

THE TUDORS



KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER



Tudor Monarchs - date of reign, biography and spouse info

		Key Vocabulary
Henry VII reigned 1485- 1509	<p>-Henry VII was the first Tudor monarch after winning the Battle of Bosworth Field.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -He married Elizabeth of York (from the enemy family) to end the war. -During his reign, he avoided further wars at all costs, bringing peace to England. -He made England rich during his reign. -In total, Henry had 9 children with his wife, including Henry VIII. 	Elizabeth of York m.1486- 1503 Protestantism Catholicism: Church of England
Henry VIII reigned 1509- 1547	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Henry VIII is famous for having six wives – two of which he had executed. -He also brought England away from the Catholic church; instead developing the Church of England (he became head of it). -Some consider him a strong King, whilst some call him a tyrant – as many as 72,000 people were executed throughout his reign. -He was a talented sportsman & musician. 	Henry had six wives – see the section on the left. Execution Monarch Heir Beheaded Divorced Tudor Rose
Edward VI reigned 1547- 1553	<p>-Edward VI came to the throne at only 9 years of age. Therefore, the country was run by his protection, the Duke of Somerset and then the Duke of Northumberland.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> -He is often considered to have been a sickly child, however many historians now believe that this was not true. -He died aged only 15, naming Lady Jane Grey (a distant relative) as the new Queen. -Mary I was Henry VIII's first daughter – her mother was Catherine of Aragon. -Edward VI's wishes for his succession were ignored in favour of Mary (his half sister). -She aggressively tried to return England to Rome and Catholicism, burning those against her on the stake and earning the name 'Bloody Mary'. 	Did not marry Philip II of Spain m.1554- 1558 Doublet Fartingsale Bottle of Bosworth Kirtle
Mary I reigned 1553- 1558	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> -Mary was the first queen to rule England in her own right (not under a king). -Henry VIII's second daughter, Elizabeth turned the country Protestant again. -She had a long and successful reign. One of the greatest signs of her strength was the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. -It was expected that Elizabeth would marry and produce an heir, but she never did. She was sometimes called the Virgin Queen, Gloriana or Good Queen Bess. -She had Mary, Queen of Scots, executed, as she saw her as a threat to the throne. 	Did not marry As Elizabeth had no children, and therefore no heir to the throne, she was the last Tudor monarch. Following her death, James VI of Scotland – was named King James I of England.
Elizabeth I reigned 1558- 1603		Who was Henry VIII? - The Tudors - KS3 History - homework help for year 7, 8 and 9. - BBC Bitsize

Games, Information and Videos:

[Who was Henry VIII?](#) - The Tudors - KS3 History - homework help for year 7, 8 and 9. - BBC Bitsize

[The Reformation and its impact](#) - The Tudors - KS3 History - homework help for year 7, 8 and 9. - BBC Bitsize

[Who was Elizabeth I?](#) - The Tudors - KS3 History - homework help for year 7, 8 and 9. - BBC Bitsize



Major Events and Key Information

Battle of Bosworth - 22nd August 1485



This was the last main battle in the War of the Roses, a civil war between the houses of Lancaster and York. The battle was won by the Lancastrians, and Henry Tudor became the first King of the Tudor period. Richard of York had been an unpopular King, and so Henry took his chance to take the throne.

Henry VIII's Wives = In total, Henry VIII had six wives:



1st Wife: Catherine of Aragon – Divorced (child: Mary I)
2nd Wife: Anne Boleyn – Beheaded (child: Elizabeth I)
3rd Wife: Jane Seymour – Died (child: Edward VI)
4th Wife: Anne of Cleves – Divorced
5th Wife: Catherine Howard – Beheaded
6th Wife: Catherine Parr – Survived

Mary, Queen of Scots
Mary, Queen of Scots, was born in 1516, and had been Queen of Scotland since she was only six days old. She had been married to the French King, but he died.

-Mary was forced to give up her throne to her son in Scotland, and so fled to England.
-Considered a worthy heir, she was a threat to Elizabeth's throne, and so was imprisoned for 19 years.
-Found guilty of treason, she was beheaded in 1587.

