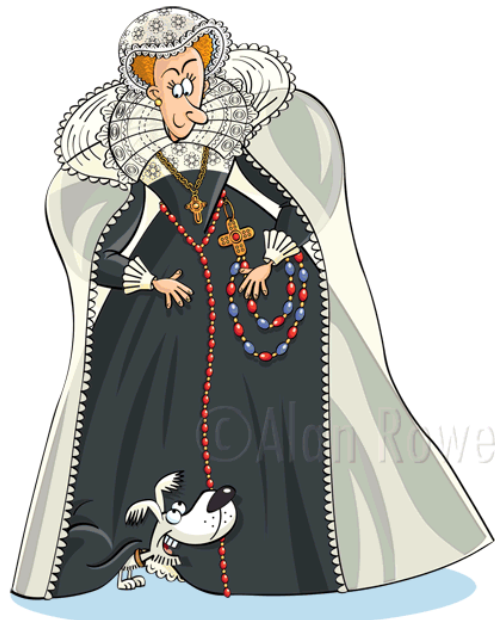


The Tudors



Name:

Class:

Teacher:

Henry VIII

To describe
The main
events of
Henry's life.
Band E and
D

To explain
why Henry
VIII is
considered
significant.
Band C

To make a
judgement
on the most
significant
events.
Bands A and
B

What do you know about Henry VIII? Complete the spider diagram.



Put the events below into order – you should be able to drag them around or you can number them if you prefer.

1533: On 7th September, Henry and his second wife have Henry's second child, Elizabeth.

1536: On the 30th of May King Henry marries for the third time, Jane Seymour.

1537: Jane Seymour dies after giving birth to Henry's son, the future King, Edward VI.

1509: Henry becomes King at the age of 17 following the death of his father, Henry VII.

1540: Henry marries Anne of Cleves but the marriage is annulled.

1536: Anne Boleyn is tried for treason and adultery and sent to the Tower of London. On 19th May she is beheaded.

1540: On 28th July 49 year old Henry married 19 year old Catherine Howard.

1542: Catherine Howard is executed.

1491: Henry VIII is born. His father is Henry VII and his mother is Elizabeth of York

1509: Henry marries his first wife, Catherine of Aragon.

1516: Henry and Catherine have Henry's first child, Mary.

1523: Henry VIII marries Anne Boleyn in secret and breaks away from the Catholic Church

1543: Henry marries Catherine Parr, his sixth wife!

1547: Henry dies, and his son Edward becomes king.

Organise the evidence into Good or Bad by colour coding.

Good

Bad

He founded the famous Church of England, which is still very popular today.	He had six wives, he beheaded two of them!
He was a very religious man, he was given the title 'Defender of the Faith' by the Pope himself!	He fought (and won) two wars against France making England one of the most powerful countries in the world.
He was a strong leader and managed to keep England a safe place from Scottish attacks.	Nearly 72,000 people were executed during his 38 year reign.
He executed all those who did not agree with his decision to start his own church, including some old friends like Thomas More.	He spent nearly all the money England has on lavish meals, expensive gifts and costly wars.
He was a clever scholar and wrote a number of important books.	He founded the navy and kept England safe from foreign invaders.

Was Henry VIII a good king? Answer the question using the sentence starters to help you.

Henry VIII was a good/bad king.

This is because he...

This meant that he was good/bad because...

However, Henry could also be seen as good/bad because...

This made him good/bad because...

Overall I think he was good/bad because...

The Break from Rome

To describe why Henry VIII broke from Rome.
Bands D and E

To explain which factors were most important in breaking from Rome.
Band C

To make a judgement on whether Henry's desire for a son was the most important reason.
Bands A and B

Complete the retrieval grid.

Who was the Leader of the Peasant's Revolt?	What were the names of the 2 medieval Queens?	Name 3 features of a Motte and Bailey Castle.
What religion was England in Medieval times?	Who wanted the church to change and give one reason why?	Who was to blame for Thomas Becket's murder and why?
1 mark	2 marks	3 marks



On English Coins you will find the initials F.D- Fiedi Defensor, Latin for Defender of the Faith, they have appeared on English coins since 1521.

