tudor cities like London, Bristol or Norwich.

Tudor England was a farming society. Most of the population (over 90 %) lived in small villages and made their living from farming. Under Tudor rule England became a more peaceful and richer place. Towns grew larger and the mining of coal, tin and lead became very popular.

Long hours studying and working didn't stop Tudor children having fun and playing games. Toys were often made from wood or materials which were easily available, such as clay, stone and animal bones. Pig bladders were blown up to make footballs, hoops were made from old barrels, and pebbles or cherry stones were used to play marbles or jacks.



The Tudor people ate a lot of fresh food because there was no way of storing food to be eaten later. There was no such thing as freezers or fridges in the Tudor times. They ate with fingers, knives and spoons. There were no forks.

Big Question 2

Who were Henry's six wives?



Catherine of Aragon

Catherine married Henry in 1509 but only one child, a girl, Mary, survived.



Anne Boleyn

Henry married Anne in 1533 after she became pregnant. Henry was annoyed when she gave birth to Elizabeth in September 1533.



Jane Seymour

Jane Seymour was a quiet shy girl who Henry married just 11 days after the death of Anne Boleyn in 1536. He was 45 years old, Jane was 28. Henry was delighted when she gave birth to a son, Edward, in October 1538.



Anne of Cleves

Born in Anne was the 24 year old daughter of the Duke of Cleves. Henry agreed to marry her having only seen her painting.



Catherine Howard

Henry married 19 year old Kathryn in 1540, he was 49. Kathryn found life with Henry boring and had many younger friends.



Catherine Parr

Henry married twice widowed Katherine Parr in 1543 when she was 31. She was a Protestant.

Big Question 3

What were the causes of the Reformation and what was King Henry VIII's 'Great Matter'??



In 1517, a German monk called Luther Martin wrote out a long list of criticisms of the Catholic Church and nailed it to his local church door. Luther wanted the Catholic Church to change and soon his ideas and beliefs attracted many followers. By 1529, the followers were known as Protestants because they protested against the Catholic Church. Now there were two religious groups in Europe who believed in a Christian version of God – the Catholics and Protestants. Both wanted to worship God in different ways.

In January 1533, Henry married Anne Boleyn in secret. The marriage was declared valid by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Thomas Cranmer, two months later. Then, in November 1534, Parliament passed the Act of Supremacy, one of the most important laws in English History. It confirmed England's break with Rome, and created a new Church of England. From now on England no longer belonged to the Roman Catholic Church, and Henry VIII was Supreme Head of the Church of England.

Big Question 4

What were the consequences of the Reformation in England?

By the Act of Supremacy, Henry was the Supreme Head of the Church of England. Those who refused to swear were tried for treason and executed.



The most famous figure to refuse was Henry VIII's great friend Sir Thomas More, who was one of the most celebrated writers and thinkers in England. More became Lord Chancellor after the downfall of Thomas Wolsey, but only lasted three years before stepping down in 1532. As a devout Roman Catholic, he could not accept Henry's marriage to Anne. In 1534, he refused to swear the Oath of Supremacy, and was locked in a dark, damp prison cell for 17 months. Henry pleaded with Moore to swear the Oath, but his conscience would not allow him to change his mind. He was tried and executed in 1535.

Big Question 5

How significant was the reign of Edward VI?

Who changed the Church the most: Henry VIII or Edward VI?

	Henry VIII	Edward VI
Leader of the church	At first the Pope was leader of the church in England but Henry made himself leader by the Act of Supremacy	Edward VI was leader of the Church in England
Church services	Church service was the Mass. The Mass was in Latin. During the Mass the bread and wine turned into Jesus' body and blood. Jesus was being 'sacrificed'.	Church service was now called Communion. Communion was in English. In Communion the bread and wine only represented Jesus' body and Blood.
Church decorations	Catholic churches were very well decorated. They had a rood screen with carvings on; stained glass windows; gilt stars on the ceiling and an altar. There are also paintings on the walls	Protestant churches were plain, dull and boring. No paintings or stained glass windows. A table replaced the altar.
Priests clothes	Priests clothes were brightly coloured	Priests clothes were dull. They wore black and white.
Marriage of priests	Priests were not allowed to get married.	Priests were allowed to get married!
Language of the Bible	At first the bible was in Latin but changed to English by William Tyndale.	The Bible was in English

Big Question 6

Does Mary I deserve to be known as 'Bloody Mary'?

