

Year 5 - Spring - History Knowledge Organiser - Tudors

What I already know...

- How to order events in chronological order.
- How to discuss the accuracy of historical resources.
- How to research key events in history.

What I will learn...

- **Chronology:** The key events in the Tudor period and the **Tudor monarchs:**

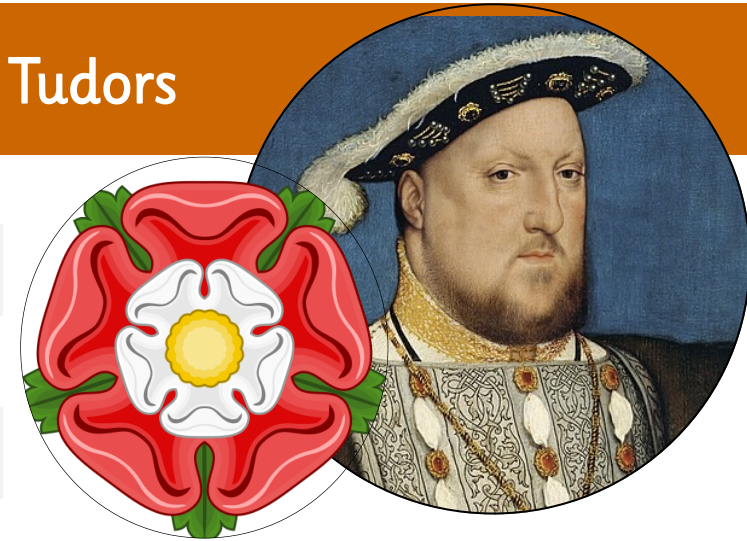
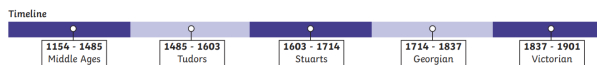
1485	Henry Tudor is crowned King Henry VII.
1509	Henry VII dies. His son, Henry VIII becomes King.
1534	Henry VIII forms the Church of England, separating it from the Roman Catholic Church.
1547	Henry VIII dies. His son, Edward VI becomes King aged 9 years old.
1553	Edward VI dies and the throne is given to Lady Jane Grey (Edward's cousin once removed) for just 9 days before Mary I takes the throne.
1558	Mary I dies. Her half-sister Elizabeth I is Queen of England.
1588	The Spanish Armada is defeated by the English.
1603	Queen Elizabeth I dies ending the Tudor reign.

Henry VII	The first Tudor King to reign over England after defeating Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth Field.
Henry VIII	Became King aged 17. He married six times in the hope of having a son to be his heir to the throne .
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.
Lady Jane Grey	After Edward VI died, Jane became Queen for just nine days before Mary (the rightful heir to the throne) imprisoned her.
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.
Elizabeth I	Daughter of Henry VIII. She reigned 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.

- The **Battle of Bosworth** was the last main battle in the 'War of the Roses', a civil war between the houses of Lancaster and York. The battle was won by the Lancastrians, and Henry Tudor became the first King of the Tudor period. Richard of York had been an unpopular King, so Henry took his chance to take the throne.
- **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 houses:** Ordinary Tudor houses were made from a framework of wooden beams with wattle and daub 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.

Key Vocabulary

heir	A person who will inherit the throne when the current King or Queen dies.
monarch	A person who rules over a place, usually a king or queen.
reign	To rule over a country as a monarch.
throne	The position of a king or queen.
The Age of Exploration	A time when European nations began exploring the world. Also known as The Age of Discovery. This was from the 1400s to 1600s.
Church of England	Henry VIII created the Church of England so that he could divorce his first wife. The catholic church did not permit divorce.
Reformation	The act of changing (reforming) something. In this case the reformation of the church to remove the Pope's control.
Execution	Being put to death.
Stocks	A block of wood with two holes for your hands and a hole for your head to go in. Local people threw rubbish and rotten food at the people in the stocks.



Making a difference at The Merton and beyond

Children will gain an understanding of where and when key events during the Tudor period took place. They will explore and learn about key figures in the Tudor period, such as Henry VIII, Walter Raleigh and Sir Francis Drake. Children will learn about daily life for different members of Tudor society. Cross curricular links with Geography will be made when studying the Battle of Bosworth. Studying Tudors will help children to develop their questioning skills and make comparisons; learn to use primary and secondary historical sources and help them to understand how past events have helped to shape the world

How to be a historian..

Disciplinary Knowledge: History skills I will learn...

- Understand how our knowledge of the past is constructed from a range of sources.
- Understand the sequence of the history of the British monarchy.