

History Knowledge Organiser - The Tudors

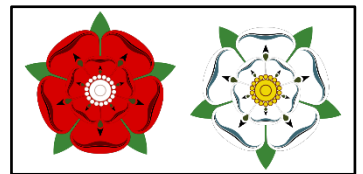
Who were the Tudors and what impact did they have on Britain?

Key Vocabulary

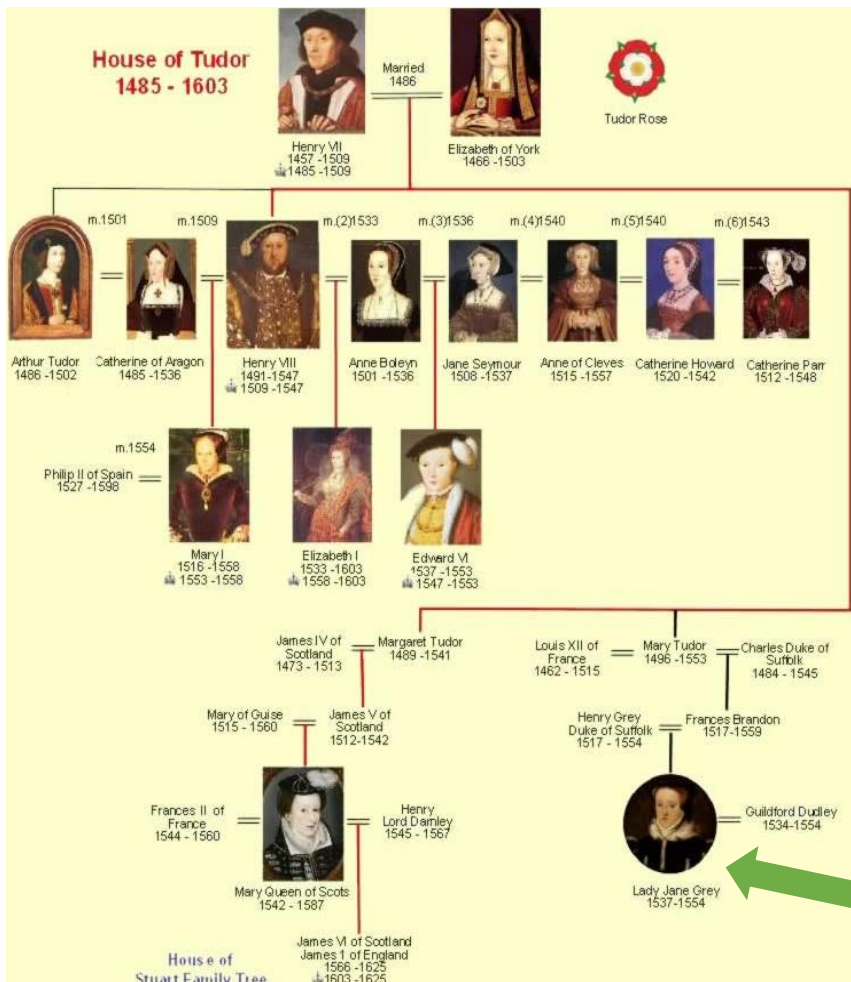
monarchy	A system of government that has a king or queen at its head.
dynasty	A family of rulers who rule over a country for a long time.
successor	A person who inherits the throne after the death of the previous king or queen.
Catholic	The oldest and largest branch of Christianity ruled over by the Pope in Rome.
Protestant	The second largest branch Christianity that became separate from the Catholic church in the 16 th century. Protestants don't have the Pope as their leader.
Reformation	An attempt in the 16 th century to change the Catholic church that resulted in the creation of Protestant churches.
dispensation	Permission to ignore or break a rule under special circumstances.
monastery	A building where people lived, worshiped and devoted their time to God. People who lived in a monastery were called monks.
dissolution	A formal, legal ending of something.
armada	A large group of warships.

Who were the Tudors?

The Tudors were a dynasty of kings and queens who ruled England between 1485 and 1603. The Tudors produced two of England's most successful and famous monarchs, Henry VIII and Elizabeth I.



