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Cross-curricular links

Chapter	History SoW	Geography SoW	PSHE and Citizenship	Literacy Framework	Numeracy Framework	ICT SoW
1	Unit 7			Y3, Term 1, T13 Y3, Term 2, T17	Y3, 91, 93	3A 4D
2	Unit 7		Unit 8 Unit 10	Y3, Term 2, S2; T17		4A
3	Unit 7			Y3, Term 2, T8, T17 Y4, Term 1, T11		4A
4	Unit 7		Unit 8 Unit 10	Y3, Term 1, T23 Y3, Term 2, T17 Y4, Term 1, S1		3A 3E
5	Unit 8			Y3, Term 2, T14, T17	Y3, 89	4B
6	Unit 8			Y4, Term 1, T12		3A
7	Unit 8	Unit 19		Y4, Term 1, T24		4A
8	Unit 19	Unit 18		Y5, Term 1, T24		5D
9	Unit 19	Unit 18		Y5, Term 1, T24 Y6, Term 1, T17		3A 4A
10	Unit 19	Unit 18		Y5, Term 1, T24 Y6, Term 1, T17		6A

Introduction



Curriculum Focus: Tudors brings history alive for children and teachers alike. It provides the material and support needed to plan and teach interesting and informative lessons, and uses a variety of methods, including material for use on an interactive whiteboard. Chapters 1–7 are based on the QCA schemes of work for history at Key Stage 2, Years 3/4, and Chapters 8–10 are based on the schemes of work for Key Stage 2, Years 5/6. Each chapter equips you with the ideas, skills and knowledge to deliver the full range of Tudor history at this key stage.

This book gives a clear approach to teaching historical ideas and to planning work for your classes, including:

- detailed **Teachers' notes** giving background information on each topic and/or the concept to be taught
- fully illustrated **Generic sheets** offering a wealth of reusable resource material
- a **Lesson plan** full of ideas for introducing and developing the lesson
- photocopiable and differentiated **Activity sheets** to support individual and group work. (Activity sheet 1 is intended for children who need more support. Activity sheet 2 is for those children who can work independently and Activity sheet 3 is for more able children.)

The material is designed to be used flexibly, and not necessarily consecutively, with the whole class. You can adapt and develop each chapter as the lessons unfold and the children become absorbed in the subject.

Most children will have heard of Henry VIII, but few will have an understanding of his place and importance in the development of English history. This book sets out to place Henry within his Tudor family and to look at the cause and effect of his actions within his own society and within the wider realms of European history. One of the key features of this book is its emphasis on starting from the children's own experience and relating it to the facts of history, helping Henry and his wives to become 'real' people. The activities are varied in style and allow different experiences for the children to learn and discover for themselves. The teachers' notes are purposely detailed to provide as

much relevant information as necessary with an overlap of detail throughout the first four chapters on Henry. Excellent illustrations and further information for you to use will be found through the recommended websites, which have been thoroughly researched. For example, bring history to life by accessing the Tudor portraits in the National Portrait Gallery, either for the whole class to view on an interactive whiteboard or for the children to find out for themselves in an ICT lesson. (Website addresses do change, so check the sites out before using them in a lesson.) Relevant places to visit are also listed in Useful resources on page 117.

Children all have an understanding of being rich and poor in their own world and it is from this starting point that this book takes them back in time to look at the social issues of Tudor times. Use of drama and subjective discussions can enhance the fictional stories set out in Chapters 5 and 6. The teachers' material provides the necessary facts to keep the subject on track. A good balance between social and political history is provided in these Key Stage 2 history lessons for Years 3–4. The comparison of Tudor times with life today for rich and poor people could provide much information and encourage reflection.

The late Tudor period was a time of discovery and exploration. Chapters 8–10 take older Key Stage 2 children on their own voyage of discovery, weaving social and political history together. Modern-day exploration is the starting point and leads to the children discovering more about life as a Tudor explorer. Emphasis is placed on two famous men, Drake and Raleigh, but time is also given to the general life of sailors and their travels.

Possibly the most interesting subject of the book is saved for Chapter 10. The attempts by the English to settle in America were fraught with difficulties. The teachers' notes provide details of the troubled Roanoke settlement, the study of which is required by the QCA schemes of work. The events of history can lead to the possible events of the future – is there life on other planets? Is space exploration as important as Tudor exploration? These are great starting points for children in Years 5 and 6 to explore their own ideas and to begin to recognise how the lessons of history are relevant to today.

The Tudor family

TEACHERS' NOTES

The house of Tudor

From 1485 to 1603 a royal family known as the Tudors ruled England (see Generic sheets 1 and 2 on pages 10 and 11). On 22 August 1485, a Welsh nobleman called Henry Tudor defeated King Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth Field. Richard was killed in the battle, and legend has it that the English crown fell off his head and rolled into a bush. One of Henry's men saw something glinting in the sunlight, found the crown and placed it on his master's head, crowning him Henry VII, King of England.