Answer the following questions:
What do you think this term means?

Who do you think gave this title to English Kings and Queens?

What are Henry's problems to do with?

Money?



Power?



Religion?



I need a son. I have been married for 20 years and my wife, Catherine of Aragon is too old to have any more children. Who will inherit my throne when I die?

The Church takes money out my country in taxes to help build St Peter's in Rome. What do I get in return?

I spy an attractive lady – in-waiting called Anne Boleyn. If only I could marry her instead. Will the Pope give me a divorce?

Some people in England like the new Protestant ideas. They believe that the Bible should be in English not Latin.

The Church is very rich. I need money for my luxurious court. If only I could get my hands on it.

The new Protestant ideas are spreading in Germany. Princes there are reforming their churches and throwing out the Catholic Church.

Answer the questions:

Why did Henry Break with Rome?

Which was the most important reason and why?

Add explained links between the boxes

Henry believed his marriage to Catherine was sinful.

Henry wanted a male heir.

Henry wanted a divorce from Catherine of Aragon.

Henry wanted a son to be king after him.

Henry made himself head of the church of England.

Henry VIII broke with the Pope!!!

The Pope wouldn't grant Henry a divorce.

Catherine could not produce a male heir.

Anne became pregnant.

The Pope was a prisoner of Catherine's nephew.

Henry married Anne.

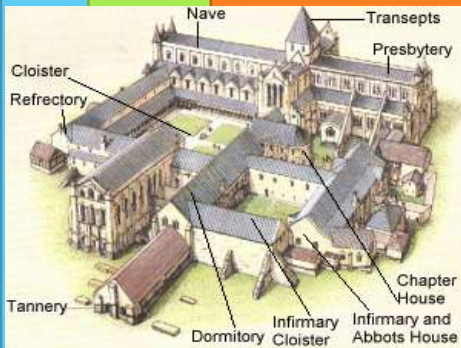
BOOST 1:
Can you link more than 2 boxes together?
BOOST 2: Add some pictures to your concept map.

The Dissolution of the Monasteries

What questions would you ask?

What do you think links these pictures?

What details do you notice?



To describe what happened to the monasteries.
Bands D and E

To explain why Henry treated the monasteries in this way.
Band C

To make a judgement on how fair the closing of the monasteries was.
Bands A and B

[Watch this Video about the Dissolution of the Monasteries!](#)

Who was involved:

Where:

When did it take place:

What happened:

Why:

Why did I close down all the monasteries?



Local Link!!

Rufford Abbey is approximately 16 miles from Bolsover, about a 30 minute car journey. It is an example of the one of the monasteries that Henry dissolved.

The abbey was dissolved in 1537/1538 by Legh and Layton, two of the king's visitors appointed for that purpose. They made grave (serious) charges against Thomas Doncaster the seventeenth and last abbot and against several of his monks. But we must remember that he two visitors were sent with one aim – dissolve the monastery.

Interesting fact: Edward I and Queen Eleanor stayed the night at the abbey just before the Queen's death in September, 1290.



Why did I
close down all
the
monasteries?



Were the Monasteries Corrupt?

Rules of St Benedict

- Live as poor people
- Not marry or have sex
- Look after the poor, the sick and the old
- Eat simply and wear simple clothes
- Copy out precious manuscripts

By 1535, Thomas Cromwell was running the Church for Henry VIII. In 1535, he told a group of men who worked for him to check up on what was going on in the monasteries. They gave him a series of reports.



Task: Highlight any information in the sources on the next page that suggest the monasteries were corrupt. Use the list of rules above to help you. Annotate to explain why these activities were a problem.

BOOST!

Do you trust these sources?
Hint: they were all written on the order of Thomas Cromwell.