Soon after becoming queen, Mary married the Catholic King Philip of Spain. This was an unpopular move - many people were angry at the thought of her marrying a foreign king. They thought it might mean that England could come under Spanish control if Philip began interfering in the running of the country. In 1554, a group of nobles led by Thomas Wyatt organised a rebellion. Their plan was to make Elizabeth, Mary's younger sister, the queen. However, the Wyatt rebellion failed and Wyatt (and other leaders) were executed.

Religious changes again

As soon as she was crowned, Mary started to undo all the changes her father and brother had made:

- England was officially made a Catholic country once more
- The Pope controlled religion again
- The Churches were redecorated with stone altars, brightly painted walls, statues and gold crosses.
- Married priests were made to leave their wives (because Catholics believe priests should be unmarried)
- Church services and prayer books were in Latin once more

Big Question 7

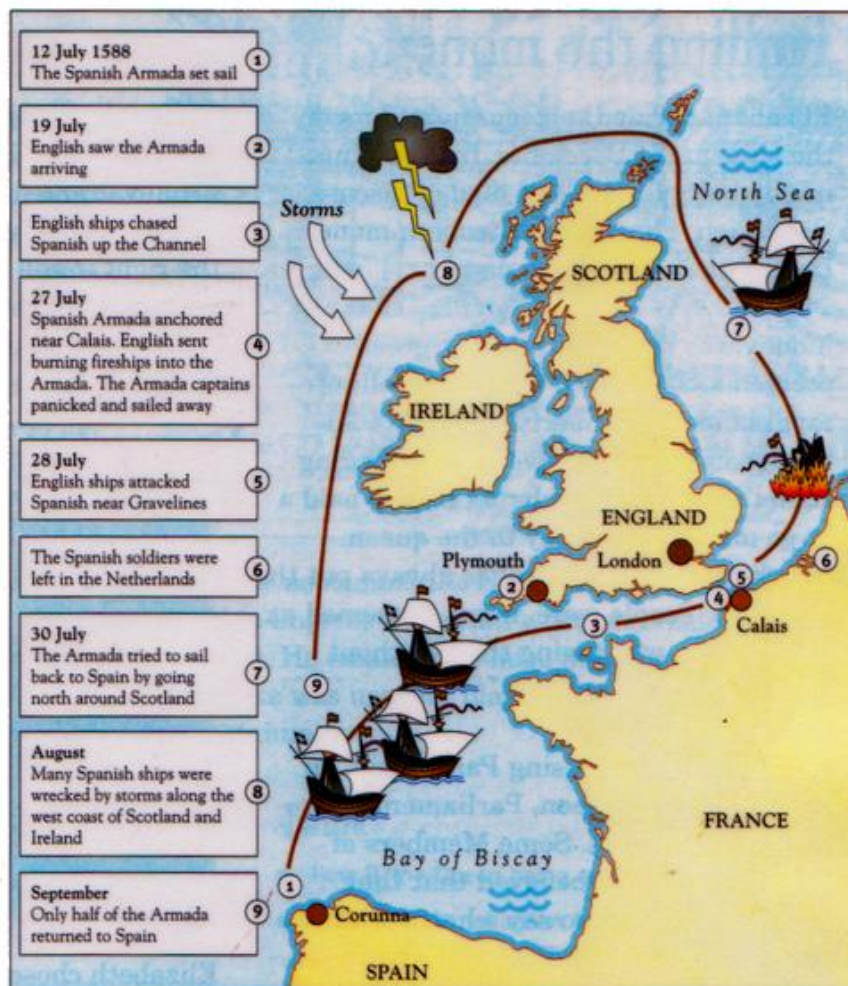
What problems did Elizabeth I face when she became queen?

