

History Year 7 KS3 Spring 1

Blended Learning Booklet

Tudor Monarchs

Name:

Form:

Aim to complete one lesson each week. Write out the title and LI and then complete the tasks.

All video links are online using the ClassCharts link.

The Knowledge Organiser on page 3 has all the key information and vocabulary to help you with this unit.

Upload all work onto ClassCharts for feedback.



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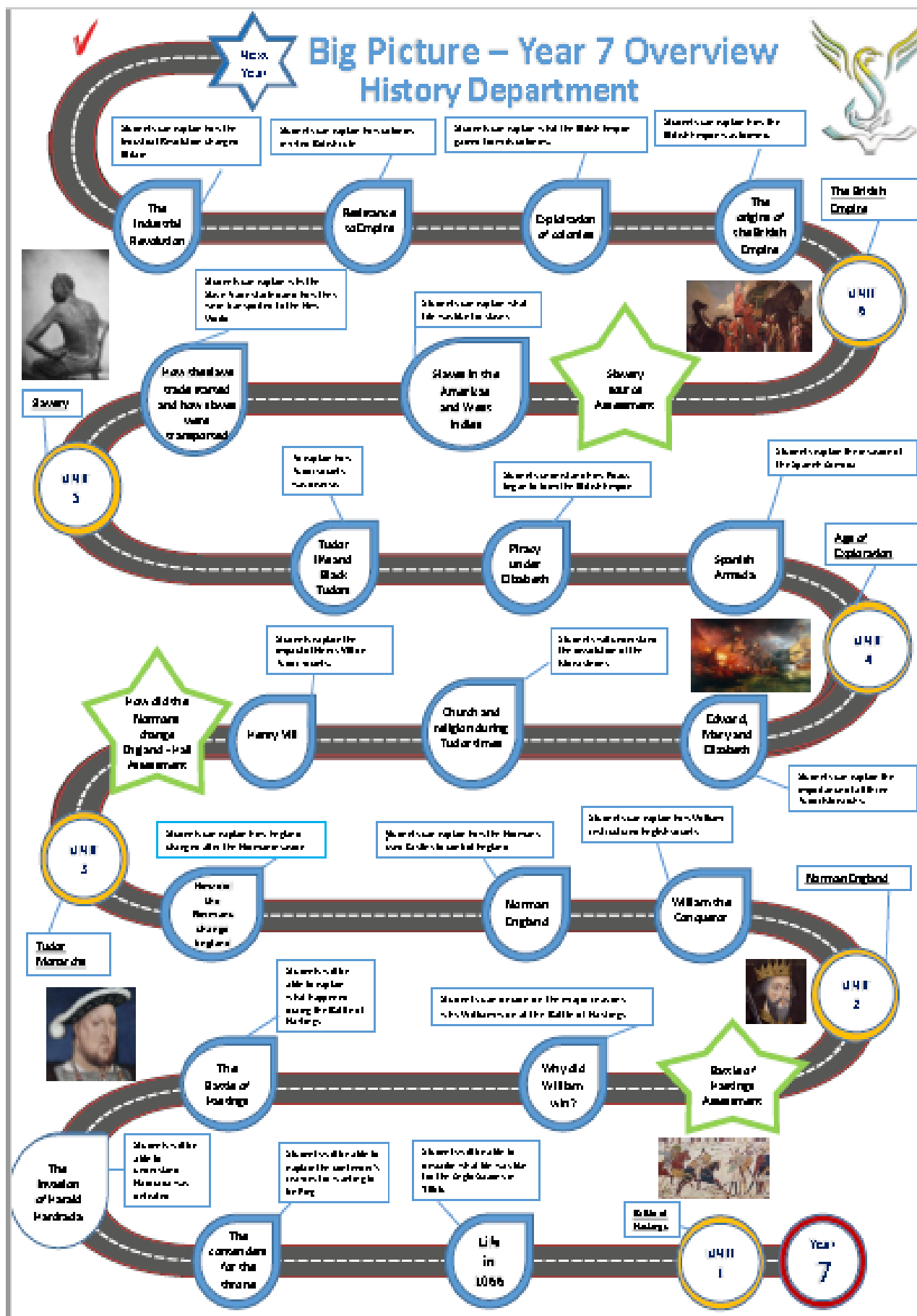
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ZOOM IN... MY LEARNING JOURNEY:

Subject: History Year:7 Unit 3: Tudor Monarchs

CAREERS

- Journalist reporting on events
- Archaeologist
- History Teacher

UP NEXT

Tudor life in England

AIMS

1. To explain the religious changes of each Tudor Monarch
2. To explain the differences between Catholics and Protestants
3. To use Sources properly.
4. To explain how the Reformation changed England

DEVELOPING COURAGE

- C To confidently share opinion with class on how England changed under each Tudor.
- O Given the opportunity to work on extended writing.
- U Teamwork to compare views about how England changed.
- R Showing Resilience when completing extended pieces of writing
- A Learning to appreciate the past
- G Being generous with Historical detail in writing
- E Finish a History essay.

PREVIOUS LEARNING

- Three contdners for the throne.
 - Battle of Stamford Bridge.
 - Battle of Hastings.
 - Why William won at the Battle of Hastings.
 - How the Normans changed England
- WHAT WE KNOW/REMEMBER**
That William became the New King of England After the Battle of Hastings and changed England dramatially

RECOMMENDED READING

- Battlefield Britain
- History Learning Site

PERSONAL OBJECTIVES

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1. The Tudor Monarchs

Henry VII – Began the Tudor reign. He was a Catholic who reigned from 1485-1509.

Henry VIII – Henry VIII was Henry VII's son. He was a strong Catholic but became a Protestant later in his life. He reigned from 1509 – 1547.

Edward VI – Edward was a Protestant King, like his father. He reigned from 1547-1553.

Mary I – Mary was a very strict Catholic Queen. She reigned from 1553-1558.

Elizabeth – Elizabeth turned England back to a Protestant country. She reigned from 1558-1603.

2. Henry VIII

Henry became king in 1509, ruling until 1547. From his father, Henry VII, he inherited a stable realm with the monarch's finances in a good state.

In his youth he was athletic and highly intelligent. He wrote books and music.

Early in Henry's life, he wrote a best-selling book, which attacked Martin Luther and supported the Roman Catholic church and in 1521 Henry was given the title 'Defender of the Faith' by the Pope, but by 1536, he had fallen out with the Pope, closed down all monasteries and was creating a Protestant England.

During Henry's reign, he faced many problems. These include the problem of succession, the break with Rome and his six divorces.

Tudors

3. Dissolution of the Monasteries

A monastery is a building which includes the living area and workplaces of monks or nuns. The monks living in these monasteries followed strict rules.

In 1535, Thomas Cromwell, sent out handpicked inspectors to report on the state of the Monasteries and began to close them down. He was looking for excuses to close them down. Henry VIII got many benefits from closing the Monasteries, such as money and turning England further away from the Catholic faith.

4. Queen Mary I

In 1553, Edward VI died. He was Henry VIII's son and was a Protestant.

His sister Mary I then became Queen, after Edward VI died. She was a strict Catholic, who believed that if the Catholic faith was not brought back to England, everyone in England would go to hell!

During her time as Queen, she married the Catholic King of Spain, King Philip II. She burned to death 284 Protestants during her reign as Queen, earning her the nickname 'Bloody Mary'.

5. The Spanish Armada

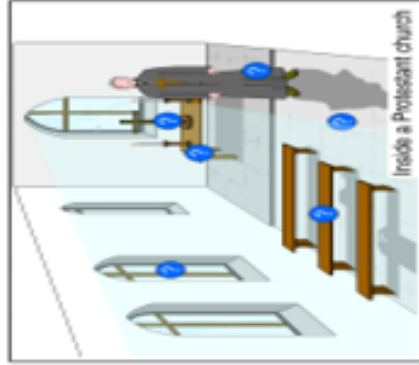
After Mary died, her sister Elizabeth became Queen. She moved England away from the Catholic faith and back towards Protestantism. During her time as Queen, she faced the Spanish Armada, created by the Catholic King Philip II, to invade England and turn it back to following the Catholic faith. The Spanish Armada failed, however. This was due to English ships attacking fiercely and the wind, blowing the ships Northwards.

Catholicism and Protestantism played a major role during the Tudor Period. They were different religious beliefs. The pictures below give you an idea of how they were different.

