



“Whatever you do, work at it with all your heart”

<u>Ancient Egypt</u> 3500BC 	<u>Ancient Greece</u> 800BC 	<u>Ancient Maya</u> 2500BC— AD1500 	<u>Celts</u> 500BC 	<u>Romans</u> AD 43 	<u>Anglo-Saxons</u> AD 450 	<u>Vikings</u> AD 793 	Tudors AD 1485 	<u>Victorians</u> AD 1837 	<u>WW2</u> AD 1939 
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Tudors

Year 5 Autumn 2

To know that:

Key Knowledge:

During this period, England is now a unified country (different to the Viking and Saxon period).

The Tudor reign lasted from 1485-1603

During this period, the King or Queen made the decisions for the country.

The Tudor period consisted of these monarchs: Henry VII, Henry VIII, Edward VI, Mary I and Elizabeth

I.

The Tudors gained power after winning the Battle of Bosworth, which ended the War of the Roses between the Lancastrians and the Yorkists.

Henry VII was the first Tudor King.

Henry VIII married 6 times.

Henry VIII reformed Christianity in England; breaking from the Roman Catholic Church.

William Shakespeare lived in the Tudor period.

During the Tudor period, England created a superior navy and this created wealth and security.

Tudor explorers travelled around the world and discovered new lands, creating new trade routes.

Spain was the largest rival of England during this period.

Life improved as the country became wealthier.

England became an internationally powerful country during the Tudor period.

The Tudor period ended after Elizabeth I because she had no heirs to the throne.

That there are similarities of daily life between then and now.

Key Vocabulary

- Period - A length or portion of time
 - Reign - The period of rule of a monarch
 - Navy - The branch of the armed services of a state/country which operates at sea
 - Trade - Buying and selling of goods and services
 - Catholic - A branch of Christianity which follows the Roman Catholic Church. The Pope is the head of the Roman Catholic Church.
 - Protestant - Branches of Christianity which are separate from the Roman Catholic Church. The Monarch is the head of the Protestant Church.
 - Heir - A person (often child of) who inherits and continues the work of the person beforehand.
 - The Reformation - When Henry VIII created the Church of England
- Primary Source - a original resource which was created by people or things at the time of the event
- Secondary Source - a resource that was created after the initial event

Key People / Dates/ Phrases:

⇒ **Henry VII 1485—1509**

⇒ **Henry VIII 1509—1547**

⇒ **Edward VI 1547—1553**

⇒ **Mary I 1553—1558**

⇒ **Elizabeth I 1558—1603**

⇒ **Sir Francis Drake**

⇒ **William Shakespeare**