The red rose of the House of Lancaster and the white rose of the House of York. The Tudor rose is a mixture of the two.



How did the Tudors come to power?

From 1154 – 1485, England was ruled by the Plantagenet family. In the 1450s, war broke out between two branches of this family, the House of York and the House of Lancaster. This war was named the Wars of the Roses after the symbols each side used (the white rose of York and the red rose of Lancaster). The war continued until 1485, when Henry Tudor, who was related to the House of Lancaster, killed King Richard III, the last Plantagenet king at the Battle of Bosworth Field.

Lady Jane Grey (Queen 1553)

Lady Jane Grey became queen after her cousin, Edward VI. She was only queen for 9 days! In 1554, she was executed at the Tower of London.

Henry VII (King from 1485 – 1509)

After the Battle of Bosworth Field, Henry Tudor became Henry VII and married Elizabeth of York (Richard III's niece). This united the two houses and ended the Wars of the Roses.

Henry VII and Elizabeth had many children but only 4 survived into adulthood; Arthur, Henry, Margaret and Mary. Prince Arthur died of illness when he was a young man which devastated the king.

Henry VII was careful with money and raised taxes in order to gain more money for the crown. He ruled for 24 years.

Henry VIII (King from 1509 – 1547)

Henry VIII is best known for having six wives in his attempt to have a male heir. His first wife, Catherine of Aragon was his brother Arthur's widow.

Henry had three children that survived into adulthood; Mary, Elizabeth and Edward. Each would become the ruler of England.

Henry VIII is also remembered for breaking with the Catholic Church in Rome in order to get a divorce from his first wife. His actions made England a protestant country. He created the Church of England and made himself its head. This meant that he could grant himself a divorce and could marry his second wife, Anne Boleyn.

Wives of Henry VIII

<u>Name</u>	<u>Length of marriage</u>	<u>Fate</u>
1. Catherine of Aragon	23 years 11 months	Divorced
2. Anne Boleyn	2 years 11 months	Beheaded
3. Jane Seymour	1 year 4 months	Died
4. Anne of Cleves	6 months	Divorced
5. Catherine Howard	1 year 3 months	Beheaded
6. Catherine Parr	3 ½ years	Survived

Edward VI (King 1547 – 1553)

Each of Henry VIII's children would become the ruler of England. After Henry VIII's death, his son Edward became king. He was only 9, so his uncle was appointed to help him rule the country. Edward was a devout protestant and he quickly introduced laws that banned many Catholic services.

Edward was not a healthy boy and in 1553 he became very ill. Terrified that his Catholic half-sister Mary would take over and bring back the Catholic faith, he named his protestant cousin, Lady Jane Grey as queen. He died at the age of 15.

Mary I (Queen 1553 – 1558)

Mary I was a devout Catholic and soon after becoming queen she brought the Catholic faith back to England. Mary actively punished Protestants and many people were burned at the stake during her reign. As a result, she is known to history as 'Bloody Mary'. Mary married Phillip of Spain and hoped she would have an heir. However, after believing she was pregnant twice, no baby appeared and her husband abandoned her and returned to Spain. She died at the age of 42 after ruling for just 5 years.

Elizabeth I (Queen 1558 – 1603)

Elizabeth I was 25 years old when she became queen. She reigned for 44 years, far longer than any other Tudor monarch. Her reign is known as England's 'The Golden Age' due the wealth and power that England gained during this time. Elizabeth was known to her people as 'Gloriana', 'Good Queen Bess' and 'The Virgin Queen'. She was given this last name as she never married or had children.

Due to the wealth of Elizabeth's reign more money could be invested in exploration and the arts. Elizabeth paid for people to explore newly discovered countries and playwrights, such as William Shakespeare, were able to build theatres.

Elizabeth's reign did have problems. In 1586, Elizabeth's cousin, Mary Queen of Scots was caught plotting to murder Elizabeth. Just two years later, Phillip of Spain sent a huge armada of warships to invade England. It was defeated.

