Year 4/5 History Knowledge Organiser: The Tudors

Subject Specific Skills
- Understand that a timeline can be divided into BC (Before Christ) and AD (Anno Domini)
- Order an increasing number of significant events, movements and dates on a timeline using dates accurately;
- describe the key features of the past, including attitudes, beliefs and the everyday lives of men, women and children.
- use a wide range of different evidence to collect evidence about the past, such as ceramics, pictures, documents, printed sources, posters, online material, pictures, photographs, artefacts, historic statues, figures, sculptures, historic sites;

Prior Learning
- Children will have described connections and contrasts between aspects of history, people, events and artefacts studied. .
- Children have experience of ordering events on a timeline.
- Children have used different sources of evidence to collect evidence about the past.

Timeline:

Date	Key Event
1485 CE	Henry Tudor is crowned King Henry VII.
1509 CE	Henry VII dies. His son, Henry VIII becomes King.
1534 CE	Henry VIII forms the Church of England, separating it from the Roman Catholic Church.
1547 CE	Henry VIII dies. His son, Edward VI becomes King aged 9 years old.
1553CE	Edward VI dies and the throne is given to Lady Jane Grey (Edward's cousin once removed) for just 9 days before Mary I takes the throne.
1558 CE	Mary I dies. Her half-sister Elizabeth I is Queen of England.
1588 CE	The Spanish Armada is defeated by the English.
1603 CE	Queen Elizabeth I dies ending the Tudor reign.

Key Individuals: Tudor Monarchs

Henry VII	The first Tudor King to reign over England after defeating Richard III in the Battle of Bosworth Field.
Henry VIII	Became King aged 17. He married six times in the hope of having a son to be his heir to the throne.
Edward VI	Henry VIII's son. He was King for just a few years from aged 9 to 15 years old but was considered too young to exercise power as the King.
Lady Jane Grey	After Edward VI died, Jane became Queen for just nine days before Mary (the rightful heir to the throne) imprisoned her.
Mary I	Henry VIII's daughter. Nicknamed 'Bloody Mary' after burning people at the stake if they didn't agree to the religious changes she made to the country.
Elizabeth I	Daughter of Henry VIII. She reigned for nearly 45 years and led the English navy to defeat the Spanish Armada. She never married or had any children so when she died, the Tudor era ended.

Key Vocabulary

Heir: A person who will inherit the throne when the current King or Queen dies.

Jettying: A building technique where the upper floor of a house hung over the ground floor to create more room upstairs.

Monarch: A person who rules over a place, usually a king or queen.

Reign: To rule over a country as a monarch.

Throne: The position of a king or queen.

Tudor Houses
Ordinary Tudor houses were made from a framework of wooden beams with wattle and daub (sticks and twigs mixed with clay and dung) attached between the frame. The wattle and daub was painted white leaving the beams exposed. In poor Tudor houses, chimneys were just a hole in the roof to let out smoke. Windows were made from animal's horns or paper. Wealthy Tudor houses were built from bricks in a symmetrical formation. Chimneys were tall and ornate. Windows were a sign of wealth so rich Tudors had as many windows as possible.

Tudor Clothes
Tudor clothing was lavish. Wealthy Tudors' clothes would be decorated with gold and jewels. Middle class Tudors' clothes were much plainer and poor Tudors would wear simple, loose fitting cotton clothes.

Food and Drink
- Food was seen as a sign of wealth.
- Bread, butter, cheese, eggs, fish and meat were usually on the menu along with potage (a vegetable broth thickened with oats.)
- Meat could include beef, pork, lamb, rabbit, pheasant, deer, goose, wild boar and pigeon.
- Henry VIII often ate swan and seagull.
- Water was not used as a drink as it was thought to be unsafe. People, including children, would drink weak ale instead.