

OVERVIEW

Henry VII founded the Tudor dynasty in 1485 after his victory over Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field. He married Elizabeth of York and had four children: Arthur, Henry, Margaret, and Mary. **Henry VIII** became King in 1509 and married six times. He broke away from the Roman Catholic Church and reigned until 1547. His son **Edward VI** ruled until 1553 and was Protestant. He died aged 15 and was succeeded by **Mary I** ('Bloody Mary') who was a devout Catholic and married Philip II of Spain. Mary's death brought **Elizabeth I** to the throne. There were many important achievements during her reign. She established the English Protestant Church, defeated the Spanish Armada and, although she left no heir, brought a 'Golden Age' to England until her death in 1603.

KEY INDIVIDUALS (other than Monarchs – above)

Thomas Wolsey. A Cardinal of the Catholic Church and key advisor of Henry VIII. He was Lord Chancellor from 1515-29 and fell from power when he failed to secure Henry VIII a divorce from his first wife.

Martin Luther. A German monk and a Protestant. He wrote *The Ninety-Five Theses* which attacked the corruption of the Roman Catholic Church.

Thomas More. Key advisor and friend of Henry VIII. He opposed Henry's divorce and the break with Rome and was executed for treason.

Thomas Cromwell. A Protestant and key advisor of Henry VIII in the 1530s. He helped Henry VIII to break from Rome and set up the Church of England as well as dissolving the monasteries.

Thomas Cranmer. The first Protestant Archbishop of Canterbury, appointed in 1533. He officially divorced Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon but was eventually burnt at the stake on the orders of Mary I.

Latimer & Ridley. Protestant churchmen who were burnt at the stake on the orders of Mary I in 1555. Their story is told in the *Book of Martyrs*.

Mary, Queen of Scots. A Catholic and a cousin of the Tudors. She lived in exile in England after fleeing Scotland and plotted against Elizabeth I. She was eventually executed after the Babington Plot.

Philip II. Husband of Mary I and King of Spain. A Catholic, he launched the Spanish Armada against England in 1588.

William Shakespeare. Leading playwright of Elizabethan times, part of the 'Golden Age'. His plays, such as *Romeo and Juliet* and *Hamlet*, were performed at the Globe Theatre.

HISTORY KNOWLEDGE ORGANISER

YEAR 7– TERM 3

1485 – 1603 TUDOR ENGLAND



TIMELINE OF TUDOR ENGLAND

1485 – Battle of Bosworth / Henry VII became King

1509 – Henry VIII became King

1534 – Act of Supremacy

1536 – Pilgrimage of Grace

1547 – Edward VI became King

1553 – Mary I became Queen

1558 – Elizabeth I became Queen

1564 – William Shakespeare was born.

1557 – Mary Queen of Scots executed

1588 – Spanish Armada

1603 – Elizabeth I died – end of Tudor period.

KEY TERMS

Reformation - a 16th-century movement for the reform of abuses in the Roman Church ending in the establishment of the Protestant Churches.

Armada - a fleet of warships.

Dissolution – to close something down (e.g. monasteries)

Protestant - a member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches that are separate from the Roman Catholic Church in accordance with the principles of the Reformation.

Monastery - a building or buildings occupied by a community of monks living under religious vows.

Pilgrimage - a journey, especially a long one, made to some sacred place as an act of religious devotion.

'**Golden Age**' – a period of peace and prosperity in a country.

Propaganda – biased or misleading publicity .

Martyr – a person who is killed due to his / her beliefs .

Heretic – someone who disagrees with the accepted beliefs.

Heir – a person who inherits something.