



Key Knowledge

To understand the chronology of the five Tudor monarchs and the six wives of Henry VIII.

To investigate life in England and the world during the Tudor period.

To discover the role of significant individuals in Tudor England.

To study the Reformation and explore the impact on England and the wider world.

Being A Historian

- use a range of evidence to interpret events
- evaluate the usefulness and reliability of primary and secondary sources;
- address questions about change, cause, similarity and difference, and significance;
- develop a chronologically secure knowledge and understanding of British, local and world history;
- identify connections, contrasts and trends over time;

Key Concepts

Monarchy

A monarchy is a system of government where a monarch (a king or queen) is the "head of state" - the leader of the country. The monarch may not actually have much power, even though they are the head of state. Only in an "absolute monarchy" (as with the Tudors) can the leader make the laws.

Dynasty

A dynasty is a sequence of rulers from the same family, usually in the context of a monarchical system. This means each monarch inherits the throne from a family member. For example, Henry VIII inherited the throne from his father, Henry VII.

Tudor Monarchs



King
Henry
VII

King
Henry
VIII

King
Edward
VI

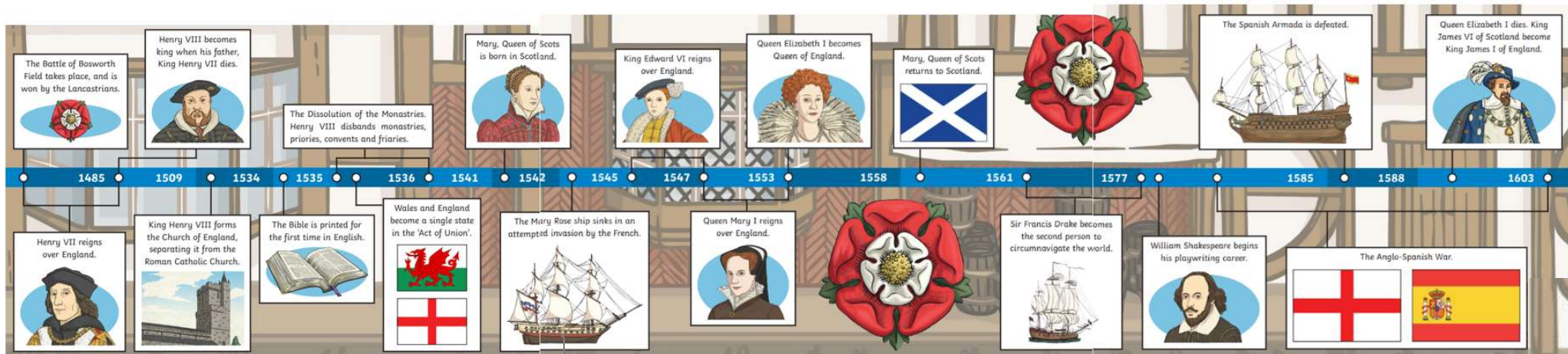
Lady Jane
Grey

Queen
Mary I

Queen
Elizabeth
I

Linking Thinking Across Our Learning Journey

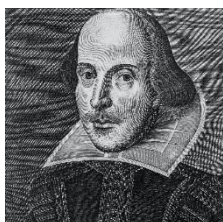
Nursery	Reception	Year 1	Year 2	Year 3	Year 4	Year 5	Year 6
All About Me - significant events	Super Me - Achievements, birthdays and festivals	The Ancient Egyptians circa 3100-30BC	The Ancient Greeks circa 700-480BC	The Victorians 1837-1901	The Romans circa 753 BC-476 AD	The Tudors 1485-1603	World War Two 1939-1945



John Blanke



The Six Wives of Henry VIII:
Catherine of Aragon, Anne Boleyn,
Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleves,
Catherine Howard, Catherine Parr.



William Shakespeare



The Spanish Armada



Tudor Clothing



A Plague Doctor

Key Vocabulary

Act of Supremacy	An English law of 1534 that declared King Henry VIII to be the supreme head of the Church of England
Annul	To cancel. King Henry VIII's first marriage, to Catherine of Aragon, was annulled so he could marry Anne Boleyn.
Apothecary	A person who kept a stock of wine, spices and herbs to make medicines.
Catholic/Catholicism	A type of Christian religion, also known as Roman Catholic, ruled by the Pope in Rome. This was the main religion in England until Henry VIII took over as ruler of the Church of England in 1534.
Church of England	The Christian church in England which was established in 597 and led by the Pope until 1534 when Henry VIII made himself Supreme Head.
Dissolution of monasteries	In 1534, Henry VIII was given the power to close monasteries. He did this to seize their wealth and land, preventing opposition to his takeover of the Church of England
Monarch	The king or queen Tudor monarchs ruled for 118 years all together.
Noble	Noble men and women were part of the highest levels of society and could be very wealthy.
Plague	A disease that spread very quickly and caused many deaths. Bubonic plague was spread by bites from the fleas of infected rats.
Pope	The bishop of Rome and head of the Roman Catholic Church.
Protestant/Protestantism	A type of Christian religion not ruled by the Pope. Followers believe in the teachings of the Bible.
Reformation	The religious movement that aimed to make changes to the Roman Catholic Church and led to the establishment of Protestant churches.
Spanish Armada	An enormous naval fleet dispatched by Spain in 1588 as part of a planned invasion of England.
Tudor	The surname of the royal family which ruled England from 1485 to 1603.