

Year 4 How were the reigns of each Tudor monarch similar and different?

<p>Week 1 How did the Tudor dynasty begin?</p> <p>Can I place periods of history on a timeline showing periods of time?</p> <p>Do I appreciate that wars happened a very long time ago?</p>	<p>Week 2 How did Henry VIII become king?</p> <p>Can I begin to build up a picture of what main events happened in Britain?</p>	<p>Week 3 How and why did Henry become the head of his own church?</p> <p>Can I communicate knowledge and understanding orally and in writing?</p>	<p>Week 4 Why was a son so important to Henry?</p> <p>Can I recognise how lives in the past are different from ours?</p>	<p>Week 5 Why did the Scots lay claim to the English throne? Who succeeded Henry VIII and Edward VI? Can I place periods of history on a timeline showing periods of time?</p>	<p>Week 6 Week 6 – Who was Queen Elizabeth I?</p> <p>Can I build up a picture of main events that happened in Britain?</p> <p>Can I research 2 versions of an event and say how they differ?</p>
Cause and consequence Chronology	Chronology Continuity and change	Cause and consequence Continuity and change	Continuity and change Cause and consequence	Chronology Cause and consequence	Interpretations Evidence
<p>1485-Henry VII 22 August: Henry Tudor defeats Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth. The battle of Bosworth was the last significant battle of the war of the roses, the civil war between the houses of Lancaster and York. The battle was won by the Lancastrians and their leader, Henry Tudor.</p> <p>1485- 30 October: Henry VII crowned at Westminster Abbey</p> <p>1486- January: Henry VII marries Elizabeth of York, uniting the two houses and ending the Wars of the Roses.</p>	<p>1502- 2 April: Arthur, Prince of Wales dies, leaving his widow, Catherine of Aragon</p> <p>With the heir to the throne now dead, the 11-year old Henry, Duke of York, became first in line to the throne.</p> <p>1503- 8 August: James IV of Scotland marries Margaret, daughter of Henry VII of England. Although this meant peace between the two countries, the marriage also gives James IV's descendants a claim to the English throne.</p> <p>1509- Henry VIII 21 April: Henry VII dies and is succeeded by his younger son Henry VIII</p> <p>Two months after he became king, he married his brother's Spanish widow, Catherine of Aragon.</p>	<p>1515 Thomas Wolsey becomes a cardinal and Lord Chancellor</p> <p>1518 Thomas Wolsey is made head of the English church. He was the most powerful man in England after the king.</p> <p>1528 Henry VIII appeals to the pope to annul his marriage so that he could marry Ann Boleyn instead.</p> <p>1530 Thomas Wolsey, unable to arrange the king's divorce from Catherine of Aragon, was stripped of his offices and died on his way to face a charge of treason.</p> <p>1533 January: Henry VIII commands Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Cranmer to declare the marriage to Catherine of Aragon void on the grounds that the union was illegitimate because Catherine was his brother's widow.</p> <p>1533 25 January: Henry VIII marries Anne Boleyn, following divorce from Catherine of Aragon</p> <p>1533 September: Anne Boleyn gives birth to Elizabeth</p> <p>1534 November: Act of</p>	<p>1536 Henry VIII's second wife Anne Boleyn is executed after failing to produce a son.</p> <p>1536 Eleven days after the execution of his second wife, Anne Boleyn, Henry VIII marries Jane Seymour.</p> <p>1537 12 October: A male heir, Edward, is born to Henry VIII and Jane Seymour</p> <p>Henry was shattered by her death shortly after Edward's birth</p> <p>1540 Anne of Cleves- He had the fourth wife because of diplomatic reasons, to form a tie between England and the Protestant princes of Germany.- divorced</p> <p>1540 Catherine Howard -He had the fifth wife because he fell in love again.- beheaded for suspected adultery</p> <p>1543 Katherine Parr- He had the sixth wife because he was old and sick and needed a companion and nurse who wouldn't give him too much trouble- survived.</p>	<p>(Revisit- 1503 8 August: James IV of Scotland marries Margaret, daughter of Henry VII of England. Although this meant peace between the two countries, the marriage also gives James IV's descendants a claim to the English throne.)</p> <p>1542 Mary, Queen of Scots laid claim to the English throne</p> <p>1547 28 January: Henry VIII dies and is succeeded by nine-year-old Edward VI</p> <p>1553, Edward VI wrote his will, nominating Jane and her male heirs as successors to the Crown, in part because his half-sister Mary was Roman Catholic, while Jane was a committed Protestant and would support the reformed Church of England,</p> <p>1553 6 July: Edward VI dies and is succeeded by Lady Jane Grey</p> <p>Four days after Edward died, Jane was proclaimed queen, but widespread popular (Catholic) support for Mary ensured her reign lasted only a matter of days.</p> <p>1553 19 July: Mary I, daughter of Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon, becomes</p>	<p>1558- Elizabeth I 17 November Mary dies and Elizabeth I accedes to the throne 1587</p> <p>1562- Queen Elizabeth approved of John Hawkins journey to Africa where he captured 300 Africans. He sailed across the North Atlantic and exchanged them for hides, ginger and sugar.</p> <p>1564- Queen Elizabeth provided a vessel for a further voyage. She enjoyed the profits of the Atlantic slave trade.</p> <p>1570- Sir Francis Drake set sails for his first voyage to the West Indies</p> <p>1587 8 February: Mary Stuart (Mary I of Scotland) is executed when found guilty of treason to kill Elizabeth</p> <p>1588- The English defeats the Spanish Armada at the Battle of Gravelines- see timeline link.</p>

