



# Bishop Bronescombe C of E Primary School



Year 3/4

Topic: Magnificent Monarchs

History strand: a study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066

Throughout this topic, we will be investigating the Tudors and will be answering five key questions. By the end of the unit, children will have an understanding of the Tudor era, including the reformation of the church.

- 1) How can we find out about the past?
- 2) Can evidence help us to reconstruct an event in history?
- 3) How can a family tree help us to sequence events?
- 4) What can we learn about Henry VIII from his portraits?
- 5) Why did Henry VIII have so many wives?

## Timeline of Key Events

Date	Event
410 - 1066	Anglo-Saxon and Viking era
1485	Battle of Bosworth Henry VII becomes King
1509	Henry VIII becomes King
1534	Act of Supremacy (Henry became leader of the Church of England)
1547	Edward VI becomes King
1553	Mary I becomes Queen
1558	Elizabeth I becomes Queen
1603	Stuart era begins

## Key Vocabulary

Word	Meaning
Monarch	A leader of a country (for example, a King or Queen)
Heir	The person next in line to the throne. They will take over when the current King or Queen dies.
Reign	The time a King/Queen rules
Church of England	Henry VIII created the Church of England so that he could divorce his first wife. Something the catholic church (Pope) 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
Divorce	The legal end of a marriage
Execution	Being put to death
Widow	A person that has lost their husband/wife.

## What will I learn?

The Tudor rose was created when Henry VII brought an end to the Battle of Bosworth, also known as the Wars of the Roses, against Richard III. He joined the White Rose of York with the Red Rose of Lancaster to create the Tudor Rose.

Henry VIII was a powerful and fierce monarch. He is one of the most famous Tudors in history. One of the reasons for this is that he married six times during his lifetime.

Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic church and created the Protestant Church of England so that he could divorce his first wife. He went on to have six wives, beheading two of them.

Boys were more important than girls in Tudor England. They were seen as stronger and more intelligent. Henry VIII felt that the strongest heir would be a male

## Fascinating Facts!

Catherine of Aragon was previously married to Henry's brother Prince Arthur

Mary I (Daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon) was a Catholic with the nickname 'Bloody Mary' as she signed 300 death warrants for those who did not support her religion.

Henry VIII's Wives



Catherine of Aragon (divorced)



Anne Boleyn (beheaded)



Jane Seymour (died)



Anne of Cleves (divorced)



Catherine Howard (beheaded)



Katherine Parr (survived)