A Catholic church



A Protestant church



Lesson One – Henry VII

[L/I: To look at Henry VII and to know the differences between Catholic and Protestant.](#)

Read through the information on Henry VII below:

The War of the Roses

The War of the Roses was a thirty year long war over which side of a family should rule England.

In 1485, Richard III of the House of York ruled England, but a man named Henry Tudor, who was the leading Lancaster claimant to the throne, wanted to kill Richard and take control.



Lancaster Rose



York Rose

Henry VII's claim to the throne



Mother was cousin to a former King.

Current King Richard III was hated by the people.

Made a deal to marry Elizabeth of York.

Elizabeth of York was the sister of Edward V, the King before Richard, which made her the rightful heir to the throne.

The Battle of Bosworth Field 21st August 1485

- In August 1485, Henry engaged Richard in battle on Bosworth Field in Leicestershire on 22nd August.
- Although Richard had a bigger army, several of his key men ran away. Richard refused to run away and was killed in battle and Henry Tudor took the throne as Henry VII.



Activity One - Watch the following video on Battle of Bosworth Field and answer the questions below. Begin the video at

The Battle of Bosworth Field

1. Where was:
Richard?

Henry?

2. What was Thomas Stanley doing?

3. What were the army sizes of:

Richard –

Henry –

Thomas Stanley –

4. What did Thomas Stanley do?

5. How did the battle end?

6. What happened after the battle?

7. What war did this battle end?

Main activity - Write an account of the Battle of Bosworth Field

Explain in three small paragraphs:

How and why the Battle began.

What happened during the Battle?

How the Battle ended and the result.

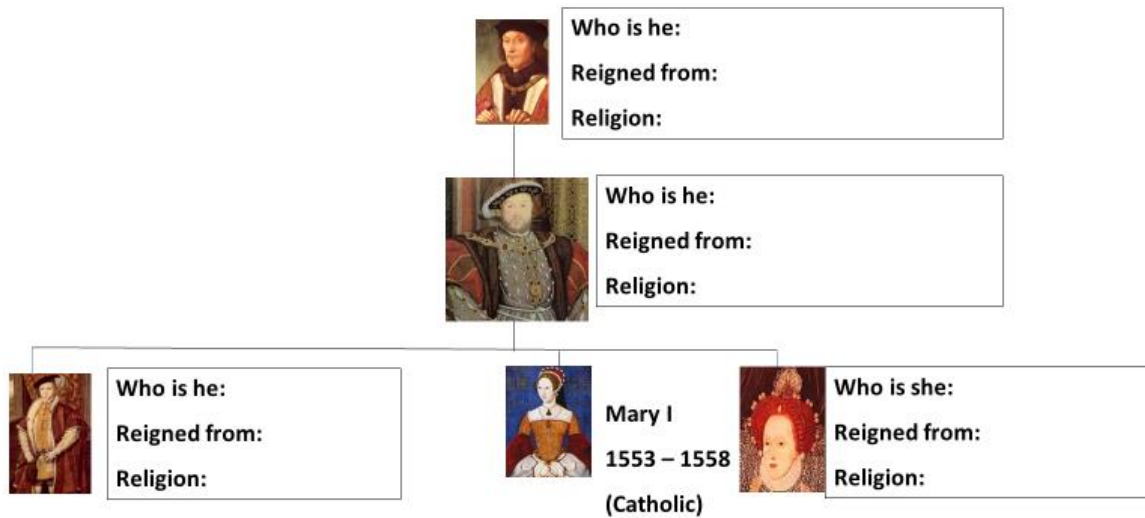
Extension – Did Henry VII have a strong claim to the throne? You must explain your answer.

Lesson Two – Catholics and Protestants

L/I: To understand why the differences between Catholics and Protestants were so important.