<p>The government needed money and one of the few ways to get it was through taxes. Unfortunately, at a time of great poverty taxes would be very unpopular with the people of England, so raising taxes would be very dangerous for a new monarch, and could cause a rebellion</p>	<p>As Mary, Queen of Scots was a Catholic, the Catholics of England had somebody they could replace Elizabeth with</p>	<p>One major area of disagreement was the Netherlands. The mainly Protestant population was in conflict with the Catholic Spanish who ruled most of the area. Elizabeth would need to decide how to deal with these concerns, but also needed to keep England secure.</p>
<p>Henry VIII had done all he could to ensure the future of the Tudor line but Edward VI and Mary had died childless and Elizabeth had yet to produce an heir. In the past, there had been wars when people were not sure who would become ruler after a monarch's death.</p>	<p>Without a direct heir, the next in line to the throne was Elizabeth's Catholic cousin Mary. In 1568, Mary was exiled from Scotland to England and became a real threat to Elizabeth's rule.</p>	<p>She allowed Catholics to practice their faith privately, but many Catholics remained unhappy, with some believing she had no right to be queen as they did not recognise Henry's second marriage to Anne Boleyn. Puritanism (extreme Protestantism) was seen as a threat.</p>
<p>Elizabeth had to deal with powerful countries that wanted influence over England. France and Spain, which were both Catholic and had the support of the Pope, saw Protestant England as a target.</p>	<p>Elizabeth's father had broken with the Catholic Church, Edward had continued to establish the Protestant religion, but Mary tried to re-establish Catholicism. Elizabeth was a Protestant but it was not practical. She did not want to make her enemies angry immediately</p>	<p>People did not believe that Elizabeth could be a successful monarch as she was female. It was believed she would not be able to lead her country successfully into war</p>

Big Question 8

What was the Spanish Armada and how did England manage to defeat it?

During this period, Spain was the most powerful country in the world. It had grown extremely wealthy due to conquests in the New World. It was also strongly Catholic, and Phillip II saw himself as a strong Catholic whose duty was to remove Protestantism across the world. Although England and Wales enjoyed good relations with Spain at the start of Elizabeth's reign, there were many reasons why they worsened, eventually resulting in war.



The route of the Spanish Armada

Glossary

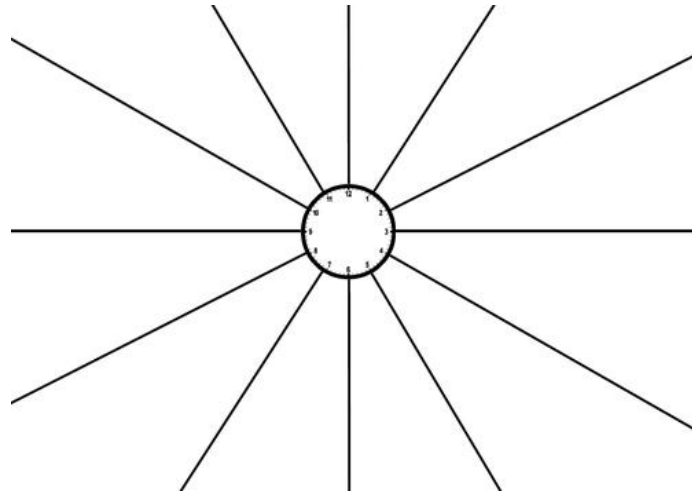
Divine Right	(of Kings) the belief that a King is chosen by God to rule.
Heir	A person who has the legal right to receive the title or property of another on the person's death.
Illegitimate	Born outside of marriage; only the Monarch's children from within marriage could become monarch's themselves.
Monastery	A building occupied by monks
Protestant	A general term describing Christians that left the Catholic Church
Puritan	An extreme Protestant who believed that churches should be plain and that prayer and Bible reading should be a solemn activity undertaken every day.
Recusant	When a person refused to attend services of the Church of England.
Reformation	The split of Protestantism from the Catholic Church beginning with Martin Luther in 1517; the English Reformation refers to Henry VIII's break from Rome.
Social hierarchy	A system with layers of classes
Treason	An attempt to kill or overthrow the monarch or betray the country, punishable by death

How do I revise for end of topic assessments?