Henry came to the throne at a difficult time, as civil war had been raging for 30 years between the houses of Lancaster (red rose) and York (white rose). The English people were tired of these Wars of the Roses and wanted a strong king who would bring peace. Henry, a Lancastrian, tried to end the feuding by marrying Elizabeth of York, daughter of Edward IV. In doing so, he united the Lancastrians and Yorkists into a new 'royal house' – the Tudors. Henry VII's emblem, the Tudor rose, showed this union by incorporating both the red and white roses (see Generic sheet 1). (The inner petals were white and the outer ones red.)

The reign of Henry VII

From the very outset of his reign, Henry VII stamped his authority on the country. He put down rebellions successfully and forced the barons to obey the law. These men had become very rich and powerful during the Wars of the Roses and needed to be brought into line. Henry did this by banning their private armies, taxing them heavily and punishing them in the Court of the Star Chamber if they broke the law. Henry also supported trade and exploration.

The accession of Henry VIII

When Henry VII died in 1509, his son Henry VIII became king. He was a handsome, athletic, eighteen-year-old who preferred to leave matters of state to his ministers while he enjoyed eating, dancing and jousting. Yet, like his father, he remained very much in control.

Shortly after he came to the throne, Henry married Catherine of Aragon, daughter of the king of Spain. This had been Henry VII's wish before he died.

In 1516, Henry and Catherine had a daughter, Mary. Henry was disappointed as he desperately wanted a son. In 1527, Henry fell in love with Anne Boleyn. In the hope that she might give him a son, he decided to divorce Catherine and marry Anne.

However, he needed the Pope's permission. The Pope's refusal resulted in an argument between them. Henry disobeyed the Pope and in 1533 married Anne. He now became head of the English Church in place of the Pope. He pulled down the monasteries, sold their lands and kept their riches. He used the money for a war against France.

Henry's marriage to Anne did not go well, especially when she gave birth to a girl, Elizabeth. He quickly lost interest in Anne and in 1536 had her beheaded. Henry then married Jane Seymour, and in 1537 was blessed with a son, Edward. Unfortunately, Jane, his favourite wife, died shortly afterwards. Henry married three more times, but had no more children. His final wife, Catherine Parr, outlived him.

The child king – Edward VI

When Henry died in January 1547, his nine-year-old son became King Edward VI. He was not a healthy child though and in 1553 his health was getting worse. Edward's chief adviser, the Duke of Northumberland, persuaded the king to make a will, naming Edward's 16-year-old cousin, Lady Jane Grey, as the next queen. The duke wished to keep his power after Edward's death. When the king did die though, in 1553, the English people refused to accept Lady Jane as queen, calling instead for Edward's stepsister, Mary. Lady Jane Grey and the Duke of Northumberland were arrested. Lady Jane had reigned for only nine days. Northumberland was executed straight away and Lady Jane went the same way the following year.

Bloody Mary

Queen Mary, daughter of Catherine of Aragon, was Catholic, unlike her Protestant stepbrother, and when she came to the throne she did everything in her power to make England a Catholic country again. The Pope was restored as head of the English Church and Mary severely punished anyone who opposed her. Nearly 300 Protestants were burnt to death at the stake in less than three years because of their religious beliefs. Among them were not only high-profile figures, such as Archbishop Cranmer and Bishops Latimer and Ridley, but many ordinary people. For allowing these horrific deaths to take place, Mary gained the nickname 'Bloody Mary'. She made things even worse in 1554 when she married the Catholic Philip II of Spain. When Mary died in 1558, few mourned her death. In fact, the church bells rang out in celebration, a far cry from the expectations people had of her on her accession.

The Virgin Queen

England's next monarch, Elizabeth I, a Protestant, was to be the last member of the Tudor dynasty, for despite pressure from her many advisers to marry, she was to remain single. For the majority of Elizabeth's reign, therefore, her Catholic cousin, Mary Queen of Scots, was heir to the English throne. When the Scots turned Mary off her Scottish throne, she fled to England. As Mary was a potential threat to

Elizabeth, the queen had no option but to keep her prisoner for 19 years. Mary Queen of Scots was finally executed in Fotheringhay Castle on 8 February 1587, as she had become the centre of Catholic plots to assassinate Elizabeth.

For the first 30 years of Elizabeth's reign, England was at peace, although there was always the possibility of an attack from Spain. The Catholic Mary Queen of Scots' execution was the final straw as far as Philip II was concerned, and in 1588 he sent a huge fleet of ships, the Armada, to attack and hopefully conquer England. The English had smaller ships, but their guns were better and their commanders, Lord Howard, Sir Francis Drake and Sir John Hawkins, were among the greatest in Europe. The Spanish were no match, and with the weather against them, less than half of the Spanish fleet returned to port. England was saved.

The Elizabethan period was also a great time for drama, poetry and discovery. Men who we still remember today, such as William Shakespeare and Walter Raleigh, lived during Elizabeth's reign.

Elizabeth died in 1603 and so came to an end the great period of Tudor kings and queens. It was to be a Scottish king who would inherit the throne of England – James Stuart, son of Mary Queen of Scots.