Starter - Use Box One on your knowledge Organiser, to help you complete this starter task:

The Tudor Monarchs



Activity One – Read through the differences between Catholics and Protestants, then answer the questions below:

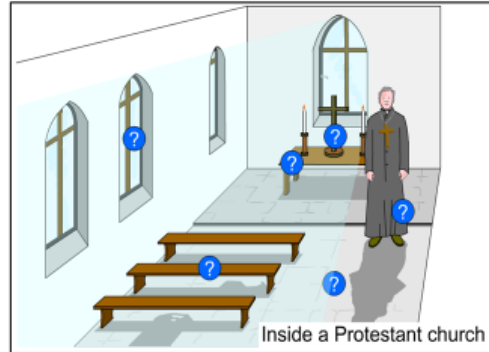
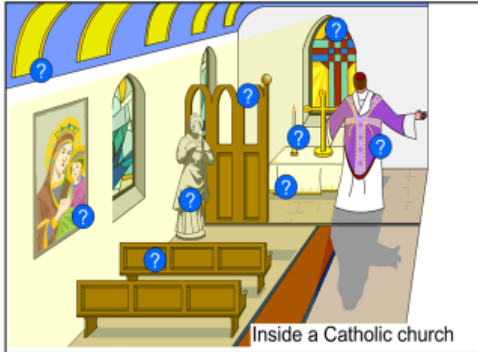
Protestant

- Prayers in English.
- Church services in English.
- Pope is not the Head of the Church.
- Priests are allowed to marry.
- Churches are very simple and plain. No statues or stained glass windows.

Catholic

- Services in Latin
- Priests not allowed to marry.
- The Pope is the head of the church.
- Prayers in Latin.
- Fancy churches with lots of statues and stained glass windows.

Inside a Catholic and Protestant Church



1. Why do you think Catholics and Protestants may not get along?

2. What is the biggest difference between the two churches? Explain your answer.

Extension - ‘Catholic’s and Protestants are the same.’ How much do you agree with this statement? Why?

Activity Two – Read through the following text and highlight the answers to the next set of questions.

MOST evidence suggests that in the early sixteenth century ordinary people were still quite happy with the Church. They did not mind that services and churches had not changed much since the Middle Ages. But in the 1500s this situation changed.

People began to criticise the Church. They said it was too wealthy and did not use its money to help the poor. Instead, the bishops and the monks in MONASTERIES lived in luxury.

Many priests and bishops had several jobs. This meant they couldn’t do them all properly. Some priests never visited their parishes, leaving people who could not read or write to take the services.

The services and the Bible were still in Latin. Many people said they found it difficult to feel close to God if they couldn’t read the Bible for themselves or understand the services.

In England, a group called the Lollards had been making these criticisms for years. Then in 1519 in Germany a monk called Luther attacked the Catholic Church. He was especially angry about the idea of paying to have your sins forgiven (indulgences). Soon many people joined Luther in protesting against these things. They were called ‘Protestants’. The changes and reforms the Protestants brought about in churches all over Europe are known as the Reformation.

Highlight answers to these questions in the text above:

1. What was the attitude towards the church in the early sixteenth century?
2. Why were people criticising the church in the 1500s? There are multiple reasons.
3. What happened in 1519?
4. Who were the protestants?
5. What was the Reformation?

Once you have found all the answers in the text, watch the following video:

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FhGGjRjvq7w>

Lesson Three – Henry VIII

L/I: To explain Henry's biggest problems during his reign as King.

Starter - Use Box Two on your knowledge Organiser, to help you complete this starter task:

Henry VIII

Using the following key vocabulary, explain as much as you can about Henry VIII.

- 1509-1547
- Athletic and highly intelligent
- 'Defender of the Faith'
- Protestantism
- Monasteries
- Problem of succession, break from Rome, six wives

Activity One – Read the following information and watch the following video

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=X1ZKbFz7558>

Henry VIII


- Henry became king in 1509, ruling until 1547. From his father, Henry VII, he inherited a stable country with the monarch's finances in a good state.
- In his youth he was athletic and highly intelligent and most of all, he was a Catholic.





Activity Two – Read the following information and answer the question below

If we are going to understand these confusing actions, we need to know a little more about Henry's problems.



