





Key Vocabulary...	
<b>Archbishop of Canterbury</b>	The senior bishop and principal leader of the Church of England,
<b>Exile</b>	Being forced to be away from one's home, If you return there is a threat that you could be killed
<b>Clergy</b>	People such as priests and monks who worked in the church.
<b>Civil War</b>	War between two groups in the same country
<b>The Pope</b>	The leader of the catholic church all over the world
<b>Martyr</b>	Someone who willing to die for their beliefs

### The Black Death




The Black Death was an infamous plague causing an estimated 20 million deaths in Europe between 1348 - 50. The bubonic plague was a painful disease, with black buboes or swellings, in the groin and armpits, which lasted up to a week. There was some chance of surviving if the buboes burst. If the buboes burst of their own accord it was a sign that the victim might recover. An estimated 30% to 60% of the population of Europe died from the plague. Medieval doctors did not understand disease, and had limited ability to prevent or cure it. So, when the plague came, doctors were powerless to stop it.

Key individuals...		
<b>King Henry II</b>		King of England from 1154 until 1189. Friends with Thomas Becket but fell out with him over how the church was run. Possibly responsible for Becket's death?
<b>Thomas Becket</b>		Was appointed Archbishop of Canterbury in 1162 by Henry II. Killed in Canterbury Cathedral on December 29 <sup>th</sup> 1170 by 4 Knights.
<b>King Richard III</b>		English King who reigned from 1483 until 1485. He is believed to be responsible for the deaths of Edward V and his brother in the Tower of London. They were both probably murdered.
<b>King Henry VII</b>		King of England from 1485 to 1509. He founded the Tudor dynasty. On 22 August 1485, Henry's army defeated Richard III's army at the Battle of Bosworth Field.

### Magna Carta

**Magna Carta** was sealed on June 15, 1215, by King John and was the first document to put into writing the principle that the king and his government was not above the law. It sought to prevent the king from exploiting his power, and placed limits of royal authority by establishing law as a power in itself. Magna Carta contained 63 promises about what the king could and couldn't do. It also set up a Council of 25 barons to make sure John kept his promises. Two copies are in the British Museum, one in Lincoln Cathedral, and one in Salisbury Cathedral

### Picture this...

<b>The Princes in the Tower</b>	
<b>Black Death doctor</b>	
<b>Emblems from the Houses of Lancaster and York</b>	
<b>Canterbury cathedral</b>	

### The BIG questions..

1. Why was Thomas Becket chosen as Archbishop of Canterbury, what would have King Henry II most likely expected to happen.
2. Write an account of what happened to the two princes in the tower.

### Deeper Learning...

The two princes, Edward and Richard disappeared whilst staying at the Tower of London in 1483. In 1674 the bones of two young boys were found hidden away under a staircase in the Tower of London, leading many people to believe the princes had been murdered:

**Activity:** Write a newspaper article on Thomas Becket's death, the reasons behind it and how he was murdered. Include an interview with one of the Knights giving his point of view.

Key Vocabulary...	
<b>Catholicism</b>	A form of Christianity which places the Pope as head of the Church.
<b>Protestantism</b>	A form of Christianity which places the monarch as head of the Church
<b>Illegitimate</b>	Born of parents not lawfully married to each other.
<b>Reformation</b>	Break up of the Catholic Church in England
<b>Annulled</b>	Annulment is a legal procedure within religious legal systems for declaring a marriage null and void.
<b>The court</b>	The court was the centre of royal power and consisted of nobles and higher gentry who enjoyed the queen's favour.

### Tudor Entertainment

Without electricity, people got up early in the morning when it was light and went to bed when it was dark. They worked most of the day and week and so any entertainment was saved until Sundays. The one day of the week when most people didn't work. Watching plays became very popular during the Tudor times. This popularity was helped by the rise of great playwrights such as William Shakespeare. By 1595, 15,000 people a week were watching plays in London. Not everyone approved of theatres. There was some opposition from the Puritans - they believed theatres were the work of the devil.



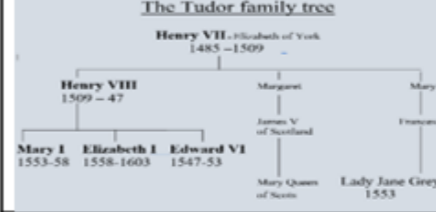
### Key individuals...

<b>King Henry VIII</b> 1509 - 1547		Henry VIII was King of England from 1509 until his death in 1547. Henry is best known for his six marriages. Henry began the English Reformation, separating the Church of England from papal authority.
<b>King Edward VI</b> 1547 - 1553		Edward VI was the King of England and Ireland from 1547 until his death. He was crowned king at the age of nine. Edward was the son of Henry VIII and Jane Seymour.
<b>Queen Mary I</b> 1553 - 1558		Mary I also known as Mary Tudor, was the queen of England and Ireland from July 1553 until her death.
<b>Queen Elizabeth I</b> 1558 - 1603		Elizabeth I was Queen of England and Ireland from 1558 until her death in 1603. Elizabeth was the last of the five monarchs of the House of Tudor.

### Break with Rome

When the Pope refused to grant Henry VIII a divorce (The Catholic faith believed in marriage for life. It did not recognise, divorce) from Catherine of Aragon, Henry split off the English Church from the Roman church. Rather than the pope, the king would be the spiritual head of the English church. This was the start of the Reformation. Henry VIII declared himself supreme head of a new Church of England. This marked the start of centuries of religious conflict in Britain. 1535 Henry ordered the closing down of Roman Catholic Abbeys, monasteries and convents across England, Wales and Ireland. This act became known as the 'Dissolution of the Monasteries'.

### Picture this...

Tudor Rose	
The Globe Theatre London	
<p>The Tudor family tree</p> 	

### The BIG questions..

1. Explain the reasons for the break with Rome.
2. Britain did not defeat the Spanish Armada, they were just lucky. How far do you agree with this statement.

### Deeper Learning...

Henry was known for being a ruthless King who ruled with an iron fist. Strong-willed and bullish, he handed out executions to anyone who stood in his way. It is estimated that during his 38-year reign, more than 70,000 people were executed. There were many fiendish punishments, including some new methods of execution dreamt up by Henry himself.

**Activity:** Describe a visit to the Globe theatre for a family in Tudor times. Use all of your senses to give a thorough account