

Topic: Study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066	Year group	Term Spring
Tudors	Year 3	10 sessions

Background knowledge

In 1485, a new family of rulers, the Tudors, seized the throne of England. They ruled until 1603, producing two of England's most successful monarchs, Henry VIII and Elizabeth I. From 1154-1485, England was ruled by the Plantagenet family. But in the 1450s, war broke out between two rival branches of the family, the Yorkists and the Lancastrians. The Wars of the Roses, as they were called, ended in 1485 when Henry Tudor, who was related to the Lancastrians, killed Richard III, the last Plantagenet king, in battle. Henry VII became the first Tudor ruler.

What should I already know?

Britain has been ruled by various kings and queens over the centuries. Pupils may remember Queen Elizabeth I from Year 1 topic.

National Curriculum Objectives / Key Skills	The Journey
Study of an aspect or theme in British history that extends pupils' chronological knowledge beyond 1066. <u>KPI</u> <u>Characteristic features of society:</u> <u>I can understand some of the key characteristics of the period being studied and can spot anachronisms e.g. They wouldn't have had these things in those days.</u> <u>I have a secure understanding in main differences between today and the period being studied.</u> <u>I can understand that not everyone in the past lived in the same way. I can contrast life for rich and poor in Tudor times and do not describe Tudor home life as if it was the same for everyone.</u>	1. Could you spot Henry VIII in a police line-up? (Keystagehistory) 2. How have historians interpreted Henry VIII? (Keystage History) 3. Why did Henry break with Rome? (keystagehistory) 4. What were the highs and lows of Catherine of Aragon? (keystagehistory) 5. What does an inventory tell us about the lives of Tudor people? (keystagehistory) 6. What can we learn from Elizabeth I portraits? (Keystagehistory) 7. How did people enjoy themselves in Elizabethan England? (keystage history)

Cause and consequence: I can analyse the actions of people in historical settings, focusing on what one person wanted eg, why Henry wanted a divorce I can see that events have more than one cause and can explain slightly more complex events than in Key Stage 1. I can explain general and impersonal causes; seeing that events happen because of other reasons than just human action. (Sees the Break with Rome as more than simply Henry wanting to remarry). <u>KPI:</u> <u>Enquiry:</u> <u>I can extract simple information from text/pictures/objects showing basic comprehension.</u> <u>I can make simple deductions from sources.</u> <u>I can start combining information from more than one source eg. CD-ROM, compared with video, oral evidence.</u>	8. What were the features of Tudor buildings? (Planbee - lesson 3) 9. Independently research the lives of rich and poor people in Tudor Britain (Planbee resources - lesson 5 and 6) 10. Compare the lives of rich and poor people in Tudor Britain (Planbee resources) Assessment questions: (Enquiry and characteristic features of society) What does the painting tell us about Queen Elizabeth I? What can we learn about the way Elizabeth ruled the country from portraits and paintings like this? (Enquiry and characteristic features of society) What do these objects tell you about Tudor life?
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Outcomes
<u>An overview of what children will know / can do</u> Working towards: Pupils will know some of the wives Henry VIII had. Pupils can suggest some differences between rich and poor Tudors. Expected: Pupils will have a good understanding of why Henry married/divorced/beheaded his wives. They will be able to say a number of differences in the lives of rich and poor Tudors with reference to sources e.g. pictures of Tudor houses.

Exceeding: Children will know the chronological order of all of Henry VIII's six wives and will be able to say what happened to them and why. They will compare and contrast the lives of rich and poor Tudors with reference to both primary and secondary sources.

Vocabulary	Timeline / Diagrams
Heir: A person who will inherit the crown after the current king or queen dies. Annulment: Breaking up a marriage. Reign: The period of a time when a king or queen rules the country. Succeed: When someone takes over from a king or queen. Treason: An act that betrays the king, queen or country. English Reformation: A series of events by which the Church of England broke away from the authority of the Pope and the Roman Catholic Church. Dissolution of the monasteries: An act by Henry VIII to close various monasteries and take their income. Act of Supremacy: A law that made the king or queen the head of the Church of England.	1485 1509 1533 1545 1547 1553 1558 1588 1603 Henry VII dies. His son <u>Henry VIII</u> becomes king Edward dies at 16. <u>Queen Mary I</u> becomes queen Mary dies, <u>Elizabeth</u> becomes queen War of the roses - Henry VII becomes king <u>The Mary Rose</u> sinks Elizabeth dies. The end of the Tudors Henry VIII dies, <u>Edward</u> becomes king at age 9 Henry marries his second wife <u>Anne Boleyn</u> <u>Spanish Armada</u>

Key people / places
Henry VII: The first Tudor king.

Henry VIII: He was a famous Tudor king. Most people remember him for having six different wives. Henry VIII had many interests - he loved sports and music, he was a good fighter in a battle, and he was well educated. He began the English Reformation that established the Church of England, he united England and Wales and he had three children who each went on to rule England after he died.

Elizabeth I: Elizabeth I was one of the most famous queens England ever had. She was the last Tudor monarch (a monarch is a king or queen). Elizabeth I was King Henry VIII's youngest daughter, and her mother was Anne Boleyn. The 44 years in which Elizabeth I ruled England are called the Golden Age, because England was very prosperous.

Katherine of Aragon: Henry's first wife - divorced.

Anne Boleyn: Henry's second wife - beheaded.

Jane Seymour: Henry's third wife - died.

Anne of Cleves: Henry's fourth wife - divorced.

Kathryn Howard: Henry's fifth wife - beheaded.

Catherine Parr: Henry's final wife - outlived Henry.

Assessment questions / outcomes

- Why do you think Henry VIII looks different on different portraits?
- Do you agree with how historians talk about Henry? Why? Why not?
- Why did Henry break with Rome? Do you think it was the right thing to do?
- What was the happiest moment for Catherine? What was the saddest? What was the turning point in Catherine's life?
- What kind of letter has Henry written to Catherine? How do you know?
- What is an inventory? Do inventories always give us a complete picture?
- Why was Elizabeth I made to look younger on some of her portraits?
- What do you think was the main reason the Spanish Armada was defeated?
- Which reason do you think best explains why the Mary Rose sank?
- How different was a day at the theatre for rich, poor and middling sorts?

- What do features of certain Tudor buildings tell you about who might've lived there?
- What do you think were the main differences between the rich and poor? Which websites were useful? Which were not?
- Did rich and poor Tudor people have anything in common?