

LI: To know the Kings and Queens in the Tudor Dynasty

Part 1: Answer these questions to remind yourself of the things we have learnt in previous lessons. Brief answers are ok, you don't need to write long sentences.

1). Which King ended the War of the Roses?

2). Who was Henry VIII's first wife?

3). Which of Henry's wives gave him a son?

4). Name Henry VIII's three children.

5). What were Henry VIII's three big problems?

6). How did splitting from the Catholic Church help Henry solve these problems?

7). List three things on which Henry VIII spent his money?

8). Why were the Device Forts / Henrician Castles built on the south coast of England?

9). Why was it important for Henry to build a large navy?

10). What was the Mary Rose?

Now read the next page carefully and answer before looking at Parts 2 and 3 on the final page.



Tudor Rose

The Tudor Dynasty



Tudor Rose

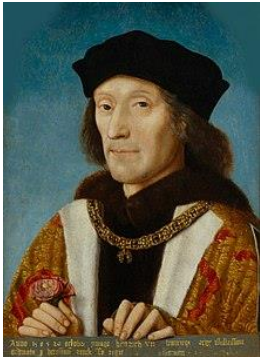
The Tudor Dynasty

Dynasty: A succession of rulers from the same family.

So far we have studied Henry VIII and tried to answer the question ‘What made Henry VIII so famous?’ Next half term, we will study Elizabeth I and try to answer the question ‘Did Elizabeth I rule better than her father?’ But Elizabeth didn’t become Queen when her father died. Another thing which Henry VIII famous is that, unusually, every one of his children became King or Queen of England after him. This is the story of the Tudor dynasty.

The Tudor dynasty produced two of the best known English monarch’s: Henry VIII and Elizabeth I. Elizabeth I is also in the top 10 longest reigning monarchs of England. But the dynasty also produced some less well-known monarchs and one who had one of the shortest reigns of English monarchs – if she can really be considered a Queen of England at all!

Henry VII or Henry Tudor (r1485 – 1509)



Henry Tudor’s mother was from the House of Lancaster and his father was the half-brother of Henry IV. He married Elizabeth of York, Edward IV’s daughter which united the Houses of Lancaster and York and ended the War of the Roses. Henry VII was the first monarch in the House of Tudor and the Tudor rose was made by combining the red rose of the House of Lancaster with the white rose of the House of York.

After years of fighting in the War of the Roses, Henry restored law and order to England. Henry was good with money and made the kingdom wealthy again. He formed the navy with just a few ships. His eldest son, Arthur, who was heir to throne, died aged just 15 years. Henry’s second son, also called Henry, would now become king after him.

Henry VIII (r1509 - 1547)

Henry VIII is one of the most famous Tudor monarchs. He is well known for having six wives, splitting from the Catholic Church in Rome and forming the Protestant Church of England which started nearly two hundred years of conflict in England. He was desperate for a son to become king after him and had three children who survived: Mary, Edward and Elizabeth. In Henry’s time, England was often at war and so he spent large amounts of money increasing the size of the Royal Navy and building forts and castles along the south coast of England. When he died, all of his children became monarch after him, but not in age order.



Edward VI (r1547 - 1553)



Because male heirs took priority over female heirs and Henry had changed the laws preventing his daughters from becoming Queen, Edward, Henry’s youngest child, became King after him. Edward was just nine years old when he became King. Edward used his position as Head of the Church of England to support the Protestant cause and continued taking land and property from the Catholic Church in England. Edward was not well and had no children of his own. Many worried that, if he were to die, his half-sister Mary, a Catholic, would take the throne and restore the Catholic faith in England. To prevent this, Edward made his cousin, Lady Jane Grey, a protestant, his heir. Edward was 15 years old when he died.

Lady Jane Grey (r10th July 1553 – 19th July 1553)

Lady Jane Grey, Edward’s cousin, became Queen when Edward died. However, immediately after Edward’s death, the support for Mary, Henry VIII’s eldest child and Edward’s half-sister, began to grow. Before Lady Jane Grey could be crowned Queen, Mary and her supported deposed her and Mary became Queen. Lady Jane Grey’s disputed reign as Queen lasted only nine days.



Mary I (r1553 -1558)



If you don’t count the two women before her whose reigns were disputed, Mary was the first real Queen of England, the first woman to be monarch in her own right and not Queen because she was the wife of a King. Mary was a Catholic and she began to reverse the changes Henry and Edward had made. She tried to restore some of the lands and properties to the Catholic Church but Parliament stopped her. Mary had nearly 300 Protestant supporters burnt at the stake. This earned her the nickname ‘Bloody Mary’ because of the horrible way they died. Mary’s reign lasted 5 years until she died in 1558.

Elizabeth I (r1558 - 1603)

When Mary died, her half-sister Elizabeth, became Queen. Elizabeth was a Protestant but believed that people should be free to practice their faith in peace – so long as they didn’t cause any trouble. She was popular and well-liked and was known as Gloriana or Good Queen Bess. Elizabeth refused to marry and had no children so she had no heir. When she died, the House of Tudor ended. James Stuart, who was the great-great-grandson of Henry Tudor, became King of England. He was already King of Scotland and so was James VI of Scotland and James I of England at the same time. The House of Stuart now ruled England.



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Part 2: Memorise the Tudor Kings and Queen in order.

Use this memory aid to help you: H-HELMET. It's the first letters of the names of the Kings and Queens.

Henry VII – Henry VIII – Edward VI – Lady Jane Grey – Mary I – Elizabeth I – Tudors!

Part 3: Answer these questions about each of the Tudor Monarchs. Explain your answers in more detail where you need to.

1). Why did Henry Tudor's oldest son not become King?

2). List Henry's wives in order and the names of their child, if they had one. (You might need to look back at previous work to help you with this question).

3). Why did Edward want his cousin to become Queen after him?

4). For how long was Lady Jane Grey Queen of England?

5). Explain what did Mary I tried to do and why she did it.

6). What did the people call Elizabeth I? Why did they call her these names?
