

TURTON SCHOOL HISTORY DEPARTMENT – KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER – LIFE IN TUDOR ENGLAND		
Key events	Key people	Key questions/words
<p>The Tudors ruled England from 1485 to 1603; there were five Tudor monarchs in all.</p> <p>The first Tudor king was Henry VII. He became king after the battle of Bosworth field, which ended the War of the Roses. This was just one of many battles in the period. Henry VII had to fight again at the battle of Stoke in 1487. In 1513, Henry VIII led a campaign against the French king in English territory in France. While this happened the soldiers left in England fought the Battle of Flodden Field, beating the Scottish. In 1588 the English navy defeated the Spanish Armada off the coast of England. In 1521 a peace was celebrated between France and England at the ‘Field of Cloth of Gold’ It was a two-week long series of ceremonies and entertainments featuring clothes, jousts and games.</p> <p>Henry VIII is probably the most well-known Tudor monarch. He brought religious upheaval to England. When he became king, most people belonged to the Catholic Church, which was headed by the Pope. In 1534, Henry broke away from the Catholic Church and proclaimed himself head of the Church of England. This was partly due to the fact that the Catholic Pope was not going to let Henry divorce Katherine of Aragon. As a result the Church’s land and riches became Henry’s property and he sold most of this to dukes and nobles. He also got total control over the country and the souls of his subjects too!</p> <p>Great naval exploits began the great English seafaring tradition. In 1497 John Cabot was the first English Captain to sail to and land on North America. The state of Virginia was later named in honour of Queen Elizabeth I. In 1570 Sir Francis Drake set off on his first voyage to the West Indies, in 1577 he sailed the ship called the Golden Hind to circumnavigate the world. And in 1600 the East India Company was set up which saw the start of England (later Britain’s) empire in India.</p> <p>Life had many problems. Most people were farmers with 90% of people living in small villages and making their living from farming. Under Tudor rule England became a more peaceful and richer place. AS a result of this peace and wealth, Towns grew. Many were becoming overcrowded and unhealthy. Travelling was hard because roads were muddy tracks and travelling was difficult.</p> <p>During 118 years of Tudor rule, England became richer than ever before. As the country became wealthier, towns grew, beautiful houses were built and schools and colleges were set up. Arts and crafts flourished too. England was home to great painters, writers and musicians. William Shakespeare became a famous writer in this period. His plays reflected much of the social change that was going on during Elizabeth’s reign.</p>	<p>The first Tudor king was Henry VII. He became king after the battle of Bosworth field, which ended the War of the Roses. He was a Lancastrian and married Elizabeth of York to secure peace between their houses They had several children including two sons; their eldest son Arthur died before he could take the throne, leaving his younger brother Henry as heir.</p> <p>Henry VIII became king in 1509. He married his brother’s widow, Katherine of Aragon, they had a daughter, Mary. However, Henry was desperate for a son and after 25 years he divorced Katherine and married Anne Boleyn, with whom he had a daughter, Elizabeth. He had her beheaded and then married Jane Seymour who had his son, Edward VI who ruled after Henry, followed by his sisters. Following that Henry VIII married three more times, Anne of Cleeves, who was divorced, Katherine Howard who was beheaded and Catherine Parr who survived!</p> <p>Martin Luther was a German theologian (religious thinker) who opposed the Catholic Church. He did not like the fact that people were able to pay for indulgences, which means that they could pay priests to pray for them and forgive them. He also disliked that the bible was in Latin and that ordinary people could not understand it. He wrote all of this down in his ‘95 theses’ which were published and helped to start the Protestant Church.</p> <p>Edward was the only son of Henry VIII. Edward VI became king at the age of nine upon the death of his father, Henry VIII. He was known as 'The Boy King'. His mother was Jane Seymour, Henry VIII's third wife. Edward was a sickly child and the country was run by his protectors: firstly, the Duke of Somerset, his mother's brother, then by the Duke of Northumberland. Edward was more Protestant than Henry. He changed the church, introducing a new English prayer books, changing services to English and smashing stained glass windows.