

History

All children – regardless of gender, starting point or background – will have the opportunity to engage with a high-quality history education. They will be equipped with the knowledge, skills and vocabulary to ask perceptive questions, think critically, weigh evidence, sift arguments and develop perspective and judgement, to provide an understanding of chronology, knowledge of significant individuals and events. We intend to inspire a sense of enjoyment and curiosity about history.

British Tudor Empire



Spring 1

Igniting Prior Knowledge:
Year 3 (Ancient Egyptian Empire)
 Throughout history, countries have wanted to control lands beyond their borders. This practice is called imperialism, and the lands that they control are called an empire. Countries build empires mainly to get power or wealth.

Key Vocabulary:

- Tudor
- rose
- Henry VII
- Henry VIII
- Edward VI
- monarch
- reign
- dynasty
- reformation
- Catholicism
- annul
- dissolution of monasteries

New Knowledge:

- The Tudors ruled England from 1485 to 1603.
- The first Tudor king was Henry VII. He became king after the battle of Bosworth field, which ended the War of the Roses.
- He was followed by his son, Henry VIII, who was famous for marrying six times and beheading two of his wives.
- Henry VIII established England as an empire, and then further expanded his territory.
- Henry VIII's wives were; Catherine of Aragon, Anne Bolin, Jane Seymour, Anne of Cleaves, Katherine Howard, Catherine Parr
- The reformation began in 1534 when Henry VIII wanted to divorce Catherine of Aragon. It was the beginnings of the Church of England as the Catholic Church did not allow divorce.
- His son, Edward VI, ruled after him, followed by his daughters Mary I and Elizabeth I.
- Elizabeth I was one of the most powerful monarchs.
- Tudor houses were usually made of timber (wood) and wattle and daub.
- Tudor England was rife with contagious diseases and regular epidemics of dysentery, tuberculosis and influenza.
- Since the 17,000s, vaccines have been used to combat such diseases and viruses. e.g. smallpox, flu and Covid-19.