- **Henry wanted a son.** His wife, Catherine of Aragon, had given him a daughter, Mary, but no son. Catherine had had several miscarriages and it was clear that the chances of her giving birth to a healthy son were small. Henry believed that to make sure the Tudor dynasty survived he needed a son. By 1525 Henry had decided that he wanted a new wife to give him a son. Only the Pope could give Henry a divorce and the Pope refused. Meanwhile, Henry had fallen in love with Anne Boleyn. At the end of 1532 she was pregnant with Henry's child. In 1533 Cranmer, Archbishop of Canterbury, acted on orders from Henry and declared Anne and Henry man and wife.
- **Henry was bankrupt.** He wanted to be powerful in Europe. He had already fought some very expensive wars in Europe and now desperately needed more money. The monasteries were very rich. They owned about a quarter of all the land in the country. If Henry took over the monasteries he would be very rich.
- **Henry wanted to control the Church.** Since medieval times there had been repeated struggles over whether the priests and Church leaders should obey the Pope or the king. (You will remember the battle between Archbishop Becket and King Henry II that led to Becket's murder.) The powerful monasteries were loyal to the Pope. Henry VIII resented an outsider being in control of so big a part of English life. He wanted to control the Church in his own country.

Why did Henry break away from the Catholic Church?

Try to include a bit of information from each major reason in your answer.

Activity Three – Read through the information below, to understand how Henry VIII changed England from being Catholic to being Protestant

Religious policies of Henry VIII

1532-3 - Acts passed which stopped all payments to the pope from the English church.

1534 – Act of Supremacy made the King the head of the English church instead of the Pope.

1536 – Small Catholic churches (monasteries) closed down.

1538 – Edward is born. Henry decides to have him educated by two protestants.

1539 – Large catholic churches (monasteries) closed down.

1539 – English translation of the Bible published.

1539 – Act of Six articles supported all catholic beliefs and catholic church services.

Main activity – Use the information above, which discussed Henry’s major problems, and answer the question below

Explain what Henry VIII’s biggest problem was.

How to start your answer:

Henry VIII had many problem’s, such as.....

How to start your conclusion:

I think Henry VIII’s biggest problem was.....because.....

You must explain each problem before you decide on Henry’s biggest problem!

Extension – What do you think was Henry VIII’s smallest issue? Explain why.

Lesson Four - Henry VIII and the dissolution of the monasteries

L/I: To explain why Henry closed the monasteries.

Starter - Use Box Three on your knowledge Organiser, to help you complete this starter task:

Dissolution of the Monasteries

What is a Monastery?

What did Thomas Cromwell do in 1535?

Why did he do this?

What benefits did Henry get from closing down the Monasteries?

Activity One – Read through how Catholic nuns and monks are supposed to live:

Rules for Monks and nuns

They should:

- Live as poor people.
- Not marry or have sexual relations.
- Look after the poor, sick and old.
- Give shelter and food to travellers.
- Eat simply.
- Wear simple, rough clothes.
- Have just a mattress, blanket and pillow on their bed.
- Help to educate children.
- Copy out precious and rare text.

Once you have read how monks are supposed to live, use the text below and the monk's rules, to help you answer the following questions:



SOURCE 5 Extracts from some of the reports Cromwell received

a) About Crossed Friars monastery, London

Found the prior at that time in bed with a woman, both naked, about 11 o'clock in the morning.

b) About an abbey near Chichester

The Abbey of Essebourne and the Priory of Shulbred, because of their poverty, were not able to lodge us. We were compelled to ride out of our way to Waverley Abbey to lodge.

c) About Langdon in Kent

I spent a good time knocking at the abbot's door, neither sound nor sign of life appearing. I found a short pole-axe standing behind the door, and with it I dashed the door to pieces. About the house I go, and find his woman.

d) About Woolsthorpe in Lincolnshire

I write to you in support of the house of Woolstroe. The abbot is well beloved, having eight religious persons, being priests of right good conversation and living religiously, having such qualities of virtue as we have not found the like in any place.

e) About St Edmund's monastery, in Suffolk

The Abbot delighted much in playing at dice and in that spent much money. For his own pleasure he has had lots of beautiful buildings built.

f) About the St Edmund's convent

I could not find out anything bad about the convent, no matter how hard I tried. I believe I couldn't find anything because everybody had got together and agreed to keep the convent's secrets . . . Among the relics we found were enough pieces of the Holy Cross to make a whole cross.

Why did Henry close the monasteries?

1. Look at Source 5 above. What examples are there of monks not living as they should?
2. What was the most common crime reported?
3. What letter (a-f) tells us there was nothing wrong with one of the convents? Explain how it tells us this.

