

Year 7 Half Term 3 Knowledge Organiser 1 Tudor England

Key individuals

Henry VII - he became king in 1485 following the Battle of Bosworth. He ended the wars of the Roses and united the rival houses of York and Lancaster by marrying Elizabeth Woodville, the daughter of Edward IV, a Yorkist

Henry VIII - Henry came to the throne in 1509. Henry was deeply religious but also desperate for an heir. He tried to divorce his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, for this reason and so began the English Reformation.

Edward VI - Reigned from 1547 to 1553. He was only 9 years old when he became King of England and died when he was 16 years old. Edward was a Protestant and he was the only son of Henry VIII.

Lady Jane Grey - She was the great grand-daughter of Henry VII and named by Edward to be his successor to the throne of England. She became known as the 'nine day queen'.

Mary I - Reigned from 1553 to 1558. Mary I was a Roman Catholic. Mary imprisoned and then executed her enemies. Mary was nicknamed 'Bloody Mary' as she was responsible for signing the death warrants of 300 Protestants who did not support her beliefs.

Elizabeth I - Reigned from 1558 - 1603. Elizabeth was a Protestant. She never married and became known as the 'Virgin Queen'

Philip II of Spain - he was king of Spain and originally married to Mary I. After her death he proposed marriage to Elizabeth I but she refused.

Henry VII a triumph for house Tudor

- Henry Tudor became king in 1485 after defeating Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth. Henry becomes famous for bringing long lasting peace to England, uniting the two most powerful families houses of York and Lancaster and modernising the courts.



Why did Henry VIII break with Rome?

Succession - Henry desperately needed a heir to continue his succession. By the late 1520s he no longer believed that his wife, Catherine of Aragon, could provide him with a son.



Love - Henry had fallen in love with one of his wife's ladies in waiting, Anne Boleyn. Anne did not want an affair, but marriage.



Power - Henry's ministers had been unable to get the Pope to agree grant the divorce. This was humiliating for Henry. He believed that Kings should have power over the church in their own country.



Money - the Church was extremely wealthy because of tithes, donations and the amount of land they owned. Henry was quite poor from his wars with France and needed money to fight future wars.



Religious beliefs - Some people criticised the Catholic Church for being corrupt. These were known as Protestants.

What happened next?

- Henry became Supreme Head of the Church. Anyone who refused to swear an oath of allegiance to this was accused of treason. Thomas More was one of those executed.
- Anne Boleyn gave birth to Elizabeth. But rumours began that she was a witch and having affairs, and she was executed.
- Henry married Jane Seymour in 1536 who gave birth to a son, Edward.
- In 1547 Edward VI came to the throne and increased the work done by his father. By this point Edward had been raised as a protestant and his advisers encouraged him to make more changes to the church.

Heir	A person who is next in line to the throne.
Protestant	A member or follower of any of the Western Christian Churches that are separate from the Roman Catholic Church. They broke away from the Church during the Reformation.
Catholic	A form of Christianity, followers of the Roman Catholic Church.
Reformation	Reformation, also called Protestant Reformation, the move of part of the church away from the authority of the Pope. Its greatest leaders undoubtedly were Martin Luther and John Calvin.
Pope	Head of the Catholic Church
Dissolution of the Monasteries	The closure of English Monasteries by Henry VIII in 1536-1540. Monasteries were run by the catholic church and were homes for Monks and Nuns. They also provided hospital care and charity to the local people.
Act of Supremacy	This Act of Parliament, passed in 1534, made Henry VIII the 'Supreme Head of the Church'. All ministers, nobles and members of the Church had to accept this or be accused of treason.

Does Mary I deserve to be known as 'Bloody Mary'?



Mary was a committed Catholic. She tried to restore England to Catholicism as she believed that Protestantism was the Devil's work.	Mary executed an estimated 284 Protestants by burning them at the stake for refusing to convert to Catholicism.
Protestants in England and Europe began campaigns against Mary attacking her reputation. Much of what is said is not true or exaggerated.	Mary married the Catholic King Phillip II of Spain. This was unpopular and led to a rebellion against her in 1554 led by Sir Thomas Wyatt. It was stopped by Mary's forces in London.
Mary believed that she was pregnant in 1555 and announced the news. However, no baby was born. It was possibly a phantom pregnancy. Some people began to criticise Mary more.	In 1557 Mary's husband Phillip persuaded Mary to go to war against France, in support of Spain. However, this was expensive, taxes were raised, and disastrous. Calais, the last English possession in France, was lost.