Source A

'I spent a good deal of time knocking at the abbot's door, neither sound nor sign of life appearing. I found a short pole-axe standing behind the door, and with it I dashed the door to pieces. About the house I go and find his woman.'

About Langdon in Kent

Source B

'The abbot delighted much in playing at dice and in that spent much money. For his own pleasure he has had lots of beautiful buildings built.'

About St. Edmund's monastery, in Suffolk

Source C

'I could not find out anything bad about the convent, no matter how hard I tried. I believe I couldn't find anything because everybody had got together and agreed to keep the convent's secrets...Among the relics we found were enough pieces of the Holy Cross to make a whole cross.'

About the St. Edmund's Convent



Source D

"Mariana Wryte (a nun) had given birth three times, and Johanna Snaden (also a nun), six"

About Lampley Convent

Source F

"monks drunk at mass"

About Pershore Abbey

Source E

"Abbot Hexham took his cut at the proceeds from piracy"

About Whitby Abbey



Based on what you have learnt today, why do you think Henry VIII decided to close down the monasteries? Justify your answer with SFD.

Religious Rollercoaster

What questions do you have?



What could have happened?

What do you notice about this carving?

To describe the religious changes in the Tudor period. Bands D and E

To explain why these changes happened. Band B

To make a judgement on the impact of these changes. Bands A and B

Catholic
VS
Protestant



How did they differ?
Write down what you can remember:

Catholic

Protestant



I am Henry VIII.
I used to be Catholic but decided to become Protestant and create the Church of England.

I am Edward VI.
I was young, so my Protestant advisors took advantage to make England more Protestant.



I am Mary I.
I am very Catholic. I changed all of the Protestant churches back to Catholic.

I am Elizabeth I.
I have been raised as a Protestant but am very fair to all religions.



Use the information to illustrate how religion changed under each monarch in the Tudor period.

A high coast shows England became more Protestant, while a low coast shows England became more Catholic.

Write a short description to explain your choices, either above or below the coast for each monarch.

HENRY VIII

- Henry VIII converted to Protestantism near the start of his reign as King of England.
- Henry VIII wanted to keep the Bible in Latin for Protestant services, just like in the Catholic Church.
- Henry stopped giving money to the Catholic Church, and appointed himself the Head of the Church in England instead of the Pope.
- Henry closed down all the Catholic Monasteries.
- To maintain good relations with other Catholic countries, Henry passed some acts, protecting all Catholic beliefs and Catholic church services in England.

EDWARD VI

- Edward VI was brought up a Protestant, but most people in England were still Catholics.
- The Latin Bibles and services were no longer used.
- A new prayer book was introduced, which was written in English.
- Protestant missionaries were sent out round the country to tell people about the new beliefs. They gave people the prayer books written in English.
- Statues and candles were removed, and pictures on church walls were whitewashed. Ornaments were sold and stained glass windows were smashed.
- Catholics bishops were imprisoned in the Tower of London.

MARY I

- Mary I was a strong Catholic and wanted to make England fully Catholic again.
- Mary started giving money to the Catholic Church again. The Pope was declared to be the Head of the Church.
- In 1554 the country was officially reunited with Rome and the Pope declared head of the Church.
- The Latin Mass and Bibles were brought back. The English prayer book was no longer used.
- Mary burned to death about 300 Protestants that refused to follow her Catholic beliefs.

ELIZABETH I

- Elizabeth I was brought up a Protestant.
- Elizabeth realised that religion had caused a lot of problems for England. She tried to find a 'middle way' that both Catholics and Protestants could accept.
- The English prayer book was brought back, but a Latin edition was also printed.
- Many elements of Catholic services were introduced into Protestant churches, including church decorations and bright colours.
- People had to go to the protestant services though, and anybody that refused would be punished.

