

Why are the Tudor monarchs still so prominent today?

- Legacy
- Monarchy
- Society

Year 5 Term 3



Hidden Figure – John Blanke



John Blanke was a musician of African descent in London from the early Tudor period, who was a trumpeter in the courts of both Henry VII and Henry VIII.



Key vocabulary

armada	a fleet of warships
bloodline	a set of ancestors or line of descent of an important person.
Catholic	a branch of Christianity
Protestant	a branch of Christianity
reign	to hold royal office or rule as a monarch
navy	the branch of the armed services of a state which conducts military operations at sea
monarch	a sovereign head of state, especially a king, queen, or emperor



Key historical concepts

- Similarities and differences
- Cause and consequence
- Interpretations



Key Learning

- The Tudors gained control over the British throne following the War of the Roses which began because of the decline in Henry VI health.
- Henry VIII was a very powerful monarch who often went against the advice of people in his court and was very controlling - he needed things to be done in his own way.
- Henry VIII split from Rome, becoming the Head of the Church in England, and changed the religion of the country from Catholic to Protestant.
- Elizabeth I encouraged exploration, developing the navy, growing the British Empire, weakening Spain and trading far and wide.
- Elizabeth I held control over the throne despite many threats and defeated the Spanish Armada in 1588.
- As Elizabeth I never married or had children, when she died in 1603 the Tudor bloodline ended and the throne was succeeded

Timeline

1485	Henry VII defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth
1509	Henry VII dies and his son Henry VIII takes the throne. Henry VIII marries Catherine of Aragon
1533	King Henry VIII divorces Catherine and marries Anne Boleyn
1534	Henry splits from the Roman Catholic Church and forms the 'Church of England'
1536	Anne Boleyn is executed. Henry VIII marries Jane Seymour 13 days later.
1540 – 1547	After Jane Seymour's death in 1537, Henry VIII marries and divorces Anne of Cleves, marries and beheads Catherine Howard and then marries Catherine Parr.
1547	Henry VIII dies and is succeeded by his 9-year-old son, Edward VI.
1553	Edward VI dies and is succeeded by Lady Jane Grey. Public support for Mary I means she becomes queen 13 days later.
1558	Mary I dies and her sister, Elizabeth I is crowned queen.
1588	The English defeats the Spanish Armada
1603	Queen Elizabeth I dies leaving no heir and the Tudor reign ends.



Ethics

Was exploration under Elizabeth I's reign beneficial to everyone?



Big Ideas – Our Learning Journey

Reception
Legacy – Nursery Rhymes
Society – Memory Box
Monarchy – Nursery Rhymes

Year 1/2
Legacy – Great Fire of London, Wright Brothers, Toys
Society – Seaside, Great Fire of London, Toys

Year 3/4
Legacy – Romans, Ancient Greece, Anglo Saxons
Society – Stone Age to Iron Age, Vikings

Year 5/6
Legacy – Islam, Tudors, Black Britons
Society – Benin, Tudors, Islam, Salisbury and WWI, Black Britons
Monarchy – Tudors