Causes of the Spanish Armada

- Elizabeth encouraged her sailors to rob treasures from Spanish ships.
- England was Protestant and Spain was Catholic. Philip was angry about Elizabeth's religious settlement.
- Philip of Spain proposed to Elizabeth but she chose not to marry him. He had been married to Mary I.
- Elizabeth helped the Dutch to rebel against Spain; in 1585 she sent English troops to support the Dutch in their fight against Spain.
- Philip was angry that in 1587, Elizabeth had decided to execute the Catholic Mary Queen of Scots.
- England and Spain often fought France together, but there was a civil war in France, so the common enemy was no longer a threat.

12th July 1588
The Spanish Armada sets sail from Spain.

19th July 1588 The English see the Armada. After seeing the Armada ships, English ships chase them up the English Channel

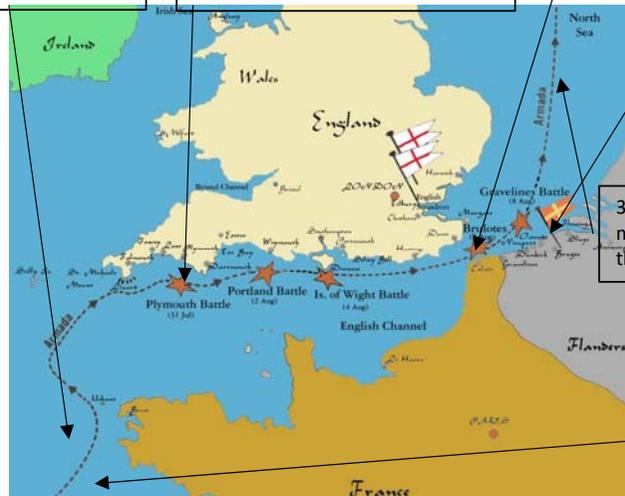
27th July 1588 The Armada anchors off Calais. The English send burning ships at the Armada. The Spanish panic!!

28th July 1588 English ships attack the Armada near Gravelines in the Netherlands. As the Spanish sailed off from Calais they were attacked by the English. This meant that they could not stop to pick up more soldiers waiting for them in the Netherlands

30th July 1588 The Armada tries to make it back to Spain by going around the coast of Scotland.

AUGUST Fierce storms off Scotland and the west coast of Ireland wreck many Spanish ships.

SEPTEMBER Only two-thirds of the Armada war ships make it back to Spain.



Year 7

Half Term 3

Knowledge Organiser
Elizabethan England

Why did the English win?

Luck - The English were lucky with the wind allowing them to sail behind the Armada. The wind also blew before Gravelines which helped scatter the Spanish.

Tactics - The English were able to prevent the Spanish landing at the Isle of Wight. They also used fireships which panicked the Spanish.

Experience - The English were experienced sailors who were used to naval battles. Many had been involved in piracy against the Spanish in the 1560s and 70s.

Leadership - The English had experienced leaders like Francis Drake. The Spanish leader, the Duke of Medina Sidonia, was not experienced at sea. Elizabeth gave a famous speech at Tilbury which increased the confidence of the English.

Preparations - The English had beacons lit across the country when the Spanish arrived which warned them. The English ships were quicker and easier to manoeuvre than the Spanish.

How did Elizabeth deal with religion?

Henry had broken away from Rome but the Church remained essentially Catholic. Edward VI was deeply Protestant, but faced rebellion when he tried to enforce his religion on England. Mary was Catholic and she wanted to restore Catholicism. She burnt Protestants and became known as "Bloody Mary", which made Catholicism unpopular.

Elizabeth had to try to solve the religious divide between her people. Elizabeth worked with her council to produce a new religious settlement in 1559. In the ACT OF SUPREMACY she became the Supreme Governor of the Church, and the Act of Uniformity made confirmed that England would be Protestant and. She changed the prayer book and services. Catholics who refused to follow the new services, were fined. This became known as the Via Media, or Middle Way.

Elizabeth I and Mary

Queen of Scots

Mary was the Catholic Queen of Scotland. However, she was overthrown by Scottish, Protestant nobles called the Lords of the Congregation and escaped to England in 1568. Mary had a legitimate claim to the throne as she was the granddaughter of Henry VIII's sister Margaret. To many Catholics, Elizabeth was illegitimate because of the divorce between Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon. This meant that Mary potentially had a better claim to the throne. Elizabeth faced rebellions over this when Mary came to England. She was therefore placed under house arrest for the next 19 years. There were rebellions against Elizabeth in favour of Mary, most significantly the rebellion of the Northern Earls, in 1569. There were also attempts to kill Elizabeth and replace her with Mary on the throne, the Ridolfi Plot in 1581, the Throckmorton plot in 1583 and the Babington Plot in 1586. Mary was caught sending messages to the plotters in the Babington Plot. Elizabeth's advisors tried to persuade her to execute her for her involvement in this. Reluctantly, Elizabeth signed the warrant and Mary was executed in 1587.