





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

Tudor Entertainment



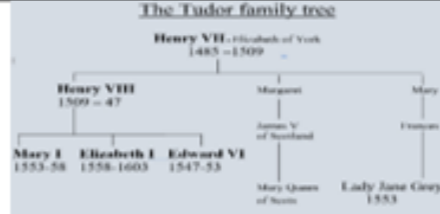
Without electricity, people got up early in the morning when it was light and went to bed when it was dark. They worked most of the day and week and so any entertainment was saved until Sundays. The one day of the week when most people didn't work. Watching plays became very popular during the Tudor 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...	
King Henry VIII 1509 - 1547	 <p>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.</p>
King Edward VI 1547 - 1553	 <p>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.</p>
Queen Mary I 1553 - 1558	 <p>Mary I also known as Mary Tudor, was the queen of England and Ireland from July 1553 until her death.</p>
Queen Elizabeth I 1558 - 1603	 <p>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.</p>

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

Key Vocabulary...	Key individuals...	Picture this...
	King Charles I	
	Oliver Cromwell	
	King Charles II	

The Bayeux Tapestry	The Domesday Book	The BIG questions..
<p>The Bayeux Tapestry is over 70 metres long and although it is called a tapestry it is in fact an embroidery, stitched not woven in woollen yarns on linen. It tells the story of the events surrounding the conquest of England in 1066 by the Duke of Normandy. Crossing the sea in <u>longships</u>, long cavalcades on horseback, shields and coats of mail, and battlefields. The writing on the tapestry is in Latin. It is written in Latin because that was the main written language during the Middle Ages.</p>	<p>In 1086, William the Conqueror sent out surveyors to every part of England to list:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. how much land there was 2. who had owned it in 1066, and who owned it now 3. what the land was like, and who lived there 4. how much it was worth in 1066 and how much now <p>The results created what's known as the Domesday Book.</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Castles were the most important method of keeping control in medieval England. How far do you agree with this statement? 2. Explain how the Bayeux Tapestry supports William of Normandy's claim to the throne.
Deeper Learning...		
<p>After William won the Battle of Hastings, he earned himself the title 'Conqueror'. He marched to London and was crowned King in Westminster Abbey on Christmas Day 1066. In 1067, William started building the Tower of London.</p>		

Activity – Draw and label a motte & Bailey castle. Once done, using a different colour highlight how could you improve on this design? Once this is done write a battle plan – how would you attack this castle successfully?