Dissolution of the Monasteries

In 1535, Thomas Cromwell, sent out handpicked inspectors to report on the state of the Monasteries. He was looking for excuses to close them down, so Henry could cut control from the Pope in England.



Activity Two – Read through the following information and highlight other reasons why Henry closed the Monasteries

The dissolution of the Monasteries

The Reformation in Tudor England was a time of unprecedented change. One of the major outcomes of the Reformation was the destruction of the monasteries which began in 1536.

The Reformation came about when Henry VIII wished to divorce his first wife, Catherine of Aragon, who had failed to give him a male heir. When the Pope refused to grant the divorce, Henry set up the Church of England. The Act of Supremacy in 1534 confirmed the break from Rome, declaring Henry to be the Supreme Head of the Church of England.

The monasteries were a reminder of the power of the Catholic Church. It was also true that the monasteries were the wealthiest institutions in the country, and Henry's lifestyle, along with his wars, had led to a lack of money. Monasteries owned over a quarter of all the cultivated land in England. By destroying the monastic system Henry could acquire all its wealth and property whilst removing its Papist influence.



Henry VIII and Catherine of Aragon

Monastic land and buildings were confiscated and sold off to families who sympathised with Henry's break from Rome. By 1540 monasteries were being dismantled at a rate of fifty a month.

After the disposal of their monastic lands and buildings, most monks and nuns were given money or pensions. However, there were some abbots and religious house leaders who refused to comply. They were executed and their monasteries destroyed. Thousands of monastic servants suddenly found themselves without employment.

Many people, particularly in the North of England, were against the Dissolution. Here the old Catholic faith remained especially strong. In October 1536 a large rebel army of over 30,000 people marched to York and demanded that the monasteries should be reopened. This march became known as the Pilgrimage of Grace. The rebels were promised a pardon and a Parliament in York to discuss their demands, and they disbanded. However, they had been tricked; Henry gave orders that the leaders of the rebellion should be arrested and around 200 people were executed.

Main activity – Watch this video and then use everything from today's lesson to answer the question below

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=7ITfsQgVGmE>

Do you think Henry VIII closed the monasteries:

- *Because they were breaking rules.*
- *Because he can take all the power of the Pope for himself.*
- *He wanted a son and a divorce.*

You must explain your answer using evidence from the lesson!

Lesson Five - Bloody Queen Mary

L/I: To decide if Mary I deserves to be called Bloody Mary.

Starter - Use Box Four on your knowledge Organiser, to help you complete this starter task:

Mary I

In 1553 _____ died. He was Henry VIII's son and was a _____

His sister _____ then became Queen, after Edward VI died. She was a strict _____ who believed that if the Catholic faith was not brought back to England, everyone in England would go to _____

During her time as Queen, she married the _____ King of Spain _____
_____. She burned to death _____
_____ during her reign as Queen, earning her the nickname _____

Red through who Mary was to begin the lesson

Who was Mary?

- In 1553, Edward VI died. He was Henry VIII's son and was a protestant.
- Mary was a strict Catholic, who believed that if the Catholic faith was not brought back to England, everyone in England would go to hell!



Activity One – Use the information below to help you answer the question.

Was it easy for Mary to change England back to being Catholic once again?

Look at the six bullet points below

For each point, explain whether this would have made it easy, or hard, for Mary to turn England back to being Catholic.

- 1. Protestantism had only been the official religion of England for six years. Before that, England had been a Catholic country for hundreds of years. Many people would be glad to go back to the Catholic ideas.**
- 2. Henry VIII had already closed all the Monasteries and sold their land to rich and important people. They did not want to give the land back to Mary.**
- 3. There were many protestants in England who hated the Pope and Catholicism.**
- 4. Mary was 37 and had no children. The next in line for the throne, Elizabeth, was a protestant.**
- 5. 400 of the most important Protestant leaders left England when Mary became Queen.**
- 6. When Mary became Queen, the protestants who remained in England tried to replace her, but they gained no support.**

Bullet Point 1.

Did this make it easy for Mary to change England back to being Catholic, yes, or no? Why?

Bullet Point 2.

Did this make it easy for Mary to change England back to being Catholic, yes, or no? Why?

