

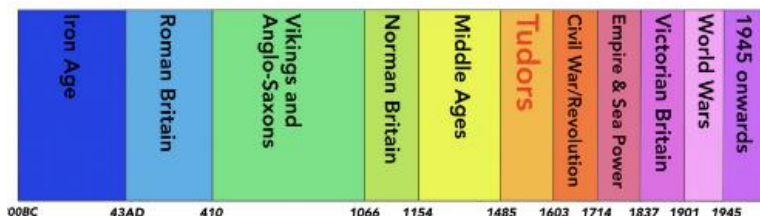


Topic: How the role of the monarch has changed from Tudor times to today.

Year 6

Autumn 1

Important Information



- The Tudor period began in August 1485 and lasted until March 1603 (117 years).
- The Tudors were a royal family who came to power in England in 1486. Two of Britain's most famous **monarchs** (King Henry VIII and Elizabeth I) were part of the Tudor royal family.
- The Tudors came to power at the Battle of Bosworth during the 'Wars of the Roses' (a series of battles that lasted for 30 years between the House of Lancaster and the House of York). Both sides believed they had the right to rule Britain.
- On the 22nd August 1485, Henry Tudor defeated Richard III (House of York) and began the Tudor reign. He was crowned King Henry VII and married Elizabeth of York, bringing the two houses together.
- The Tudor Rose is a symbol of their marriage, combining the red Lancaster rose with the white York Rose.
- There were six Tudor kings and queens including Henry VIII (known for his six wives) and Elizabeth I (her reign was known as 'the golden age').
- Tudors lived in a feudal system, which means the monarch owned all the land and would give nobles (rich people) land in return for their loyalty. They would allow peasants (poor people) to work on the land in return for food and shelter.
- There were huge changes in religion during the reign of the Tudors: England was a **Roman Catholic** country but there were many new ideas spreading through Europe (the Reformation), and Henry VIII was kicked out of the Catholic Church for getting **divorced**. England then became a **Protestant** country. This changed twice more after Henry's **reign**.
- The Tudors introduced many things that still affect our lives today including the Royal Mail, the Church of England and the Royal Navy.
- Some well-known Tudors include William Shakespeare, Sir Frances Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh.



Vocabulary

absolute power	Complete control over someone or something.
annul	To cancel a marriage by law and say it never existed in the eye of the law.
Catholic	A member of the Roman Catholic church (the Pope is the head of the church).
divorce	To end a marriage by law.
monarch	The King, Queen or Emperor who rule.
Protestant	A Christian who belongs to a church that is not the Roman Catholic church.
reign	The rule of a monarch
succeed	When the next person in line to rule becomes the monarch.

Top Takeaways

After studying this topic you should be able to:

- Explain who the Tudors were and when they ruled.
- Describe what you know about Henry VIII and why different sources are interpreted differently.
- Explain, giving reasons, why Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church.
- Explain why Elizabeth I controlled her image and what this tells us about the kind of queen she was.
- Describe the role of the current monarch, Queen Elizabeth II.
- Compare and contrast the Tudor monarchy with the modern British royal family.
- Discuss at least three changes introduced by the Tudors that are still with us today.



Henry VIII's family tree

History Skills

- Use greater depth and a range of knowledge putting key events on a timeline and relating to what has happened in the past.
- Give reasons why some events, people or developments are seen as more significant than others.
- Understand that the past is represented and interpreted in different ways and give reasons for this.
- Analyse a range of source material.
- Record knowledge and understanding of the past in a variety of ways using key dates and terms appropriately.
- Begin to offer explanations about why people in the past acted as they did.
- Show understanding of some of the similarities and differences between different periods.