Protestant

Catholic



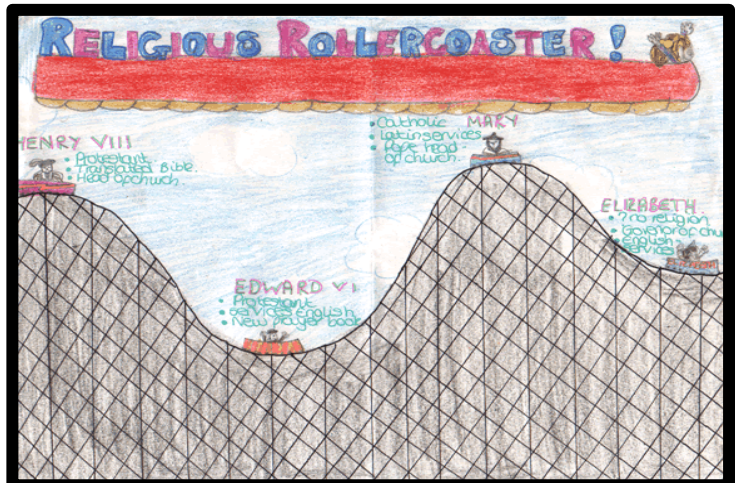
Henry VIII

Edward VI

Mary I

Elizabeth I

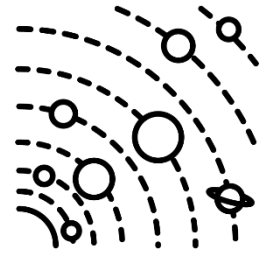
Example:



In a parallel universe, Henry never broke with the Catholic Church and England is still a very religious and strongly Catholic country. Describe what life would be like in this parallel universe.

Think about:

- Who would be the most important people?
- What would the churches have been like?
- Would we have a different monarch?
- What would daily life be like?



A large empty rectangular box intended for the student to write their response to the questions.

Elizabeth I

To describe how Elizabeth I was portrayed in portraits. Bands D and E

To explain why she was shown in this way. Band C

To make a judgement on how important these portraits were. Bands A and B

She very nearly wasn't queen at all.

Elizabeth's ascension to the throne required a great deal of good luck... or bad luck, depending on whose perspective you take. Following the death of her father, King Henry VIII, Elizabeth was **third in line** for the throne after her younger half-brother Edward and her older half-sister Mary. A 10-year-old **Edward took the throne in 1547, ruling for only six years before dying of a fever.**

Just before his passing, **Edward named his cousin, Lady Jane Grey, his successor (bumping Elizabeth down yet another spot).** However, Jane's stint on the throne was a brief 13 days—**Mary succeeded in having Jane deposed and took over the crown herself for five years. Influenza took the childless Mary's life in 1558, allowing Elizabeth to at last become the Queen of England, Wales, and Ireland.**

She was very fashionable!

Even though she's remembered for her high fashions, it's surprising to know just how expansive Elizabeth's wardrobe was. According to one estimate, she may have owned as many as 2,000 pairs of gloves!

She was a firm believer in astrology.

The Queen kept a personal advisor named **John Dee**—a renowned mathematician, astronomer, astrologer, and professed alchemist—in her regular company. **Elizabeth relied on Dee's counsel in the scheduling of important events and, as one rumour suggests, in the removal of a troublesome "death curse."**

There was a "cult" surrounding her.

Upon Elizabeth's claim of the throne, her team of advisors encouraged a trend of flattering depictions among her portrait artists. As time went on, depictions of Queen Elizabeth I in both visual and written media began to incorporate **likenesses of classic goddesses—she was compared to Venus, Astraea, and the Greek deity Diana, all in an effort to espouse connotations of divinity and purity.** This trend of work is known as **the Cult of Elizabeth, or the Cult of the Virgin Queen.**

She pioneered legislation to help feed the poor.

When it wasn't spreading propaganda, Elizabeth's administration was actually doing some good. **The Queen oversaw the nation's first attempts at poverty relief:** a gradual accumulation of rulings like mandatory taxation towards this end, which culminated with the **1601 Elizabethan Poor Law.**

She could speak many languages.

