

The Tudors Knowledge Organiser

Key knowledge

- ✓ The Tudor rose was created when Henry VII brought an end to the Battle of Bosworth, also known as the Wars of the Roses, against Richard III. He joined the White Rose of York with the Red Rose of Lancaster to create the Tudor Rose.
- ✓ King Henry VIII had six wives
- ✓ King Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church in Rome. He made his own church so he could divorce his fourth wife.
- ✓ The Tudors had terrifying punishments for criminals such as beheadings, the ducking stool or burnt at the stake.
- ✓ Food was seen as a sign of wealth. Bread, butter, cheese, eggs, fish and meat were usually on the menu along with potage (a vegetable broth thickened with oats.). Meat could include beef, pork, lamb, rabbit, pheasant, deer, goose, wild boar and pigeon. Henry VIII often ate swan and seagull. Water was not used as a drink as it was thought to be unsafe. People, including children, would drink weak ale instead.
- ✓ Tudor clothing was lavish. Wealthy Tudors' clothes would be decorated with gold and jewels. Middle class Tudors' clothes were much plainer and poor Tudors would wear simple, loose fitting cotton clothes.

BIG Questions

Why do we all remember Henry VIII and what did he change?

Why is Henry VIII probably one of our most famous monarchs?

Why was the battle of Bosworth so significant?

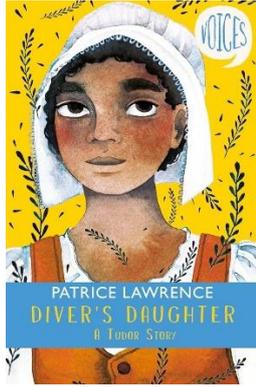
How did religion change during the reign of the Tudors?

How did life for the rich and poor differ during the Tudor period?

Key Vocabulary

Catholic	A form of Christianity.
dissolution	The act of separating something or breaking it up.
divorce	The legal dissolution of a marriage.
execute	To put to death.
heir	The next person in line to be monarch.
monarch	A king or queen.
Protestant	A form of Christianity that broke away from the Catholic Church.
reformation	The move of the church away from the authority of the Pope

Our text



	in Rome. They became Protestants.
reign	The time a person is the monarch.
treason	When a person acts against his or her country. For example, by going against the monarch.

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, separating it from the Roman Catholic Church.
1547	Henry VIII dies. His son, Edward VI, becomes King aged 9 years old.
1553	Edward VI dies and the throne is given to Lady Jane Grey for just 9 days before Mary I takes the throne.
1558	Mary I dies. Her half-sister Elizabeth I is Queen of England.
1588	The Spanish Armada is defeated by the English.
1603	Queen Elizabeth I dies ending the Tudor reign.

Henry VIII's wives

					
Catherine of Aragon (divorced)	Anne Boleyn (beheaded)	Jane Seymour (died)	Anne of Cleves (divorced)	Catherine Howard (beheaded)	Katherine Parr (survived)

Tudor Legacy

Religion	The Reformation of the Church which established the Church of England and variations of Christianity.
Royal Navy	Henry VIII built up the Royal Navy from 15 to 45 ships which allowed the Navy to stand up against the French and Spanish.
Royal Mail	Henry VIII founded the Royal Mail (originally named 'The King's Post') only for use by royalty.
Exploration and Commerce	The discovery of America, Sir Walter Raleigh's attempted colonisation and Sir Francis Drake circumnavigated the globe.

