



The Tudors



Vocabulary

architecture	The style in which buildings are made.
armada	A fleet (lots) of ships.
Catholic	A member of the Roman Catholic church, who recognise the Pope in Rome as its leader.
coronation	The ceremony of a king or queen being crowned.
court	The place where the monarch is living, also the group of people serving him or her.
courtiers	People who serve the monarch at court.
heir	A person who legally inherits and continues the work of a predecessor.
Latin	An old language used in the past.
monarch	A king or queen.
monastery	A large building for monks.
nobleman	A wealthy and powerful man who held a high title, such as duke, earl, or viscount.
plague	A deadly disease spread by fleas on rats.
playscript	A written version of a play that includes the dialogue and stage directions for actors to perform
protestant	A member of one of the Christian Churches that is separate from the Catholic Church
The English reformation	A period in the 16th century when the Church of England broke away from the Catholic Church.
sonnet	A 14 line poem, each being 10 syllables long.
theatre	A building or outside structure with rows of seats, where people can watch a performance.
treason	The act of betraying your monarch.



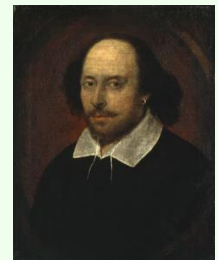
500 years ago (during the Tudor period), the world was a very different place. We were only just realizing that America existed, and we had no idea about Australia! England and Wales were one kingdom, and Scotland was a separate kingdom, each with their own royal family. The Tudor reign lasted from 1485 to 1603 (a total of 118 years).

Life in Tudor Britain

Life in Tudor Britain was harsh - the average life expectancy was only 35 years. Most Tudor people lived in the countryside, but some lived in towns or big Tudor cities like London, Bristol or Norwich. Tudor England was a farming society. Most of the population (over 90%) lived in small villages and made their living from farming. Under Tudor rule England became a more peaceful and richer place. Towns grew larger and the mining of coal, tin and lead became popular.

William Shakespeare (1564-1616)

was one of the most famous playwrights and poets in history. Born in Stratford-upon-Avon during the Tudor period, he wrote plays and poems that are still studied and performed today. His works, including *Romeo and Juliet*, *Hamlet*, and *Macbeth*, entertained Tudor audiences, including Queen Elizabeth I and later King James I. Shakespeare's plays captured Tudor life, politics, and beliefs, helping to shape the English language.



Dear Parents,

Our first Humanities topic is a History unit about 'The Tudors'. Please help your children to prepare for this topic by learning some of the key words and the facts on this sheet.

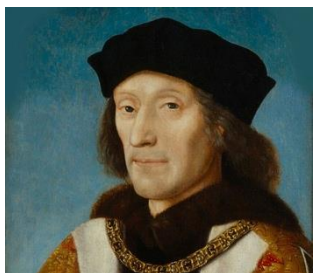
There are some homework activities on the back of this sheet. Your child can complete these at any time. Your child's teacher would love to see what they have created.

Thank you for your support,
Kind regards,
Year 5 Teachers

Tudor Monarchs

Henry VII (1485-1509)

- He fought his uncle, Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth - he won the battle and was crowned king.
- He was the king who united the white rose of York and the red rose of Lancashire to make the Tudor rose by marrying Elizabeth of York.



Henry VIII (1509 - 1547)

- Married six wives in the search of a male heir.
- Established the Church of England and the Royal Navy
- Broke with the Catholic Church and brought England into the Protestant Reformation



Edward VI (1547 - 1553)

- Son of Jane Seymour.
- Became king at age nine after his father's death in January 1547
- The Church of England became more Protestant under his rule
- Died on July 6, 1553 at age 15



Lady Jane Grey (1553)

- Known as the "Nine Days Queen"
- 4 days after Edward VI's death Jane was proclaimed Queen/
- Edward VI wanted to keep a protestant on the throne.
- Mary imprisoned Jane and her supporters.
- Was held in the Tower of London until executed.



Mary I (1553 - 1558)

- Only surviving child of Catherine of Aragon.
- Known as "Bloody Mary" for her persecution of Protestants
- Attempted to reverse the English Reformation
- Reintroduced Roman Catholic bishops and monastic orders
- Married Philip II of Spain in 1554, but they had no children.



Elizabeth I (1533-1603)

- Her reign is known as the Elizabethan age.
- She was the daughter of Henry VIII and Anne Boleyn.
- She never married and never had any children.
- Restored Protestantism in England and helped develop the Church of England.



The Battle of Bosworth

The Battle of Bosworth took place in 1485 and was the last major battle of the Wars of the Roses, a fight for the English throne between two powerful families—the House of York and the House of Lancaster. King Richard III, the Yorkist king, was defeated by Henry Tudor, a Lancastrian noble. Richard was killed in battle, and Henry became King Henry VII, starting the Tudor dynasty. His victory ended years of conflict and began a new era in English history.



A Tudor Rose

This was a symbol of the Tudor kings and queens. It is made up of the white rose from the House of York and the red rose from the House of Lancaster.

The Six Wives of Henry VIII



Catherine of Aragon

Divorced

Anne Boleyn

Beheaded

Jane Seymour

Died

Anne of Cleves

Divorced

Catherine Howard

Beheaded

Catherine Parr

Survived

Homework Ideas:

- Make a Tudor king or queen using different materials.
- Make a model of a Tudor house.
- Sketch or paint a portraits of an influential figure from the Tudor period.
- Research facts about either William Shakespeare, Sir Walter Raleigh, Sir Francis Drake or Christopher Columbus. Remember to write your research in your own words.
- Create your own Tudor Rose. You can paint this, colour it with crayons or felts or you could cover it with different coloured paper or fabric.
- Draw a picture or create a model of the Globe Theatre or of a stage.

