



History Topic : The Tudors 1485-1603

Year 5

Terms 1, 2 and 3

Key Dates and Events

1485	Henry Tudor becomes King Henry VII at the Battle of Boswell
1509 (April)	Henry VII dies and Henry VIII becomes king
1509 (June)	Henry VIII marries his brother's widow, Catherine of Aragon
1516	Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon, have a daughter, Mary
1533 (May)	Henry divorces Catherine of Aragon and marries Anne Boleyn
1533 (Sept)	Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn have a daughter, Elizabeth
1536	Dissolution of the monasteries begins. Anne Boleyn is beheaded and Henry marries Jane Seymour
1537	Henry VIII and Jane Seymour have a son, Edward. Jane dies after the birth
1540	Henry VIII marries Anne of Cleves (January) and divorces her (July) Henry VIII marries Catherine Howard (July)
1542	Catherine Howard is beheaded
1543	Henry VIII marries Katherine Parr
1547	Henry VIII dies. Edward inherits the throne aged 9.
1553	Edward VI dies. Lady Jane Grey is queen for 9 days Mary I becomes queen
1558	Mary I dies. Elizabeth I becomes queen.
1603	Elizabeth I dies and James VI of Scotland inherits the throne.

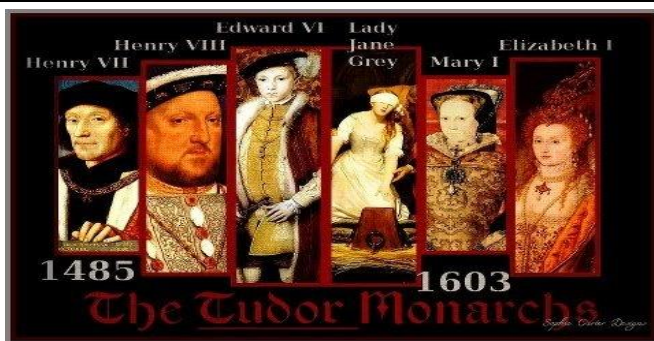
Key Vocabulary

Catholic	A form of Christianity, followers of the Roman Catholic Church.
Dissolution of the Monasteries	The closure of English Monasteries by Henry VIII in 1536-1540. Monasteries were run by the catholic church and were homes for Monks and Nuns. They also provided hospital care and charity to the local people.
Heir	A person who is next in line to the throne.
Monarch	A leader of a country, such as a king, queen or emperor
Pope	The Spiritual leader of the Roman Catholic Church, he is based in Rome
Protestant	A member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches that are separate from the Roman Catholic Church. They broke away from the Church during the Reformation.
Reformation	The act of changing something, such as changing the church to remove the Pope's control
Reign	The time that a king or queen is in power



The Tudor Rose was created when Henry VII brought an end to The War of The Roses. He joined together the red rose of Lancaster and the white rose of York.

Tudor Monarchs



The Six Wives of Henry VIII



Tudor Schools

Only the sons of wealthy families could afford to go to school. Girls were either kept at home by their parents to help with housework or sent out to work to bring money in for the family. Pupils often had to speak in Latin. They were also taught Greek, religion and mathematics. Teachers were very strict, often beating their pupils with birches if they misbehaved. Pupils from wealthy families could often afford a special friend called a 'whipping-boy'. When the rich child was naughty, it was the whipping-boy who

Crime and Punishment.

There were no police during the Tudor times. However, laws were harsh and wrongdoing was severely punished. In Tudor times the punishments were very, very cruel. 70,000 people suffered the death penalty during the reign of Henry VIII. Methods of execution Beheading. Hanging. Burning Being 'pressed' (crushed). Lesser punishments. Whipping. Branding with hot irons. The pillory. The stocks. The ducking stool.

Tudor Towns

Most ordinary homes in Tudor times were half timbered - they had wooden frames and the spaces between were filled with small sticks and wet clay called wattle and daub. Tudor houses are known for their 'black-and-white' effect Tudor Shops In Tudor towns there were bakers, butchers, fishmongers, brewer, cooks, weavers, tailors and robe makers, washerwomen, shoemakers, building workers and carpenters, smiths and metal workers. Dirty, smelly and crowded. There was no proper drainage in towns. Open sewers often ran down the middle of streets straight into rivers and wells, from where people collected drinking water. All waste was thrown onto the streets including toilet waste. Diseases quickly spread and were very common. Townhouses were built close together on both sides of the street and made the streets gloomy because they blocked the light. The streets were narrow and crowded, this made it easy for criminals to rob and steal. Water People usually obtained their water from pumps, wells or from water carriers who carried water in containers on their shoulders.

Tudor Diseases and Cures

The Tudors thought two main things were responsible for diseases, one of which was bad air. They thought diseases were carried in the air and seeped into your skin. The plague was one of the diseases they believed was caused in this way. The plague was the biggest killer in the Tudor period. In 1563 alone, more than 17,000 people in London died of the plague. This was a sixth of the whole London population. Doctors wore beak masks which they stuffed with sweet-smelling flowers that they believed purified the air. In fact, the plague was carried by rats and passed to people through the rat's fleas.



Tudor houses

