

# Scott Primary School—The Tudors Knowledge Organiser



<b>Stone Age</b> c.9500bc - c.2500bc.	<b>Bronze Age</b> c.2500bc - 800bc.	<b>Iron Age</b> 800bc - AD43.	<b>Romans</b> AD43- 410AD	<b>Anglo - Saxons</b> C.410- 1066 <small>Vikings</small>	<b>Middle Ages, Tudors, Stuarts and Georgians</b> 1066- 1837	<b>Victorians</b> 1837- 1901.	<b>20th Cent</b>
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## Key Vocabulary

<b>Armada</b>	A fleet of invading Spanish warships
<b>Heir</b>	A person who will inherit the throne when the current King or Queen dies.
<b>Heretic</b>	Someone who goes against the established religion
<b>Inventory</b>	A list of items that a person owns.
<b>Monarch</b>	A person who rules over a place, usually a king or queen.
<b>Propaganda</b>	A form of communication that aims to distribute information to make people feel or believe a certain thing often by using biased or misleading information
<b>Reformation</b>	A change (from Catholicism to Protestantism)

## Important Facts

- The Tudor monarchs were Henry the VII, Henry the VIII, Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth I
- The Tudor period was between 1485 and 1603 and followed the Norman rule .
- Tudor monarchs used portraits and art for propaganda purposes to show strength, power, wealth, status and victory.
- In 1534, Henry declared that he, not the Pope, was the head of the Church in England. This sparked the English Reformation.
- The break with Rome eventually led to England's transition to being a Protestant country and had major repercussions, including the dissolution of the Monasteries and many rebellions.
- Inventories are primary sources of information and allow us to deduce wealth, social status, occupation and information about households, communities and clothing.
- The Spanish Armada was sent by King Philip II of Spain in 1588 and was made up of around 130 ships containing around 30 000 troops and 2500 guns. The invasion failed due to poor weather, illness, lack of food and a change in leadership.
- At the end of the 1500s, Spain was a very powerful nation and were at odds with England because it had helped Spanish rebels attack Spain's treasure fleet. And Queen Elizabeth I had executed the catholic Mary Queen of Scots in 1587.
- Mary I (also known as Bloody Mary) returned the church to Catholicism after Edward VI's death and is renowned for executing heretics (Protestants) however this was also widespread across Europe at that time.

## Tudor Timeline



1485 – Henry Tudor is crowned Henry VII.



1534 – Henry VIII forms the Church of England, separating it from the Roman Catholic Church.



1553 – Edward VI dies and the throne is given to Lady Jane Grey for just 9 days before Mary I takes the throne.



1588 – The Spanish Armada is defeated by the English.

1509 – Henry VII dies. His son, Henry VIII becomes King.

1547 – Henry VIII dies. His son, Edward VI becomes King aged 9.

1558 – Mary I dies. Her half-sister Elizabeth I becomes Queen of England.

1603 – Queen Elizabeth I dies ending the Tudor reign.