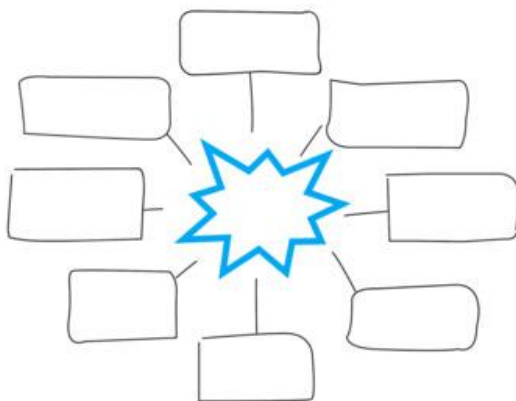


Flashcards – Use flashcards to practice key dates, terms and people. You could write a key date on one side, and turn it over and put the event. Alternatively, you could do match-ups, where a key person is written/drawn and then on another card what they have done is written down. You could then match-up the cards. Flashcards are also great for writing out knowledge questions on one side, and writing the answer on the other side.

Revision clocks –



Take an A3/A4 bit of paper and divide it into 12 sections. In each section write a big question and write 3 or 4 bullet points of the key knowledge for that question in the clock. Make your clocks colourful and highlight key words/dates/people.



Mind-maps – Write a topic in the middle and have 5-6 branches coming off around it with the key ideas. For example, you could have a mind-map on the Battle of Hastings, and your branches could include the key events, information about the different fighting techniques and the reasons why William won.

Brain dump – Get a blank piece of paper, and write down everything you know about the topic being studied. Give yourself 4-5 minutes to do this. When the time is up, in a different coloured pen, use your workbook and knowledge organiser to fill in any missing details.

Homework 1– True/False

Read each statement and decide whether it is true or false. Correct any false statements in the space provided.

Statement	True/false	Corrected statement
Henry VIII had 8 wives.		
Henry VIII beheaded Anne Boleyn.		
Henry had three children, Mary, Edward and Elizabeth		
Henry changed the church of England from Protestant to Catholic		
The Pope was the head of the Protestant Church		
Mary Queen of Scots was also known as bloody Mary		
Elizabeth I is famous for never marrying		

Homework 2 - What are the differences between Catholicism and Protestantism?

	Catholic	Protestant
Leader of the church		
Church services		
Church decorations		
Priests clothes		
Marriage of priests		
Language of the Bible		
Beliefs		

Homework 3 – Revision

Task – Complete a revision activity to revise for your end of unit assessment. Use page 13 of the knowledge organiser to give you some ideas of how you could revise.

Wider Reading/Resources

Terrible Tudors (Horrible Histories) by Terry Deary and Neil Tongue.

Terrifying Tudors (Horrible Histories) by Terry Deary.

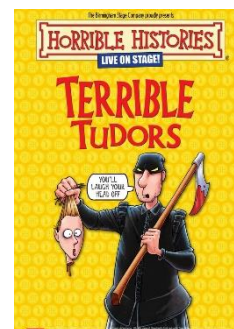
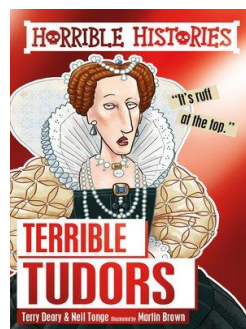
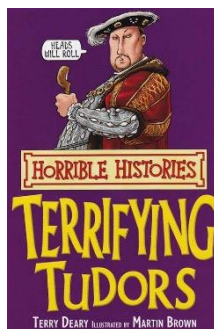
KS3 History: The Later Tudors (Knowing History) by Robert Peal.

The Private Lives of the Tudors: Uncovering the secrets of Britain's Greatest Dynasty by Tracey Borman.

The Last Tudor by Phillip Gregory.

Six Tudor Queens: Jane Seymour, The Haunted Queen: Six Tudor Queens 3 by Alison Weir.

Three Sisters, Three Queens by Phillip Gregory.



The terrible Tudors weren't just terrible. They were a heck of a horrible bunch! What with Henry VIII and his unlucky wives, and beastly Queen Bess and her slaughtered suitors, even the Tudor Kings and Queens were royally rotten.