



Year: 3	Term: Summer 1	 Historical period: Tudor 1485 – 1603 	Themes:	Religion, Buildings and Fashion.
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Tudor Britain

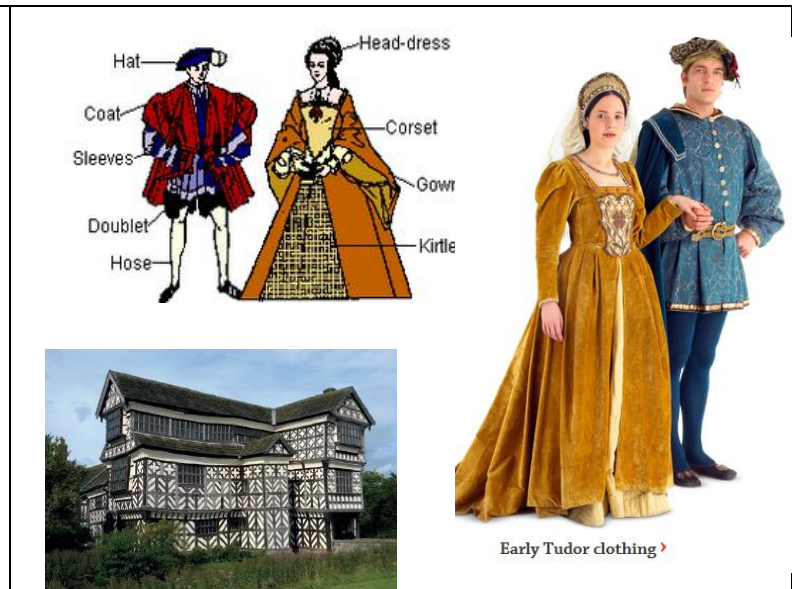
The Tudor period relates to the time when Tudor Kings and Queens reigned over England from 1485 to 1603. The story of the Tudors is dominated by the infamous monarchs Henry VIII and Elizabeth I. Life under their rule was very different to today, where most people lived in small towns or rural areas and very few people left the district in which they were born.

Key Vocabulary	
Monarch	The King or Queen of the country.
Coronation	The day the ruler becomes the monarch.
Heir	The person legally entitled to inherit and the next in line to the throne. They would take over and reign when the current King or Queen dies.
Reign	Period of time that a monarch rules.
Dynasty	Line of hereditary rulers – where the monarchy are children of the King.
House	A noble family line e.g., House of York.
Parliament	Group of people responsible for making the laws of the land.
Treason	To betray your country or monarch, usually by attempting to overthrow or murder the monarch.
Traitor	Person who is disloyal to the crown.
Execution	Punishment where a person was killed.
Minister	Person appointed to help the monarch rule.
Noble	Posh person with a title or aristocratic air.
Peasant	Countryman or woman who works the land.
Civil War	War between citizens of the same country, destroying countries and costing a lot of money.
Beheading	Punishment which resulted in your head being chopped off with an axe.
Scribe	Educated young man used to write documents at court.
Stocks	Block of wood with two holes for hands and a hole for a head to go in. People threw rubbish at the stocks.
Lady-in-waiting	Lady who attends to a queen's needs.
Merchant	People who sold things for a living.

Key people
<p>Tudor Monarchs</p> 
<p>Wives of Henry VIII</p> 

Key knowledge	
War of the Roses	30-year period where two royal families, the Yorkists and Lancastrians, fought in battle to claim the throne of England.
Battle of Bosworth	On 22 nd August 1485 Henry Tudor VII defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth, ending the War of the Roses and starting the Tudor era.
Tudor Rose	The Tudor Rose was created when Henry VII joined the White Rose of the house of York with the Red Rose of the house of Lancaster, after marrying Elizabeth of York.
Six Monarchs	There were six Tudor monarchs who ruled England from 1485 to 1603.
Successful Monarchs	Tudor England had 2 of the strongest monarchs ever to sit on the English throne: Henry VIII and his daughter, Elizabeth I.
Six Wives	Henry VIII had six wives in total in order to try and get a male heir to the Tudor throne.
Great Matter	Henry VIII's desire to get a male heir to succeed him on the throne was known as Henry's Great Matter.
Religion	Religion was important in Tudor times. Everyone had to go to church.
Church of England (Protestant)	Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic church and created the Protestant Church of England so he could divorce his first wife.
Excommunicate	To exclude someone from communion, privileges and prayers of the Church. The Pope of Rome did this to Henry VIII.
Dissolution	Act of breaking up the monasteries in 1536-40, where these lands and assets were taken over by the King, Henry VIII.
Divine right	The belief that monarchs received their authority directly from God and were therefore, not answerable to Parliament.
Reformation	The act of changing (reforming) the church to remove the Pope's control.
Renaissance	Revival of interest in art and learning of ancient Greece and Rome, in 1400 to 1600s.
Pope	Head of the Roman Catholic Church.

Clothing	
Doublet	Type of waist coat that Tudor men wore in the early Tudor period.
Kirtle	The main underskirt, worn under an early Tudor gown.
Buildings	
Daub	Wet clay used to fill the gaps of wattle.
Wattle	Small sticks used in the walls of houses.
Alehouse	Home of a woman that brewed ale for her family and sold what was left.
Privy Chamber	Monarch's most personal lodgings: bedchamber, library, study and lavatory.
Tower of London	Served as a prison or place of private execution.
Jetty	Overhanging effect where each layer of house was slightly larger than the one below.



Entertainment	
Bear-baiting	Cruel Tudor sport involving tormenting bears by dogs that attacked them.
Banquet	Meal with lots of food for many people.
Lute	A Tudor guitar.
Court	Where the King or Queen would meet their ministers.
Fool	Funny person or jester employed to amuse the people in the court.
Hunting	Practice of pursuing and killing a wild animal and much-loved sport of Tudors
Jousting	Sport involving two armoured knights trying to knock their opponents off their horses with a lance; Quintain followed.
Lance	Long, sharp pole-like-sword used for jousting.
Masques	Festival that involved music, dancing, singing and acting.

Timeline

1485 August	1485 October	1486	1509 April	1509	1533, 1534	1536	1537	1539-40	1542-7	1553	1558	1603 March
Battle of Bosworth ending the War of the Roses.	Henry VII crowned King of England. Yeoman of the Guard set up.	Henry VII marries Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV.	Henry VII dies and Henry VIII becomes King.	Henry VIII marries Catherine of Aragon , his brother's widow.	1533 Henry VIII divorces Catherine, marries Anne Boleyn and Pope ex-communicates Henry. 1534 Henry makes himself Head of the Church of England helped by Thomas Cromwell.	Anne Boleyn is executed and Henry VIII marries Jane Seymour. Wales united with England.	Henry VIII and Jane Seymour have a child called Edward , but she dies.	1539 Henry VIII orders the dissolution of larger monasteries. 1540 Henry VIII marries Anne of Cleves , divorces her and marries Catherine Howard.	1542 Catherine of Howard executed. 1543 Henry VIII marries Catherine Parr. 1547 Henry VIII dies and Edward V is crowned King at the age of 9.	Edward VI dies. Lady Jane Grey declared Queen. In 9 days, Jane is replaced by Mary I. 1544 Marry marries Philip II of Spain and Lady Jane is executed	Mary I dies and Elizabeth I is crowned Queen.	Elizabeth I dies and had no children so James Stuart was crowned King. James VI is crowned first king of Scotland and England, ending the Tudor dynasty.