Defeat of the Spanish Armada - August 1588



-Before 1534, England was a Catholic country.
-Henry VIII wanted to divorce his wife, Catherine of Aragon, but the Pope (the leader of the Catholic Church) refused to allow this.
-Henry broke from the Catholic Church and proclaimed himself the leader of the Church of England.
-The Act was presented in a way so that Henry was not seen to be granted new powers, it was rather acknowledging a 'known fact.'

Reign of Lady Jane Grey – 1553

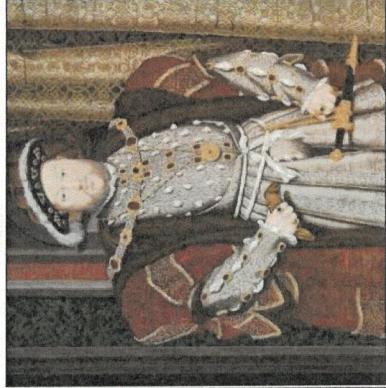


-Lady Jane Grey was the first cousin (once removed) of Edward VI.
-He had named her his successor, and she officially reigned for 9 days. After Mary was proclaimed Queen, Lady Jane was executed for treason.

-In May 1588 the Spanish launched a massive fleet of 130 ships carrying 30,000 men to defeat England.

-The smaller English navy managed to comprehensively defeat the Armada. It was considered one of Elizabeth's greatest moments as Queen.

Knowledge Organiser: King Henry VIII's Break from Rome

Overview
<p>Henry VIII (1491-1547) was the King of England from 22nd April 1509 until his death on 28th January 1547.</p> <p>He is one of the most famous Kings that England has ever had. He is perhaps most well-known for splitting England from the Roman Catholic Church, and because he married six times.</p> <p>He was thought to have been a powerful yet brutal King, who increased the power of the monarchy (Kings and Queens) over the country. He had many people that he didn't like executed.</p> <p>Early in his reign, Henry was thought of as a handsome young man, who was sporty and intelligent. However, he later became extremely ill, obese and bad-tempered.</p>  <p>A portrait of Henry VIII from between 1537-1547.</p>

The desire to end his marriage to Catherine of Aragon dominated English politics from 1527-1533. Historians have suggested three possible reasons why it became his major concern:

Reason 1: Religion

Henry was very concerned about the religious reason why his marriage was not real. To marry Catherine of Aragon he had to get permission from the Pope because she had previously been married to his brother Arthur. There is no doubt that Henry was very religious: his Bible had lots of notes in it, and he had been given the title 'Defender of the Faith' by the Pope. Henry feared that God was punishing him because of his marriage to Catherine. In the Book of Leviticus, it states 'If a man shall take his brother's wife it is an unclean thing - they shall be without children'. However, Henry's marriage had produced children, a daughter Mary, but in one translation of the Bible it mentioned 'they shall be without sons'. Henry VIII believed this because he was religious, and he believed the Pope was wrong to give him permission to marry Catherine of Aragon.

Reason 2: A male heir

Although Catherine was pregnant seven times during her marriage to Henry, only one baby survived past infancy – their daughter Mary. This was bad news for Henry, who wanted a male heir to carry on the Tudor line. Henry did not see his daughter as an heir at all. For a Tudor king, having a strong line of succession and a male heir to the throne was important. After Henry VII defeated Richard III in 1485 he became the first Tudor king. Although he had secured the throne, the fact that he had done so through violence made his position unstable. This meant that for his son Henry VIII, a male heir was key to continuing the line of Tudor kings. Having a male heir would stabilise Henry's power. After Catherine's 'failure' to produce an heir, Henry became interested in one of Catherine's ladies-in-waiting, Anne Boleyn.

Reason 3: Love for Anne Boleyn

This loss of interest in Catherine was partly because Henry believed that his lack of heir was punishment from God for marrying his brother's wife. Henry wanted to marry Anne Boleyn, and believed she could produce an heir, but he was still married to Catherine. When he discovered that Anne Boleyn was pregnant, Henry arranged to marry her in secret at Whitehall Palace - this marked the beginning of the break with Arthur.