

? How did the Tudor and Stuart periods change religious life in Britain ?

Key Figures

- People– Who were the significant figures during the Tudor and Stuart Period?
- Power– Why was this period significant in terms of political changes?
- Place in History- What impact did the Dark Ages have on Tudor Britain?
- Purpose– How did religious life in Tudor/Stuart Britain compare to medieval Britain?

- Henry VII and VIII
- Cardinal Wolsey
- Pope Clement Guy Fawkes
- Thomas Cromwell
- Thomas Moore
- Katherine of Aragon
- Lady Jane Grey Samuel Pepys
- Edward VI Shakespeare
- Mary I Drake
- Elizabeth I Raleigh

Links
Key Stage I (Summer Term)

Key Knowledge Focus

- ⇒ The Tudors were a Welsh-English family that ruled England from 1485 to 1603. They came to power as a result of the victory of Henry VII over Yorkist king Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth in 1485. The Tudor dynasty ended when Henry VII’s grand-daughter Elizabeth I died childless. The Throne passed to their cousins, the Scottish Stuarts, unifying England and Scotland.
- ⇒ Democracy following the Magna Carta saw many developments during this period– moving to the Palace of Westminster, reformation of parliament 1529-1530, 1553 Act of Appeal, Union of England and Wales.
- ⇒ The period started on the 22nd August 1485 when Henry Tudor VII defeated Richard III at the Battle of Bosworth. This ended the Plantagenet Dynasty marking the end of the middle ages.
- ⇒ Henry Tudor married Elizabeth of York unifying the houses of Lancaster and York (Tudor Rose symbol). Ending the war of the roses.
- ⇒ **The Wars of the Roses** (1455–1487), known at the time and for more than a century after as the Civil Wars, were a series of civil wars fought over control of the English throne in the mid-to-late fifteenth century. These wars were fought between supporters of two rival cadet branches of the royal House of Plantagenet: Lancaster and York. The wars extinguished the male lines of the two branches, leading to the Tudor family inheriting the Lancastrian claim to the throne. Following the war, the Houses of Lancaster and York were united, creating a new royal dynasty and thereby resolving

- their rival claims.
- ⇒ Henry VIII changed the religion from Catholic to Protestant when he divorced his first wife. The Reformation made Henry VIII head of the Church of England. Money and lands owned by the Church were given to the crown, Making England much wealthier.
- ⇒ Military successes saw invasions in 1512– Mary Rose first gunship 1509. Battle against Scotland—Battle of Flodden 1513
- ⇒ This was a time when England sought to reassert its control over its Continental holdings in the European mainland and also cement its control over Scotland and other parts of the British Isles.
- ⇒ The Navy became a vital part of England’s military arsenal during the Tudor times. The English navy properly came into being during the reign of Henry VIII.
- ⇒ During his reign, the navy was expanded from 5 ships to some 80 ships and a number of shore facilities for navy ships were built.

Family

- ⇒ Following the death of Henry VIII, Edward (son of Jane Seymour) took the throne and reigned for 6 years. From the age of 10-16. Before he died Edward returned the daughters Mary I and Elizabeth I to the line of succession.
- ⇒ Mary I (1553-58) sought to return the country to Catholicism marrying Phillip of Spain. Mary’s passionate determination to restore Catholicism as England’s official state religion led to opposition, rebellion and oppression. Her government’s ruthless pursuit of 'heretics' resulted in public executions of nearly 300 Protestants.
- ⇒ Mary was not the only Tudor monarch to promote religious persecution, torture and execution as an

Key Vocabulary

Topic		Skill
Parliament	Gunpowder	Sequence
Republic	Treason Plot	Evidence
Catholicism	Protestant	Sources
Civil War	Divorce	Evaluate
Tudors		Relevant
Stuarts		Aspect
Plague		

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instrument of state control. But her early death left her Protestant enemies in control of her legacy; they were all too happy to paint a picture of her as a blood-soaked tyrant.

- ⇒ Elizabeth I became queen in 1558 at a time of political crisis. Since the death of her father, Henry VIII, in 1547, the reigns of Elizabeth’s brother Edward VI (1547-53) and sister Mary I (1553-58) had seen England beset by religious conflict and impoverished by war.
- ⇒ 1559: Queen Elizabeth wished to create a new moderate religious settlement derived from Henry VIII's break from Rome. She established the Church of England in 1559.
- ⇒ 1558 Spanish Armada sought to invade Britain
- ⇒ Elizabeth became a legend in her own lifetime, praised by poets and immortalised by artists as ‘Gloriana’, an immortal goddess sworn to protect a nation thriving in a cultural renaissance, the age of Shakespeare.
- ⇒ When Elizabeth died in 1603 James 1st became King of Scotland and England.

