

Why are Tudors called Tudors?

What we need to know:

- Who were the Tudors and political differences between House of Lancaster and House of York
- How did the Tudors come to power?
- Battle of Bosworth and its impact
- Different reigns of Tudor monarch Life in Britain during Henry VIII's reign
- Henry the VIII and his wives

Tudor Monarchs

1485-1509	Henry VII
1509-1547	Henry VIII
1547-1553	Edward VI
1553- nine days	Lady Jane Grey
1553-1558	Mary 1
1558-1603	Elizabeth 1

Battle of Bosworth

This battle in August 1485 saw the end of the Wars of the Roses which had brought instability to England. The Wars of the Roses had been a constant battle between two of England's most powerful families - the families of York and Lancaster. Henry was a member of the Lancaster family. To bring the two families closer together he married Elizabeth of York, the niece of the man he had killed to become king. The white rose symbol of the York family and the red rose symbol of the Lancastrian family were joined by Henry VII to create a new Tudor rose.

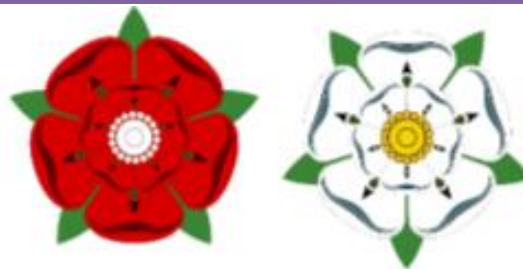
Did you know?

The Tudor dynasty ruled England for 118 years from 1485 to 1603. During their reign they encouraged new religious ideas, overseas exploration and colonisation. Tudor England had two of the strongest monarchs ever to sit on the English throne: Henry VIII and his daughter Elizabeth I.

Key Vocabulary:

Monarchy	A system of government that has a king or queen at its head.
Dynasty	A family of rulers who rule over a country for a long time.
Successor	A person who inherits the throne after the death of the previous king or queen.
Catholic	The oldest and largest branch of Christianity ruled over by the Pope in Rome.
Protestant	The second largest branch Christianity that became separate from the Catholic church in the 16th century. Protestants don't have the Pope as their leader.
Reformation	An attempt in the 16th century to change the Catholic church that resulted in the creation of Protestant churches.
Roman Catholic	Like most of Europe, England was a Roman Catholic country when Henry VII came to the throne. The Pope in Rome was, and still is, the head of the Roman Catholic Church

The red rose of House of Lancaster and the white rose of House of York



Henry VIII



Wives of Henry VIII

Name	Length of marriage	Fate
1. Catherine of Aragon	23 years 11 months	Divorced
2. Anne Boleyn	2 years 11 months	Beheaded
3. Jane Seymour	1 year 4 months	Died
4. Anne of Cleves	6 months	Divorced
5. Catherine Howard	1 year 3 months	Beheaded
6. Catherine Parr	3 ½ years	Survived

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Key Events

1485	Henry Tudor is crowned King Henry VII
1509	Henry VII dies, his son (Henry VIII) becomes King.
1534	Henry VIII forms the Church of England.
1547	Henry VIII dies. His 9-year-old son becomes King (Edward VI).
1553	Edward VI dies. Lady Jane Grey is given the throne. 9 days later, Mary I takes the throne.
1558	Mary I dies. Elizabeth I is Queen of England.
1588	England defeats the Spanish Armada.
1603	Queen Elizabeth I dies. Thus, ending the Tudor reign.

Key Vocabulary:

Aristocracy	the highest class in certain societies, typically people of noble birth
Court	the courtiers, and household of a sovereign
Execution	Carrying out a sentence of death on a condemned person
Explorer	A person who explores a new or unfamiliar area
Head of church and state	The leader of the Church of England and state
Heir	A person who will inherit the throne.
Parliament	A group of people who make the laws for a country
Pope	The Bishop of Rome as head of the Roman Catholic Church
Propaganda	Information which is biased or misleading, to promote a point of view
Reign	Rule as a monarch.
Spanish Armada	A Spanish fleet of ships that sailed from Lisbon in 1588
Status	A position or rank in relation to others
Throne	Being a ruler (the position of King or Queen).

Tudor Houses



Tudor houses were made from wooden beams with wattle and daub attached between the frame.

Wealthy Tudor houses were built from bricks which were in a symmetrical formation. Windows would show wealth, so wealthy Tudors had as many windows as possible.

Tudor Explorers

During the Tudor era, there were many discoveries made by different explorers. These explorers include Sir John Hawkins, Sir Francis Drake and Sir Walter Raleigh.