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		<p>Supremacy makes Henry head of the English church Henry VIII formed the 'Church of England separating England from the Roman Catholic Church. Henry himself was never a Protestant, but the break with Rome was a huge encouragement to Protestants in England. 1536 – 1540- Monastery destruction or closure of 560 monasteries and religious houses</p>		<p>queen Mary I was the first woman to be crowned monarch of England in her own right. A devout Catholic, she was determined to halt the growth of Protestantism initiated by her father, and return England to Roman Catholicism. 1554 25 July: Mary marries Philip of Spain despite widespread opposition because of his strong catholic religion. 1556 21 March: Archbishop of Canterbury Thomas Cranmer is burnt for heresy. Thomas Cranmer, who had approved the divorce of Henry VIII from Mary's mother, Catherine of Aragon, went to the stake the following March.</p>	
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Vocabulary:

Church, civil war, conflict, country, court, king, queen, monarchy, navy, queen, religion, slave, trade, trade route, voyage, war, divorce, execution, beheaded, protestant, catholic, widow, monasteries, battle, heir, succession, pope, campaign, cardinal, annul, treason, popular

Resources and actions:

https://www.ducksters.com/history/middle_ages/wars_of_the_roses.php
 Images of Henry
<https://www.npg.org.uk/collections/search/person.php?search=ss&sText=henry+viii&LinkID=mp02145>
 Henry's break from the church:
<https://www.history.com/news/henry-viii-divorce-reformation-catholic-church>
 Spanish Armada :
<https://www.bbc.co.uk/bitesize/guide/s/z2hbtv4/revision/3>
 Wives:https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wives_of_King_Henry_VIII#Anne_of_Cleves
 War of the roses:
<https://www.britroyals.com/kings.asp?id=henry7>
 Elizabeth I:
<https://www.royal.uk/elizabeth-i>

Expert Outcome:

Expert outcome- Who was the best Tudor monarch?- link to literacy

Can I give more than one reason to support a historical argument and give different point of view based on what they found out?

P1- Henry VII- defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth.
 Ended the war of the roses
 P2- Henry VIII
 Broke down the monarchys relationship with the church so that he could divorce and remarry.
 Formed the 'Church of England separating England from the Roman Catholic Church. Henry himself was never a Protestant, but the break with Rome was a huge encouragement to Protestants in England.
 Destroyed or closed 560 monasteries and religious houses
 Executed those who did not give him what he wanted- Anne Boleyn (no son) Thomas Wolsley (no divorce) Catherine Howard (believed her not to be loyal to him)
 P3- Edward, Lady Jane Grey, Mary I
 Edward VI- young and sickly
 1553: 6 July: Edward VI dies and is succeeded by Lady Jane Grey- lack of support
 1553- Mary I
Mary was the first woman to be crowned monarch of England in her own right.
 She was a determined Catholic.
 Strong minded Mary married Philip of Spain despite widespread opposition
Avenged her mother by burning Thoman Cranmer
 P4-Elizabeth I
 1570 Drake/Sir Francis Drake set sails for his first voyage to the West Indies
 1588 The English defeats the Spanish Armada at the Battle of Gravelines
 Slavery

Previous Learning: In Ks1, children developed an early understanding of the concept of "Monarchy." Now that they are in KS2, they will gain a deeper understanding of the concepts of heirs, succession and claims to the throne and take a more critical approach as they analyse and compare the reigns of the male and female Tudor monarchs.

Preparing for: Studying the persecution of religious groups in Year 5 and taking a critical approach to the decisions of monarchs and leaders as part of the Upper KS2 History curriculum (Queen Victoria and WW2)

Bespoke to us: As a Church school, this unit of study enables children to build and understanding of diversity within Christianity and to explore the early formation of the Church of England and the interesting reasoning behind this.