In addition to her native English, Queen Elizabeth I was known to be fluent in French, Italian, and Latin, going so far as to translate collections of lengthy texts into these languages. The Queen is also believed to have spoken Spanish, Welsh, Irish, Flemish, Greek, and the now nearly defunct tongue of Cornish.

She can claim many "lasts."

In addition to being the last monarch to reign unmarried, she was also the last to rule over England before its union with Scotland. Elizabeth died in 1603, the same year that the Treaty of Union (or the Union of England and Scotland Act) would take effect, under the watch of her successor, James I. **Finally, Elizabeth was the final of five kings and queens to rule under the Tudor dynasty.**

Use the information on the previous slide to answer these questions:

I very nearly didn't become queen!
Why?

I am the last for many things. Can you name some?



I pioneered legislation to help feed the poor. Can you name the law that was passed in 1601 to help the poor?

I am very fashionable and known for my love of clothes. I have a huge wardrobe but what do I have 2000 pairs of?

I am firm believer in astrology. Who do I regularly keep by my side to advise me on this?

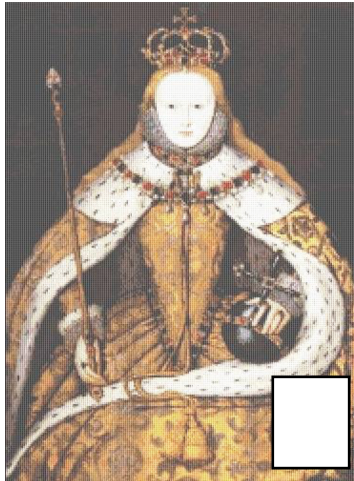
I am the only English queen to never marry. I turned down many proposals even from the King of Spain!
Why do you think I chose this?

What sort of things would I consult him for?

I set off a trend of flattering portraits which gathered a following of people known as 'The Cult of Elizabeth' or 'The Cult of the Virgin Queen'. What were my portraits made to resemble?

I could speak many languages such as:

Why was this done?



Match the picture to the description...

1	Painted in 1546 when Elizabeth was 13 years old and not expected to become queen.
2	Painted in 1559, just after Elizabeth's coronation.
3	Painted in 1560, at the beginning of her reign when she was about 25 years old.
4	A miniature of Elizabeth painted by Nicholas Hilliard in 1572 when she was 38 years old. Miniatures would be worn on chains round people's necks.
5	Painted shortly after the defeat of the Spanish Armada in 1588. It shows Spanish ships being wrecked against Scottish rocks.
6	The 'Ditchley Portrait' - painted in 1592 when the queen was 59. It is painted to show Elizabeth as the 'Virgin Queen'.
7	The 'Rainbow Portrait' - painted in the 1590s when Elizabeth was in her 60s. This was a time when people's living conditions had greatly improved and they were better off.
8	Painted near the end of her reign. Elizabeth died in 1603 aged 69 years.
9	Painted soon after Elizabeth's death. People were relieved to have a new King.
10	This portrait was painted 20yrs after her death when people looked back to her reign as a 'Golden Age.' It shows her as St. George defeating the Catholic dragon.

- Elizabeth was short to medium height – about 5 foot 3" or 5foot 5".
- She had a bad temper and would throw things or send courtiers to the tower if they upset her
- Elizabeth was very superstitious and was afraid of black magic.
- She had brown eyes and red curly hair.
- She suffered from alopecia (hair loss).
- Elizabeth was afraid of mice.
- She swore a lot and spat when she was angry.
- Elizabeth's teeth were black with tooth decay.
- She had halitosis (bad breath).
- She only bathes once every few weeks.
- Her thick make up hid small pox scars.
- Her skin was burned by the lead oxide make up.

Tasks: Answer these questions using SFD to back up your points.

