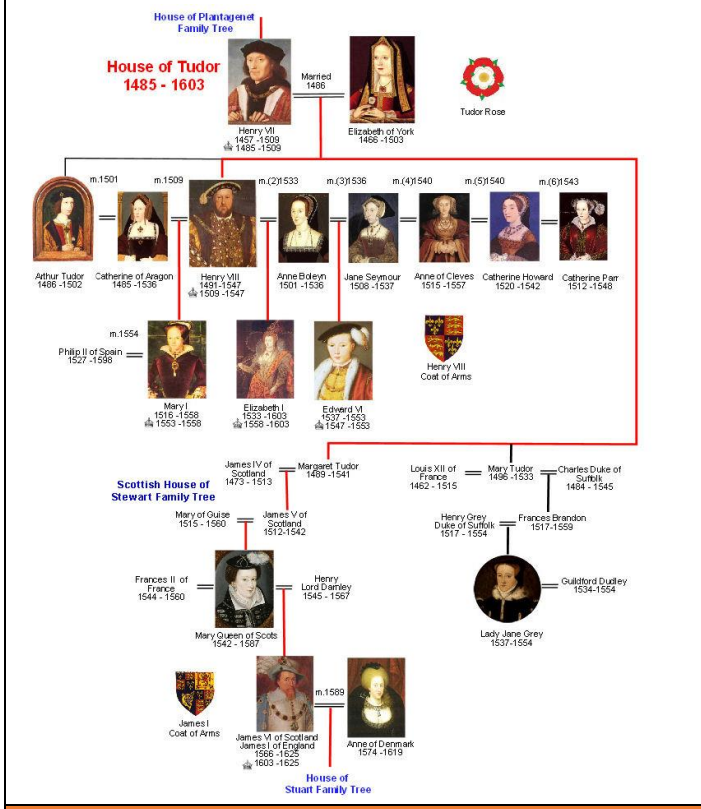


Key idea: To compare lifestyles across the world in a given time period

Tier 3 vocabulary		Timeline	
BCE (before the common era)	This is also referred to as BC (before Christ) – before Christ was born in the year 0.	1485 CE	Battle of Bosworth Field takes place and is won by the Lancastrians Henry VII reigns over England
CE (common era)	This is also referred to as AD. AD stands for the Latin phrase: Anno Domini, the year of our lord.	1492 CE	Christopher Columbus discovers the West Indies
armada	a naval fleet of warships	1509 CE	King Henry VIII becomes king when his father, Henry VII, dies
Tier 2 vocabulary		1528 CE	Cardinal Wolsey is sacked for not persuading the Pope to allow King Henry VIII to divorce
timeline	a graphical representation of a period of time, on which important events are marked	1534 CE	Henry VIII forms the Church of England Act of Supremacy: declares Henry VIII, not the Pope, as the Supreme Head of the Church in England
monarch	a sovereign head of state, especially a king, queen, or emperor	1535 CE	King Henry VIII separates the Church of England from the Roman Catholic Church The Treasons Act: denying the supremacy of the monarch becomes punishable by death
reigns	rules as monarch over a country	1536 CE	Suppression of Religious Houses Act Henry VIII approved English Version of the Bible. The Bible is printed in English for the first time.
supremacy	the state or condition of being superior to all others in authority, power, or status	1536 CE	Wales and England become a single state in the Act of Union Dissolution of the monasteries begins
suppress	forcibly put an end to	1545 CE	The Mary Rose ship sinks in an attempted invasion by the French
dissolution	the action of formally ending or dismissing an assembly, partnership, or official body	1547 CE	King Edward VI reigns over England
circumnavigate	sail or travel all the way around something (especially the world)	1549 CE	The English Book of Common Prayer is introduced

Key People



1545 CE	The Mary Rose ship sinks in an attempted invasion by the French
1547 CE	King Edward VI reigns over England
1549 CE	The English Book of Common Prayer is introduced
1553 CE	Queen Mary I reigns over England
1558 CE	Queen Elizabeth I becomes Queen of England
1577 – 1580 CE	Sir Francis Drake becomes the second person to circumnavigate the world
1580s CE	William Shakespeare begins his playwrighting career
1588 CE	The Spanish Armada is defeated
1603 CE	Queen Elizabeth I dies. King James of Scotland becomes king.

Knowledge Intentions (KI)

KI1: Know who the Tudors were and the time span of the Tudor period in British history
The Tudors were a Welsh-English family that ruled England from 1485 to 1603. They came to power as a result of the victory of Henry VII over Yorkist king Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485 (ended the War of the Roses). The Tudor dynasty ended when Henry's grand-daughter Elizabeth I died childless in 1603.

KI2: Know who Henry VIII was
Henry VIII was the second Tudor monarch after his father, Henry VII. He made many changes to England during his reign as monarch.

KI3: Know about the dissolution of the monasteries
Henry VIII wanted to divorce from his first wife as she hadn't produced a male heir to throne but the Roman Catholic Church refused to agree to this, therefore Henry formed the Church of England. He declared himself the Supreme Head of the Church of England, therefore allowing himself to divorce from his wife.

KI4: Know what life was like for people in the Tudor period
Our Tudor history enrichment day with 'History Off The Page' will help us experience aspects of life for the people of Tudor England.

KI5: Compare life in Tudor Britain in the same time period as life in Ancient Mesoamerican civilisations of the same time period
Refer to our learning on the Ancient Mesoamerican Civilisations to compare life between the two peoples in the same time period. (Using sources of evidence.)

Interesting facts

How did the Tudor Rose come to be?
For the best part of a quarter-century, from 1461 to 1485, there was only one royal rose, and it was white: the badge of Edward IV. The roses were actually created after the war by Henry VII. On his marriage, Henry VII adopted the Tudor rose badge conjoining the White Rose of York and the Red Rose of Lancaster.

