

Alverton School History Knowledge Organiser Years 5 and 6 - Tudor Monarchy

What we already know:

Since 55BCE, Britain was invaded and settled by many different groups - Romans, Anglo-Saxons, Vikings and Normans. After the Battle of Hastings, the Normans ruled until 1399. At this time, the country was controlled by a few very rich families who inherited vast areas of land originally given to their ancestors by William the Conqueror.

Key Vocabulary

Catholic	A form of Christianity under the control of the Pope
Dynasty	A powerful family or group that rules a country for a long time.
Era	A long block of time
Execution	To be put to death
Heir	A person who will inherit the crown after the current King or Queen dies
Monarch	A single ruler of a country such as a King or a Queen
Protestant	A form of Christianity, which does not follow the Pope, which started in the 1500s.
Reformation	When Henry split the Church of England from the the Roman Catholic Church.
Reign	The time a King or Queen is on the throne and rules the country
Treason	A crime of betraying your country

Core Knowledge

The Tudor period lasted from the Battle of Bosworth in 1485 to the death of Queen Elizabeth I in 1603. The Tudor monarchs are Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I as well as Lady Jane Grey.

Henry VIII was the second Tudor king and, in his quest to have a male heir, he married six different wives; this quest led to Henry separating England from the Roman Catholic Church and setting himself up as head of the Church of England.

Religion went through a very turbulent and bloody time, with England switching from a Catholic country to a Protestant one and back again. Elizabeth I tried to find a middle way.

Elizabeth I was a successful Queen who faced many threats; her life was constantly in danger and she had to convince people that she had the wisdom and power to be a strong leader.

The three main legacies of the Tudor dynasty are the changes in religion, developments in culture and language and progress in sea power and global exploration.

Historians learn from primary and secondary sources. Primary sources are objects, paintings, writing etc from the time period. Secondary sources are written about that time at a later date.

1485 Henry VII defeated Richard III at Bosworth and became king.

1509 Henry VIII became king on the death of his father.

1547 Henry died and was succeeded by his only son, Edward VI, who was nine years old.

1553 Edward VI died and was succeeded by Jane Grey. Her reign only lasted nine days. Mary I became Queen.

1558 Mary died and her half-sister Elizabeth I was crowned Queen.

1603 Queen Elizabeth I died, ending the Tudor period.

CE1485

CE1603

1534 Henry VIII formed the Church of England, separating England from the Roman Catholic Church in order to divorce Catherine of Aragon.

1564 William Shakespeare was born.

1587 Mary Queen of Scots was executed for treason, being part of a plot to murder Elizabeth I.

Henry VII



Henry VIII



Edward VI



Lady Jane Grey



Mary I



Elizabeth I