- 1. Why did Elizabeth have portraits painted in the way she did?**
- 2. How did these portraits help her rule England?**
- 3. Create your own portrait of Elizabeth incorporating what you have learned about her over the last 2 lessons.**

The Causes of the Spanish Armada

<p>Which Queen had lots of portraits painted? Why?</p>	<p>Give 2 reasons why John was not considered a strong king.</p>	<p>What were the 4 monarchs on the religious rollercoaster and what religions were they?</p>
<p>What religious buildings did Henry VIII close down?</p>	<p>Who wanted the church to change and give one reason why?</p>	<p>Who was to blame for Thomas Becket's murder and why?</p>
<p>1 mark</p>	<p>2 marks</p>	<p>3 marks</p>

To describe why Philip decided to attack England. Bands D and E

To explain which factors were involved. Band C

To make a judgement on the most important factor. Bands A and B

3. From this picture and your own knowledge, explain why there may have been problems between Spain and England.

2. What do you think he wants people to think about him?

1. What does King Phillip, the Catholic king of Spain, look like in this portrait?



Tasks:

1. Read through the text
2. Underline any causes of the Armada you see
3. Colour code the underlined causes using one colour for **marriage**, one for **religion**, one for **power** and one for **money**.
4. Write out 5 causes and rank them 1 to 5 in terms of importance.

The Causes of the Spanish Armada

Queen Elizabeth did not get on with her brother-in-law, King Philip of Spain. Philip was Catholic and wanted everywhere else to be Catholic too, even if he had to go to war to make them! Elizabeth was Protestant but Philip still offered to marry her! When she said no he was very angry.

Spain controlled parts of Holland but they rebelled against him. Elizabeth sent money and troops to help the rebels. This made Philip even angrier.

English pirates kept attacking Spanish ships that had collected lots of gold from the New World (America). Elizabeth pretended to be mad about this but actually she got a share of the money!

Elizabeth had Mary, Queen of Scots executed. Mary had been a Catholic and so Philip was upset that Elizabeth had had her killed.

Philip ordered the building of a great armada (a fleet of ships) and thought that English Catholics would support him when he attacked England.

Elizabeth had lots of spies and so she knew all of Philip's plans and could get ready for the attack. But would she be ready in time...

1.	
2.	
3.	
4.	
5.	

Imagine you are King Phillip, write a letter to Elizabeth explaining why you are declaring war on England

Dear Elizabeth,
I am very angry with you because...
Also, you...
Therefore I am planning to...
Get ready!
Philip!

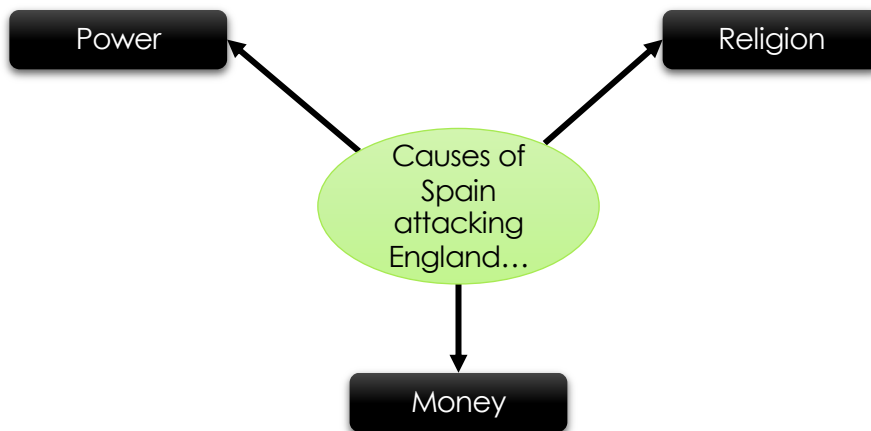
The Events of the Spanish Armada

Can you add any details?