</p> <p>While Edward was still alive his ministers persuaded him to make a will naming Lady Jane Grey his successor to the throne. Jane Grey granddaughter of Henry 8th younger sister Mary whose daughter Francis married Henry Grey. Henry VIII had specified that in the event of Edward dying early that firstly his daughter Mary should reign and secondly is daughter Elizabeth, but Edward changed it on his deathbed, at the age of just 15. She was a Protestant unlike Edward's half sister Mary (Henry VIII's eldest daughter) who was Catholic. The ministers wanted to keep England a Protestant country. Lady Jane Grey ruled for only 9 days before Mary had her arrested and later executed.</p> <p>Mary I was the first Queen Regnant (that is, a queen reigning in her own right rather than a queen through marriage to a king). Mary was the eldest daughter of Henry VIII by his first wife Katherine of Aragon. She was named after Henry's favourite sister, Mary Tudor (the 'Tudor Rose'). Mary was born just before dawn on Monday 18 February 1516 in Greenwich Palace. Mary was a committed Catholic. When she came to the throne she vowed to return England to Rome and Catholicism. Mary reunited the English Church with Rome in 1555. She is known as Bloody Mary because of the numbers of people who were executed for being Protestants. Mary burned 287 Protestants at the stake when they refused to give up their religion.</p> <p>Elizabeth I - the last Tudor monarch - was born at Greenwich Palace on 7 September 1533, the younger daughter of Henry VIII and his second wife, Anne Boleyn. When Elizabeth came to the throne, she was 25. She succeeded to the throne on her half-sister's death in November 1558. Elizabeth was a Protestant, but she was afraid of the religious turmoil of her father and sister’s reigns. Initially she was lenient, following a middle path or via media, making the country Protestant again but overlooking some people following the Catholic faith. This changed as threats to her life and safety grew; then she became harder on the Catholics, passing laws to punish them.</p> <p>Elizabeth I's rule is remembered as the Golden Age of English history. Under her rule, England advanced in such areas as foreign trade, exploration, literature, and the arts. During Elizabeth's reign the age of exploration began with explorers such as Francis Drake claiming new lands for England and introducing new materials and foods. The American State, Virginia, is named after her. Elizabeth was under pressure to marry and get an heir throughout her reign. Instead she chose not to marry; partly because she had seen the trouble marriage had caused her sister, partly because she said she was married to her kingdom. As a result, when she died, her cousin James Stuart became king, ending the Tudor dynasty.</p> <p>Mary, Queen of Scots, was Elizabeth I’s cousin. She was born in Scotland and moved to France as a young girl, before marrying the Dauphin of France (heir to the throne of France). While she was the Dauphin’s wife she laid claim to the throne of England. After the Dauphin died she returned to Scotland and remarried. Her second Husband was murdered and Mary was suspected of being involved, she fled to England, where she was imprisoned and plotted to overthrow Elizabeth in the Babington Plot. She was eventually executed for Treason by Elizabeth I.</p>	<p>Who were the Tudors? How important was religion to the Tudor’s? Why was Martin Luther unhappy? Why did the English reform religion? Who was the best Tudor monarch? What problems did Elizabeth I face?</p> <p>Religion: The beliefs of people and matters of faith.</p> <p>Church, Catholic: Part of the Christian Church ruled by the pope in Rome. In his youth Henry VIII was called Defender of the Faith by the Catholic Church.</p> <p>Pope: The head of the Catholic Church.</p> <p>Protestant: A form of Christianity first proposed by the ‘95 theses’ of Martin Luther.</p> <p>Tudor: Family name of 5 monarchs of the England.</p> <p>Henry: Name of two Tudor monarches; Henry VII the first Tudor king in 1485 and Henry VIII in 1509.</p> <p>Edward: Son of Henry VIII, his much desired heir, his mother was Jane Seymour.</p> <p>Mary: The first queen regnant of England and daughter of Henry VIII and Katherine of Aragon.</p> <p>Elizabeth: Queen from 1558-1603, she was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.</p> <p>Latin: Language used by the Catholic Church for bibles, services and church documents. Most people in England could not speak or read it.</p> <p>Doom paintings: Images used in churches to show the afterlife, featuring heaven, hell and purgatory. Showing that people who sinned would be punished.</p> <p>Monastery: A religious settlement, home to monks and nuns (Christian religious people0 these were often places of pilgrimage and able to become very rich.</p> <p>Divorce: The legal ending of a marriage. This was not permitted by the Catholic Church.</p> <p>Heir: Person who will take over the throne after the ruling monarch.</p> <p>Defender of the Faith: A title given to Henry VIII by the Catholic Church when Henry was a young man. He was given this title before he established the Protestant Church of England.</p> <p>Reform: A change or improvement made based on new ideas or evidence.</p>

