

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

There were six Tudor monarchs who ruled England from 1485 - 1603

Tudor England had two of the strongest monarchs ever to sit on the English throne. Henry VIII and his daughter Elizabeth I.

The Tudor Rose was created when Henry VII bought an end to the War of the Roses. He joined the White Rose of York with the Red Rose of Lancaster to create the Tudor Rose. Religion was very important in Tudor times. Everyone had to go to church. If you didn't attend the same church as the monarch you might get arrested, thrown into the Tower or London or executed.

Henry VIII broke away from the Catholic Church and created the Protestant Church of England so that he could divorce his first wife. He went on to have six wives and beheaded two of them.

RELIGION

When Henry VII and Henry VIII were King, England was a Roman Catholic country and the head of the Church was The Pope, in Rome. When the Pope refused to grant Henry a divorce from Catherine of Aragon, Henry split the English Church from the Roman Church. This was called The Reformation. At this time most still followed the Catholic religion.

When Edward VI became King England became a Protestant country.

When Mary I became Queen England became a Catholic country again.

When Elizabeth I became Queen England became Protestant. People were forced to change their religions based on the beliefs of the monarch

WHO WERE THE TUDORS AND WHAT IMPACT DID THE TUDOR PERIOD HAVE ON MODERN BRITAIN?



LIFE IN TUDOR TIMES



Lancaster Rose



York Rose



Tudor Rose

Life in the towns

Towns in Tudor times were not like today. They would simply be a collection of wooden dwellings around a market, stream or church.

Life in the country

People's lives were governed by the weather and the seasons. If the weather and the seasons were good, life was. But, it could all change quickly...

Tudor rich

Tudor lords owed their property to the King or Queen. They supported the monarch but if they fell out of favour they could lose their property or worse, their life!

Tudor poor

Most people, unless they had a profession or were a lord, were poor. Most of the time you had to work for someone earning just enough for you and your family.

KEY VOCABULARY

ANNUL - To cancel a marriage

ARMADA - A large group of warships.

CATHOLIC - The oldest and largest branch of Christianity ruled over by the Pope in Rome.

DISPENSATION - Permission to ignore or break a rule under special circumstances.

DIVORCE - The legal end of a marriage

DISSOLUTION - A formal, legal ending of something.

DYNASTY - A family of rulers who rule over a country for a long time.

EXECUTION - To be put to death corrupt

HEIR - A person who will inherit the crown after the current King or Queen dies

MONARCH - A leader of a country e.g. a King or a Queen

MONARCHY - A system of government that has a king or queen at its head.

MONASTERY - A building where people lived, worshiped and devoted their time to God. People who lived in a monastery were called monks.

PROTESTANT - The second largest branch Christianity that became separate from the Catholic church in the 16th century. Protestants don't have the Pope as their leader.

REFORMATION - An attempt in the 16th century to change the Catholic church that resulted in the creation of Protestant churches.

REIGN - The time a King or Queen is on the throne and rules the country

SUCCESSOR - A person who inherits the throne after the death of the previous king or queen.

TREASON - A crime of betraying your country

Henry VII Crowned
30 Oct 1485

Henry VII dies, Henry VIII becomes King
21 April 1509

Henry VIII dies, Edward VI becomes King at aged 9
28 Jan 1547

Edward VI dies, Lady Jane Grey becomes Queen
6 Jul 1553

Mary I becomes Queen and England returns to Roman Catholic
19 Jul 1553

Mary I dies and Elizabeth I accedes the throne
17 Nov 1558

Queen Elizabeth I dies and the Tudor period ends.
1603

