

Year 8) Term 1A: Henry VIII & the Tudors

Learning objective: To understand chronology, sources and factors through the history of the 1500s and the reign of House Tudor.



What do I need to know about the War of the Roses and Tudors?

- The causes, course and consequences of the War of the Roses.
- What life was like in 1500 under Henry Tudor.
- Who the Tudor Family were.



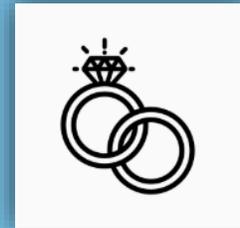
What do I need to know about Henry VIII and the Church?

- The differences between Catholicism and Protestantism
- Why Henry VIII wanted to 'Break from Rome'
- What the consequences were for the monasteries of England



What do I need to know about Henry VIII and his wives?

- Who Henry VIII's six wives were
- What happened to each of Henry VIII's wives and why
- Whether Henry VIII was an effective king overall



KEYWORDS:

Chronology = events put in the order that they happened.
Sources = evidence from the past.

Interpretations = a person's opinion on a historical event.

Key events/people:

War of the Roses
Henry Tudor
Henry's Six Wives
Henry's children
The Pope and Catholicism
Protestantism
The Break with Rome
The Dissolution of the Monasteries

1455 – 1485



The War of the Roses begins and ends with a Tudor victory

1533



Henry VIII is king and decided to Break from Rome

1547



Henry VIII dies of gout – an infection from a jousting accident. He leaves his child, Elizabeth Tudor, to reign.



What first-order concepts do I need to learn below?

Hint: remember! A first-order concept is a word historians use to describe facts related to events.

➤ Facts on the War of the Roses and the Tudors:

- The War of the Roses was a conflict that raged in England between the House of York and the House of Lancaster. It was called the War of the Roses because of their house sigils – a white and red rose.
- When the war was over, Henry VII and the Lancaster's were victorious. To make peace, the Lancaster's joined the red rose with the white rose of York – creating a new house: House Tudor.
- Henry VII's son was Henry VIII, and they reigned over England in 1500 – a time of change.

➤ Facts on the Henry VIII and the Church:

- Henry VIII was a very head-strong king. In 1500, life was difficult for many people.
- There were two main religions at the time: Protestantism and Catholicism.
- Many Protestants disagreed with the lavish and extravagant way Catholics worshipped God.
- Henry VIII decided that he wanted to make England more Protestant – by 'breaking with Rome'.

➤ Facts on the Henry VIII and his wives:

- The Catholic Pope was furious at Henry's decision – which was made in part because Henry VIII wanted to divorce his first wife (a practice not allowed under Catholicism).
- Henry VIII managed to set up the Church of England, and in turn, divorce his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, for his girlfriend, Anne Boleyn.
- Anne Boleyn was the first of many wives who failed to give Henry VIII a male heir to House Tudor.
- The famous rhyme: divorce, beheaded, died, divorced, beheaded, survived represents his six wives.

What second-order concepts do I need to learn below?

Hint: remember! A 'second-order concept' is a phrase historians use to describe the history skills that are used in history – like putting events in chronological order, or analysing sources!

- Chronology is putting events and years in order. E.g. the War of the Roses came before the Break with Rome.
- A primary source is a piece of evidence from the time period a historian is studying – such as a shield or a sword. A secondary source was created after the time period – like an internet article.

Look to the past:

Below is a primary source: a painting from around the time of the Dissolution of the Monasteries. What parts of this source show this? What impact do you think this event would have had on the rest of England?



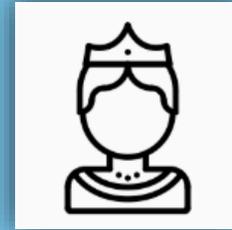
Year 8) Term 1B: The Reign of Queen Elizabeth

Learning objective: To understand chronology, sources and factors through the history of the reign of Queen Elizabeth Tudor.



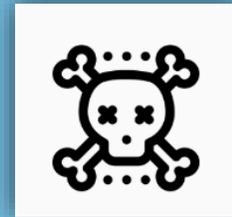
What do I need to know about Elizabeth and her challenges?

- What challenges faced Elizabeth specifically, like religion.
- Which challenge presented the biggest threat to Elizabeth.
- What Elizabeth should have done to counter her threats.



What do I need to know about Elizabeth's different suitors?

- Who the different suitors were.
- Why marrying each one came with advantages and disadvantages.
- What propaganda was and how Elizabeth used it effectively.



What do I need to know about the Spanish Armada?

- Why Philip of Spain launched his armada invasion force.
- Which factors led to the defeat of Spanish Armada.
- How Elizabeth used the defeat of the Spanish to her advantage.



KEYWORDS:

Chronology = events put in the order that they happened.
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Key events/people:

Elizabeth Tudor
Elizabeth's suitors
Propaganda
Mary Queen of Scots
Sir Francis Drake
Philip of Spain
The Spanish Armada

November 1558



Elizabeth takes the throne

April 1563



Sir Francis Drake begins his voyage on the Golden Hind

May 1588



The Spanish Armada sets sail, and fails to invade England due to Elizabeth's leadership, English tactics, Spanish mistakes and luck.

What first-order concepts do I need to learn below?

Hint: remember! A first-order concept is a word historians use to describe facts related to events.

➤ **Facts on the Elizabeth and the challenges to her throne:**

- Queen Elizabeth was the child of Henry VIII. She had a brother (Edward) and a sister (Mary) who came before her. One sided with the Protestants, the other sided with the Catholics.
- She had many challenges which faced her from the start. She was a woman – and back in 1550, women were not expected to be leaders. Religion also presented another problem for her, as did foreign forces, like the Spanish Empire.

➤ **Facts on the different suitors for Elizabeth:**

- One of the biggest challenges that faced Elizabeth was how people expected her to marry.
- She never married in the end – she went down in history as the ‘virgin queen’ because of this.
- She did this because she wanted to hold on to as much power as she could – if she married, she would have lost the throne. There were also advantages and disadvantages to each of her suitors.
- Philip of Spain was a tyrant, and too Catholic. Francis of Alencon was Protestant. Drake was a pirate. Robert Dudley and Robert Devereux were too close to her.

➤ **Facts on the Spanish Armada:**

- After rejecting his hand in marriage, Philip of Spain launched an armada – a naval fleet of warships which attacked England. He was unsuccessful due to many factors. Spain made many mistakes.
- The main reason why England won though was because of good tactics. Francis Drake led the attack and used fire ships to destroy most of the Spanish fleet. English galleon ships were also better.
- There was also a degree of luck that helped the English: a strong storm destroyed the Spanish fleet.

What second-order concepts do I need to learn below?

Hint: remember! A ‘second-order concept’ is a phrase historians use to describe the history skills that are used in history – like putting events in chronological order, or analysing sources!

- Factors are the different parts of an event. For example – the factors on why England defeated the Spanish Armada is because of four factors: luck, English tactics and ships, and Spanish mistakes.



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Look to the past:

Below is a primary source:
It is a painting commissioned by Elizabeth. On it her dress we see serpents, eyes, ears and pearls. What does this symbolism mean in propaganda?