Bullet Point 3.

Did this make it easy for Mary to change England back to being Catholic, yes, or no? Why?

Bullet Point 4.

Did this make it easy for Mary to change England back to being Catholic, yes, or no? Why?

Bullet Point 5.

Did this make it easy for Mary to change England back to being Catholic, yes, or no? Why?

Bullet Point 6.

Did this make it easy for Mary to change England back to being Catholic, yes, or no? Why?

Mary's method

- In 1554 Mary married the Catholic King Philip II. Protestant rebels nearly captured London, but were defeated.
- Between 1555 and 1558, Mary had 284 Protestants burned to death.



Activity Two – Read through the information below to see how Mary dealt with Protestants

SOURCE 3 From John Foxe's *Book of Martyrs*, about the burning of Latimer and Ridley

So they came to the stake. Dr Ridley, entering the place first, looked towards Heaven. Then, seeing Mr Latimer, with a cheerful look he ran and embraced him, saying, 'Be of good heart, brother, for God will either ease the fury of the flame, or else strengthen us to endure it.'

He then went to the stake and, kneeling down, prayed with great fervour, while Mr Latimer following, kneeled down and prayed also. Dr Ridley gave presents of small things to men standing near, many of whom were weeping strongly. Happy was he who could get the smallest rag to remember this good man by. Then the blacksmith took a chain of iron and placed it about both their waists and then knocked in the staple.

Dr Ridley's brother brought him a bag of gunpowder and tied it about his neck. His brother did the same to Mr Latimer.

They then brought a lighted faggot and laid it at Dr Ridley's feet. Upon which Mr Latimer said, 'Be of good comfort, Mr Ridley, we shall this day light such a candle, by God's grace, in England, as I trust never shall be put out.'

Mr Latimer cried out, 'Father of Heaven, receive my soul', and soon died with seeming little pain. But Dr Ridley, due to the bad arrangement of the fire (the faggots being green and piled so high, that the flames were kept down by the green wood), laboured in much pain until one of the bystanders pulled the faggots with a hook. Where Ridley saw the fire flame up, he leaned himself to that side. As soon as the fire touched the gunpowder he was seen to stir no more. The dreadful sight filled almost every eye with tears.

Bloody Mary?



Main activity:

Does Queen Mary deserve the Nickname Bloody Mary? You must explain your answer.

To answer this question properly you must:

- Explain Mary's views as Queen – What did she want to do and why.
- Explain what Mary did to punish Protestants as Queen.
- Compare her to other Tudor Monarchs and state your opinion.

Extension - Why would some people have supported Mary's actions? You must explain your answer.

L/I: To explain what the Spanish Armada was and why it failed.

Starter - Use Box Five on your knowledge Organiser, to help you complete this starter task:

The Spanish Armada

What did Elizabeth I change in England when she became Queen?

Who launched the Spanish Armada against England?

Why was the Spanish Armada launched?

Give two reasons why it was not successful.

Activity One – Read through the information below

Queen Elizabeth I

- Queen of England for 44 years, from 1558 until her death in 1603. She was the last monarch of the Tudor period.
- Elizabeth had converted England back to being Protestant, after her sister Mary changed it back to being Catholic.
- One of England's biggest threats occurred during her reign – The Spanish Armada.



King Phillip of Spain's plan



The Roman Catholic faith is the one true religion. I am its greatest supporter. The ruler of England, the so-called queen, Elizabeth, is a Protestant heretic.

That English pirate Francis Drake has frequently attacked my towns in America and seized my gold. To add insult to injury, Elizabeth has now made this pirate **Sir Francis Drake**.

The Dutch are rebelling against my rule in the Netherlands and Elizabeth has sent soldiers to help them in their rebellion. She must be stopped.

Main activity – Watch the following video and answers the questions below

<https://www.dailymotion.com/video/x489m4y>



The Spanish Armada 1588

Why did Phillip II of Spain want to invade England?

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How had England angered Spain?

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Why was the Duke of Medina-Sidonia a surprising choice to lead the armada?

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How did the English prepare for the Spanish invasion?

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Why was Francis Drake an excellent choice to lead the English Navy along with Lord Howard?

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Why did the Spanish Armada fail?

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