

Knowledge Organiser - Year 4 — History: Tudors (Part 1)

Key Question — What made Henry VIII so famous?



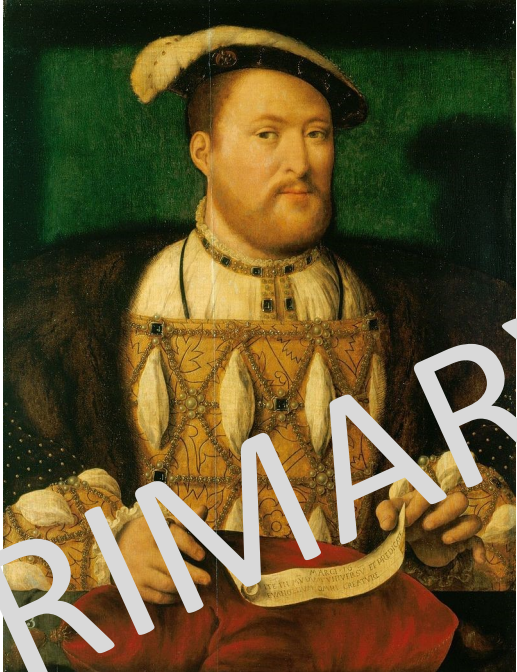
Happening at this time

1492	1503-1506	1522	1564	1593
Columbus discovers the Americas	Leonardo Da Vinci paints the Mona Lisa.	Magellan first to sail around the world.	William Shakespeare born	Galileo invents the thermometer

Timeline

28th June 1491	Henry is born in Greenwich Kent, the third child of Henry VII and Elizabeth of York.
November 1501	Henry's older brother Arthur marries Catherine of Aragon. Arthur was to die the next year, making Henry next in line to be King.
21st April 1509	Henry VII dies, and his son Henry becomes the new king; Henry VIII. The same year, Henry marries his brother's widow Catherine of Aragon.
February 1516	Henry and Catherine finally conceive a child, Mary. Catherine's inability to give him a son lead to their break up.
December 1532	Henry annuls his marriage to Catherine, and secretly marries Anne Boleyn, By 1534, Henry had created what is now known as the Church of England.
7th Sep 1533	Henry's second child Elizabeth is born. Only 3 years later, Anne is accused of adultery (having a relationship with someone other than her husband)
1536—37	Married for less than a year, Henry and Anne Boleyn have a son, the future Edward VI. Jane dies shortly after giving birth.
1539-40	Henry is briefly married to Anne of Cleves, to strengthen alliances but quickly chooses to annul the marriage.
1540-43	Henry is married to Catherine Howard, before finding out of her treachery and she has her beheaded in 1542. He marries the wealthy widow Catherine Parr in 1543, who outlives him.
19th July 1545	The Mary Rose, one of the most successful ships in Henry's Navy, sinks in the Solent near Portsmouth. The shipwreck was recovered over 400 years later, in 1982 and can be visited as a tourist attraction.
1547	Henry dies, having grown greatly obese (with a waist of 54 inches) and his son Edward succeeds him, aged 9.

Henry VIII



Key Achievements/beliefs

Children	All of his children went on to rule England, the most famous being Elizabeth I, the first female monarch to rule the country.
Church of England	By breaking away from the Catholic Church in Rome, Henry was to create a new Protestant Church of England. The Great Reformation stripped all the monasteries of their wealth, and a new way of worshipping God for people.
Divine Right of Kings	Henry did much to further the power of the throne, including introducing the theory of the divine right of kings, the belief that the power of the King was directly given by God, and therefore could not be challenged.
Ireland	Henry was the first King to be ruler of Ireland, as well as England and Wales after he attempted to unite the country under his rule.
Luxury	Henry was a man who enjoyed luxury, which meant he was constantly spending. He was famous for meeting the King of France, in a tent of Gold to demonstrate his wealth and power. However, he often struggled to maintain this expenditure and to come up with new ways to raise money.
Military	Henry helped to found the Royal Navy, as well as strengthening England's defences with fortifications along the coast, both of which can still be found today.
Tudor Dynasty	Undoubtedly the most famous Tudor monarch, he furthered the House of Lancaster after his father had succeeded in defeating the House of York during the War of the Roses for the English throne.

Key Vocabulary

Annulment	A way of seeking to end a marriage by
Divine Right	A monarch receives the right to rule directly from God
Execution	The carrying out of a sentence of death on a condemned person
Reformation	The action or process of reforming an institution or practice.
Succession	The process of inheriting a title (such as King), office, or property.

Key Concepts

Monarchy	The ruler (a king or queen) of a country and their (royal) family. There is often succession in the monarchy where the children of kings and queens may become the ruler once their parents have died or stepped down from the throne.
Sources	Primary sources provide a first-hand account of an event or time period and are considered to be authoritative. Secondary sources involve analysis, or evaluation of primary sources .
War	Period of fighting or conflict between two opposing sides. <i>[The War of the Roses was a series of battles, ending at Bosworth with a battle fought between Henry VII (Henry VIII father), representing the House of Lancaster, against King Richard III from the house of York.]</i>

1) Divorced

Catherine of Aragon

2) Beheaded

Anne Boleyn

3) Died

Jane Seymour

4) Divorced

Anne of Cleves

5) Beheaded

Catherine Howard

6) Survived

Catherine Parr

Henry VIII had six wives. You can see their pictures and names to the left of this box. We remember what happened to each of them by song:

"Divorced, beheaded and died, divorced, beheaded survived. Henry VIII had six sorry wives, some may say he ruined their lives."