To describe the events of 1588. Bands D and E

To explain why the Armada failed. Band C

To make a judgement on the most important reason. Bands A and B



Spanish plans of attack

1. **Build 130 warships**
2. **Gather an army of 35,000 men in the Netherlands, just across the English Channel**
3. **Sail the Armada (fleet of ships) from Spain to the Netherlands and carry the soldiers from the Netherlands to England.**
4. **Depend on the famous power of Spain's land forces**
5. **Pray for God's help.**

The English defence plan

1. **Order traders and fishermen to bring over 150 ships to join Elizabeth's navy of 28 warships at Plymouth**
2. **Order noble men called Lords Lieutenant, to train small bands of men to defend the coast in each country**
3. **Gather an army of about 5,000 men to defend London**
4. **Depend on the famous skill of England's sailors**
5. **Pray for God's help**

Use the information from the scrolls to answer the questions

	One Answer	Many answers
From source	1. Who had the best Navy in 1588?	2. Who was in the best position to win a war in 1588? Why?
Not From source	3. Why did Spain need good ships?	4. What outside factors may have affected this war? consider how this war may be fought

Watch the clip

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Xbgmw1lch3Y>

and then finish the task sheet by completing your own research .

Key Person: Sir Francis Drake

The Spanish Armada

Key Person: The Duke of Medina Sidonia

Key Person: Lord Charles Howard



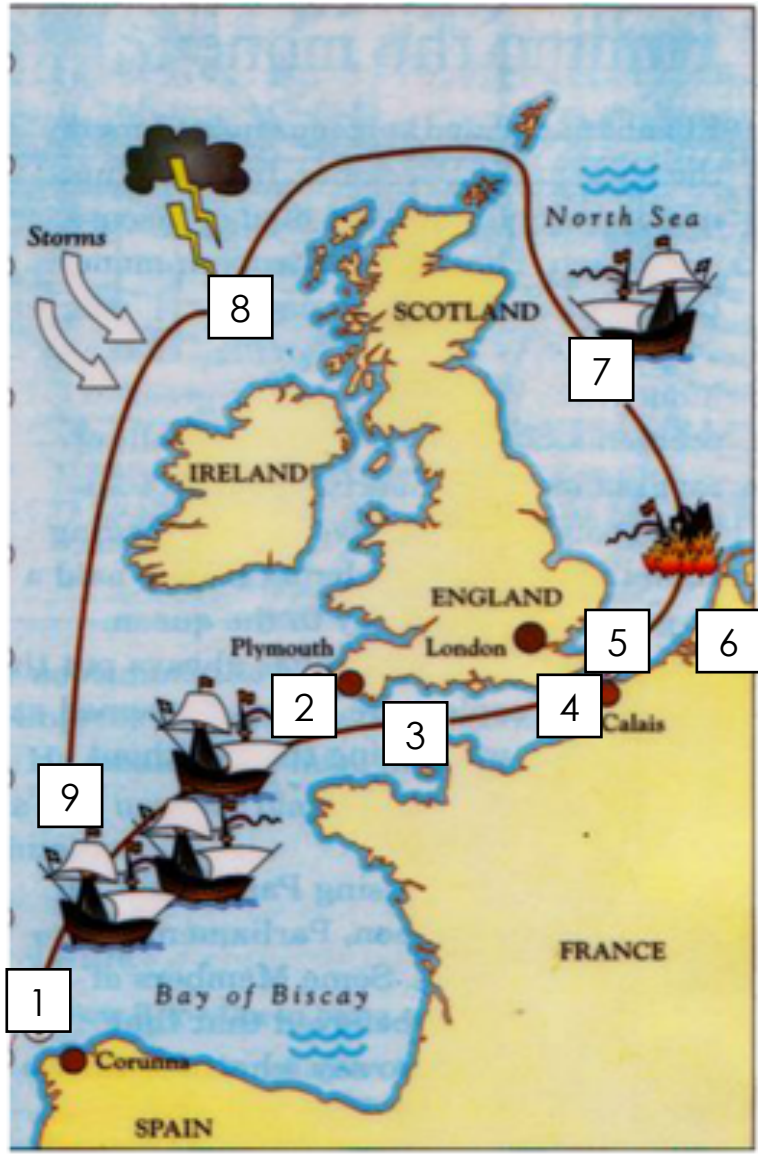
Spanish preparations for battle

English tactics and equipment

The role of luck and chance

Spanish tactics and equipment

Match the descriptions to the points on the map.



