

# Lower Key Stage 2 - Elveden Knowledge organiser - The Tudors

## Key Vocabulary

<b>heir</b>	A person who will inherit the <b>throne</b> when the current King or Queen dies.
<b>monarch</b>	A person who rules over a place, usually a king or queen.
<b>reign</b>	To rule over a country as a <b>monarch</b> .
<b>throne</b>	The position of a king or queen.
<b>The Age of Exploration</b>	A time when European nations began exploring the world. Also known as The Age of Discovery. This was from the 1400s to 1600s.

## Food and Drink

- Food was seen as a sign of wealth.
- Bread, butter, cheese, eggs, fish and meat were usually on the menu along with potage (a vegetable broth thickened with oats.)
- Meat could include beef, pork, lamb, rabbit, pheasant, deer, goose, wild boar and pigeon.
- Henry VIII often ate swan and seagull.
- Water was not used as a drink as it was thought to be unsafe. People, including children, would drink weak ale instead.

## Tudor Clothes

Tudor clothing was lavish. Wealthy Tudors' clothes would be decorated with gold and jewels.

Middle class Tudors' clothes were much plainer and poor Tudors would wear simple, loose fitting cotton clothes.



## Tudor Houses

Ordinary Tudor houses were made from a framework of wooden beams with wattle and daub (sticks and twigs mixed with clay and dung) attached between the frame. The wattle and daub was painted white leaving the beams exposed.

In poor Tudor houses, chimneys were just a hole in the roof to let out smoke. Windows were made from animal's horns or paper.

Wealthy Tudor houses were built from bricks in a symmetrical formation. Chimneys were tall and ornate. Windows were a sign of wealth so rich Tudors had as many windows as possible.

## Shakespeare

William Shakespeare was a famous poet, playwright and actor of the Tudor times. He wrote many plays including Romeo and Juliet and A Midsummer Night's Dream which were performed at the Globe Theatre in London.

## The Spanish Armada

Philip II of Spain sent the Spanish Armada to England in 1588. England and Spain were at odds with each other due to religious reasons and England had helped rebels attack Spanish treasure fleets. 130 ships, 30 000 troops and 2500 guns were sent to attack England but they were quickly defeated by the English navy.



## 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.

## Interesting facts

### How did the Tudor Rose come to be?

For the best part of a quarter-century, from 1461 to 1485, there was only one royal rose, and it was white: the badge of Edward IV. The roses were actually created after the war by Henry VII. On his marriage, Henry VII adopted the Tudor rose badge conjoining the White Rose of York and the Red Rose of Lancaster.



Henry VIII is one of England's most famous monarchs. He is part of the Tudor dynasty, the family that ruled England from 1485 to 1603.

Henry is famous for his furious temper, often executing those who angered him, and his love of feasting.

Perhaps most famously, he is remembered for having six wives.



## The Tudors



### Henry VII (Henry Tudor)

Henry Tudor was born in Pembroke Castle in Wales. When he was 12 years old, he fled to Brittany as he was in danger. He returned and fought his uncle, Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth. He won and was crowned king on the battlefield. He was the king who united the white rose of York and the red rose of Lancashire to make the Tudor rose.





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## 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

Name	Length of marriage	Fate
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

## 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.

## 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.

## Timeline

1154 - 1485 Middle Ages	1485 - 1603 Tudors	1603 - 1714 Stuarts	1714 - 1837 Georgian	1837 - 1901 Victorian
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Key Events	Tudor Monarchs
1485 Henry Tudor is crowned King Henry VII.	Henry VII The first Tudor King to <b>reign</b> over England after defeating Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth Field.
1509 Henry VII dies. His son, Henry VIII becomes King.	Henry VIII Became King aged 17. He married six times in the hope of having a son to be his <b>heir</b> to the <b>throne</b> .
1534 Henry VIII forms the Church of England, separating it from the Roman Catholic Church.	Edward VI Henry VIII's son. He was King for just a few years from aged 9 to 15 years old but was considered too young to exercise power as the King.
1547 Henry VIII dies. His son, Edward VI becomes King aged 9 years old.	Lady Jane Grey After Edward VI died, Jane became Queen for just nine days before Mary (the rightful <b>heir</b> to the <b>throne</b> ) imprisoned her.
1553 Edward VI dies and the <b>throne</b> is given to Lady Jane Grey (Edward's cousin once removed) for just 9 days before Mary I takes the <b>throne</b> .	Mary I Henry VIII's daughter. Nicknamed 'Bloody Mary' after burning people at the stake if they didn't agree to the religious changes she made to the country.
1558 Mary I dies. Her half-sister Elizabeth I is Queen of England.	Elizabeth I Daughter of Henry VIII. She <b>reigned</b> for nearly 45 years and led the English navy to defeat the Spanish Armada. She never married or had any children so when she died, the Tudor era ended.
1588 The Spanish Armada is defeated by the English.	
1603 Queen Elizabeth I dies ending the Tudor <b>reign</b> .	

## Henry VIII's Wives

					
Catherine of Aragon (divorced)	Anne Boleyn (beheaded)	Jane Seymour (died)	Anne of Cleves (divorced)	Catherine Howard (beheaded)	Katherine Parr (survived)

## 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 to 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.



## Tudor Monarchs



Henry VII Henry VIII Edward VI Lady Jane Grey Mary I Elizabeth I

**Henry VII** (1485-1509)

**Henry VIII**, son of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York (1509-1547)

**Edward VI**, son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour (1547-1553)

**Lady Jane Grey**, a descendent of Henry VIII's sister (1553)

**Mary I**, daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon (1553-1558)

**Elizabeth I**, daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn (1558-1603)