Life in Tudor England

- ⇒ No clean water, lack of sanitation. Black Death in previous period (1348).
- ⇒ The **Great Plague of London**, lasting from 1665 to 1666
- ⇒ Life in London was crowded
- ⇒ Great Fire of London finally ended the Plague 16th September 1666
- ⇒ Life in Tudor Britain was harsh - the average life expectancy was just 35 years.
- ⇒ Most Tudor people lived in the countryside, but some people lived in towns or big Tudor cities like London, Bristol or Norwich.
- ⇒ Tudor England was a farming society. Most of the population (over 90 %) lived in small villages and made their living from farming. Under Tudor rule England became a more peaceful and richer place. Towns grew larger and the mining of coal, tin and lead became very popular.

Explorers

- ⇒ Sir Walter Raleigh (1554-1618)
- ⇒ A poet, Tudor Courtier and adventurer.
- ⇒ Sir Walter Raleigh was born in 1554 in Devon. He was a handsome man with dark brown hair and was one of Elizabeth I's favourite courtiers. He was also a poet and a fearless soldier.
- ⇒ He led many expeditions to America and introduced tobacco and the potato into England. He chose the name of the first English colony in America. He named it Virginia after Queen Elizabeth.
- ⇒ It is said that he spread his cloak in front of Queen Elizabeth so that she did not have to stand in a puddle. There is no evidence to support this.
- ⇒ Sir Francis Drake (1540-1596)
- ⇒ Sir Francis Drake was born in 1540 in Tavistock, Devon, England. He first started going to sea while living in Chatham in Kent, at the age of 12 or 13. He was an apprentice on a small trading ship which was left to him when the master died. but became famous as a pirate and explorer.
- ⇒ During his life, Protestant England was often at war with Catholic Spain and there were rich rewards for capturing Spanish ships.
- ⇒ Drake, who was an incredibly bold and brilliant sailor, captured more than his fair share of Spanish ships. His pirate raids on Spanish ships off the coast of America were encouraged by Queen Elizabeth I. Drake's successful battles against the Spanish helped England become a major sea power.
- ⇒ He was the first Englishman to sail around the world, which he did (1577 - 1580) in his ship The Golden Hinde.
- ⇒ In 1587, Elizabeth I put Drake in command of an expedition to attack a Spanish fleet which was getting ready to attack England. Drake sailed right in to Cadiz harbour and wrecked the ships there, before going on to capture another hundred Spanish ships elsewhere. It was said he'd 'singed the king of Spain's beard'. By 1588, he was Vice-Admiral of the fleet which defeated the Spanish Armada.

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Timeline post Elizabeth I

1604 James commissioned a new translation of the bible 'King James Bible'

1605 Gun Powder plot born out of disappointment following the continued persecution of Catholics.

1607 First permanent British colony in North America. Jamestown in Virginia, founded by Captain John Smith

1624-1630 War with Spain

1612 James Died Charles I accedes the throne

1629 Charles I dissolves parliament and begins 11 years of personal rule

1640 13th April - 'Short Parliament' opens at Westminster Desperate for money to fight the Scots, Charles I was forced to summon a new parliament. Only open a month before Charles dissolved it.

1642 22nd August- Civil War begins as Charles I raises his standard at Nottingham

1642 23rd October - Royalist and Parliamentary armies clash at Edgehill, Warwickshire

1643 25th September - Parliamentarians enter into an alliance with the Scots

1646 5th May - Charles I surrenders to the Scots

1649 30th January - Charles I is executed at Whitehal

1651 1st January Charles II is crowned king of Scotland

1651 3rd September Oliver Cromwell defeats Charles II at the Battle of Worcester

1652 Tea arrived in Britain

1653 16th December - Oliver Cromwell makes himself Lord Protector
 Cromwell's self-appointment as 'Lord Protector' gave him powers akin to a monarch. His continuing popularity with the army propped up his regime.

1660 Restoration of the Monarchy under King Charles II

1660 1 January - Samuel Pepys starts his diary

1664 - 1665 29th May - The Great Plague of London killed more than 100,000 people died. By the time the epidemic finished in December 1665, a quarter of the capital's inhabitants had perished.

1666 Great Fire of London raged from 2 - 5 September

destroying two-thirds of the city.

1685 6th February Charles II dies and his brother James II accedes to the throne. James II suspends parliament indefinitely

1687-1688 James II attempts to re-catholicize England

1688 10th June - Birth of a Catholic male heir, James Edward Stewart sparks popular outrage. Many of James II's opponents, furious that their Catholic king now had a male heir, denounced the infant as an imposter, and claimed that the baby had been smuggled into the queen's bedroom in a warming-pan.

1688-1689 The Glorious Revolution - the overthrow of King James the II, the crowning of William of Orange and his wife Mary II, and the final recognition of parliament supremacy.

1689 13th February William of Orange (William II) and his wife Mary II proclaimed king and queen

1689 16th December English Bill of rights 1689

From now on England's monarchs ruled in partnership with Parliament.

1702 8th March - William III dies and his sister-in-law Anne accedes to the throne

1707 Great Britain created

1714 Acts of Union—No heir—Beginning of the house of Hanover.