12 th July 1588 The Spanish Armada set sail.	The Spanish soldiers were left in the Netherlands.	28 th July English ships attacked the Spanish near Gravelines.
30 th July The Armada tried to sail back to Spain by sailing North around Scotland.	27 th July The Spanish Armada anchored near Calais, in France. The English sent burning fire ships into the Armada. The Armada captains panicked and sailed away.	19 th July The English saw the Armada arriving.
September Only half of the Armada returned to Spain	Many Spanish ships were wrecked by storms along the West coast of Scotland and Ireland.	English ships chased the Spanish up the channel.

The Failure of the Spanish Armada

Can you note why any of these things led to the failure of the Armada?



To describe why the Armada failed.
Bands D and E

To explain the reasons for the failure.
Band C

To make a judgement on the most important reason for the failure.
Bands A and B

Using the information on the next slide answer the following questions:

1. Using Source A, explain what Philip II blamed the defeat of the Armada on.
2. How are Sources A and B connected?
3. What did the English use 80 ships for in August 1588?
4. When English ships were firing on the Spanish, why did the Spanish try to get **closer**?
5. **Where** did the Spanish encounter terrible weather?
6. Which sources provide evidence that weather was an important factor?
7. **How** were Spanish soldiers slain during the course of the Armada? [3 ways]

The Defeat of the Armada

In our recent work we have examined the attempted Spanish Invasion of England in 1588. Philip of Spain was determined to punish Elizabeth I for a number of reasons:

- Rejection of his marriage proposal
- Religious differences
- Execution of Mary Queen of Scots
- English sailors robbing Spanish treasure ships

So why did the Armada fail?

Source A: Philip II talking to survivors of the Armada (1588)

'I sent you to fight with men, not the weather.'

Source B: Inscription on the Armada medal issued by Elizabeth I (1588).

'God blew with his wind and they were scattered.'

Source C: J. Oliphant in his book *A History of England* (1920).

'Though the English ships were smaller and fewer than those opposed to them, they were better built and better manned...their skillful use of artillery gave them a great advantage.'

Source D: L. Ortiz Munoz, *The Glorious Spanish Armada* (1940).

'...the Spanish fleet was conquered for the first time. But not by the men, not by the ships...It was defeated by the weather...Only against the hurricane and the gales did we lose.'



On August 6th 1588, the Spanish Armada anchored at Calais. The English filled eighty ships with flammable material and set fire to them. The ships were allowed to sail towards the Spanish ships. The Spanish panicked and fled to the open sea.

In the open sea, the Armada wasn't in formation, so the Spanish ships were easy targets for the English artillery. The Spanish tried to sail close to the English ships so their soldiers could board them. However the English ships were too quick and could easily keep their distance.

Many Spanish galleons were sunk. The survivors fled north, determined to round Scotland and sail back to Spain.

The Armada successfully sailed round Scotland. However, as it continued on south towards Spain it encountered terrible weather. Strong winds and terrible rain forced many ships onto rocks near Ireland. Some Spanish made it ashore, only to be killed by English soldiers and settlers.

Over 25,000 men set out on the Spanish Armada - determined to teach Elizabeth I a lesson. Less than 10,000 made it back to Spain safely.

<p>Weather</p>	<p>Design of English ships</p>	<p>Fire-ship tactics</p>
<p>Spanish mistakes</p>	<p>English artillery</p>	

How did each of these reasons lead to the failure of the Armada?

Weather

Design of ships

Fire ship tactics

Spanish mistakes

English artillery

Explain why the Spanish Armada failed.

Explain at least 2 reasons for the failure in PEEL paragraphs

The main reason for the failure of the Spanish Armada was...(point)

This was... (specific details)

This caused them to fail because...(explanation)

Therefore this was the main reason as...(link)

Another reason for the failure of the Spanish Armada was...

This was... (specific details)

This caused them to fail because...

Therefore this was the main reason as...